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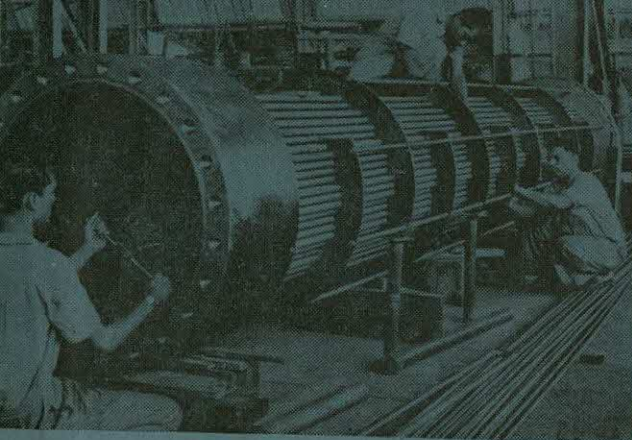
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PREFACE

INDIA—A Reference Annual being brought out since 1953 seeks to provide authentic information on the diverse aspects of our national life and activities. The encouraging response, both within the country and abroad, has prompted us to widen its scope in successive editions.

The *Annual* contains the latest information available from official and other authoritative sources relating to each subject covered in it. The present edition carries information which was, for the most part, available up to early 1970; in certain cases it is more recent. The index is somewhat limited in coverage. An attempt has, however, been made to facilitate easy reference.



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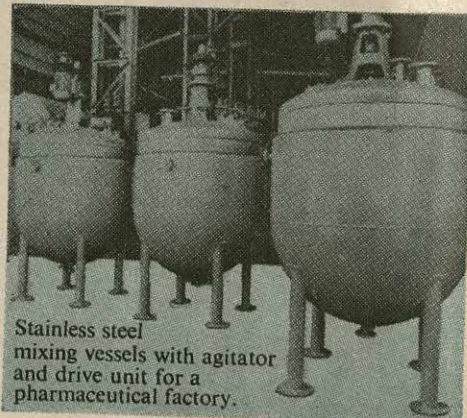
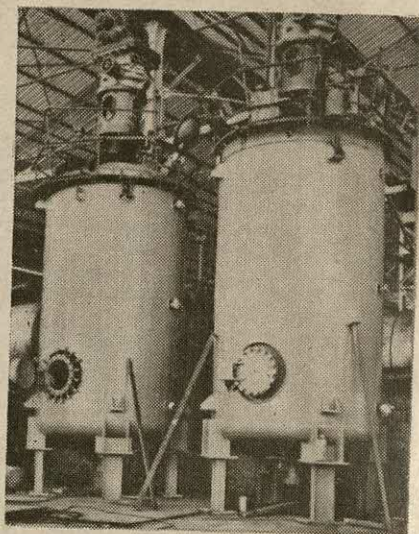
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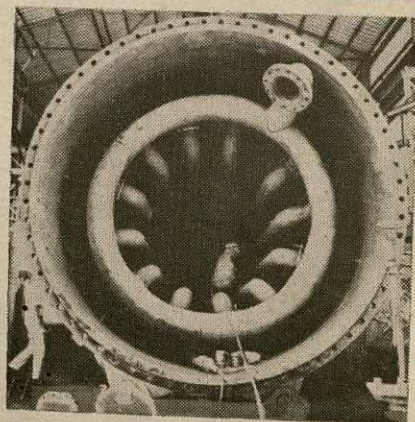
Mild steel evaporator crystallizer for a dichromate manufacturing unit.



Stainless steel jacketed polymerizers with fabricated mechanical seal, gear and motor for polymer industry.



Stainless steel mixing vessels with agitator and drive unit for a pharmaceutical factory.



Tube bundle of a mild steel autoclave for an aluminium manufacturing unit.

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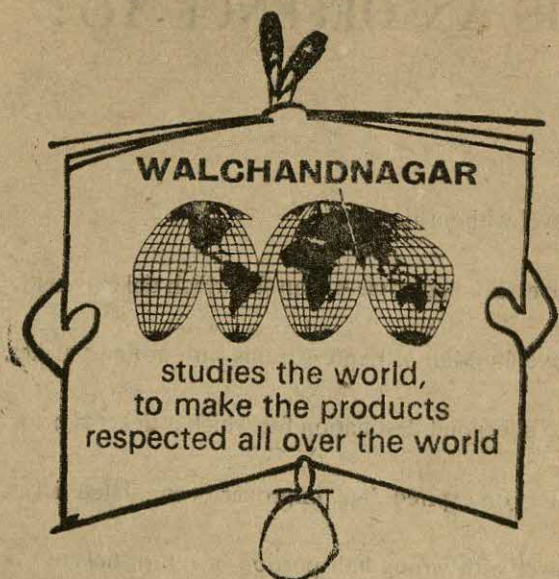
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CHAPTER I

THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE

India, also known as Bhārat, is the seventh largest and the second most populous country in the world. Bounded by the great Himālayās and other snowy mountains in the north, the country stretches southwards and, at the Tropic of Cancer, tapers off into the Indian Ocean between the Bay of Bengal on the east and the Arabian Sea on the west. Lying entirely in the northern hemisphere, the mainland extends between latitudes $8^{\circ} 4'$ and $37^{\circ} 6'$ north and longitudes $68^{\circ} 7'$ and $97^{\circ} 25'$ east, measures about 3,219 km from north to south and about 2,977 km from east to west and covers an area of 32,68,090* sq km. It has a land frontier 15,168 km long.

THE PHYSICAL BACKGROUND

North of Kashmir, India is bounded by the Muztāgh Ata, the Aghil and the Kunlun mountains. East of Himāchal Pradesh and north of Uttar Pradesh, she is bounded by the Zāskār mountains. For the rest she is bounded by the Himālayās except in the Nepāl region. She is adjoined in the north by China and Nepāl. In the east lie East Pākistān (surrounded by the States of West Bengal and Assam and the Union Territory of Tripura) and Burma. In the north-west, Afghānistān and West Pākistān border on India. In the south, the Gulf of Manaar and the Palk Strait separate India from Ceylon. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal and the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands in the Arabian Sea are parts of the territory of India.

Physical Features

The mainland comprises three well-defined regions: (i) the great mountain zone, (ii) the Indo-Gangetic Plain, and (iii) the Southern Peninsula.

The Himālayās comprise three almost parallel ranges interspersed with large plateaus and valleys some of which, like the Kashmir and Kulu valleys, are fertile, extensive and of great scenic beauty. Some of the highest peaks in the world are to be found in these ranges. The high altitudes limit travel only to a few passes, notably the Jelep La and Natu La on the main Indo-Tibet trade route through the Chumbi valley, north-east of Darjeeling. The mountain wall extends over a distance of about 2,414 km with a varying depth of 240 to 320 km. In the east, between India and Burma and India and Pākistān, the hill ranges are much lower. The Gāro, Khāsi, Jaintia and Nāga hills running almost east-west join the chain of the Lushai and Arakan hills running north-south.

The Indo-Gangetic Plain, 2,414 km long and 241 to 321 km broad, is formed by the basins of three distinct river systems, the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. It is one of the world's greatest stretches of flat alluvium and also one of the most densely populated areas on earth. There is hardly any variation in relief. Between the Yamuna river at Delhi and the Bay of Bengal, nearly 1,609 km away, there is a drop of only 214 metres in elevation.

The Peninsular plateau is marked off from the Indo-Gangetic Plain by a mass of mountain and hill ranges varying from 458 to 1,220 metres in height. The more prominent among these are the Arāvali, Vindhya, Satpura, Maikala and Ajanta. The Peninsula is flanked on one side by

*As on January 1, 1966. Bhutan and Sikkim are not included.

the Eastern Ghāts, where the average elevation is about 610 metres, and on the other by the Western Ghāts, where it is generally from 915 to 1,220 metres, rising in places to over 2,440 metres. Between the Western Ghāts and the Arabian Sea lies a narrow coastal strip, while between the Eastern Ghāts and the Bay of Bengal there is a broader coastal area. The southern point of the plateau is formed by the Nilgiri Hills where the Eastern and Western Ghāts meet. The Cardamom Hills lying beyond may be regarded as a continuation of the Western Ghāts.

Geological Structure

The distinct characteristics of the three principal geomorphological units of India are expressions of the geological and structural differences between them. The Peninsula is largely constituted of ancient crystalline rocks in various stages of metamorphism and deformation. The rocks generally range in age from about 30 crore to 50 crore years. The Peninsula is a region of relative stability and rare seismic disturbances. It is the region where the earliest rocks are exposed.

The Himālayan mountain belt to the north and the Nāga-Lushai mountains in the east are regions of mountain building movements during the last 7 crore years. Much of the area, now presenting some of the most magnificent mountain scenery of the world, was under marine conditions. Over a period of about 20 crore years, sediments accumulated in different parts of the same over basements of rocks ranging in age from the earliest times to about 22.5 crore years. In a series of relief building movements commencing about 7 crore years ago, these sediments and the basements of rocks in various configurations rose to great heights, on which the elements worked to produce the relief seen today. The low hill ranges in the sub-Himālayan region were dominantly formed from the material derived by erosion from the rising mountains.

The Ganga-Brahmaputra plains extend over 7,75,000 sq km. The alluvial mantle, decreasing towards the southern Peninsular shield, may exceed 2,000 metres in thickness at places. Westward this alluvial plain merges with the alluvial plains of Western India. The age of this alluvial plain may not exceed 10 thousand years, though at places it may be considerably younger.

River Systems

The rivers in India may be classified as follows: (a) the Himālayan rivers, (b) the Deccan rivers, (c) the coastal rivers, and (d) the rivers of the inland drainage basin. The Himālayan rivers are generally snow-fed and have, therefore, continuous flow throughout the year. During the monsoon months the Himālayās receive very heavy precipitation everywhere and the rivers discharge the maximum amount of water during this season, causing frequent floods. The Deccan rivers are generally rain-fed and, therefore, fluctuate very much in volume. A very large number of streams are non-perennial. The coastal streams, specially of the West Coast, are short in length and have limited catchment areas. Most of them also are non-perennial. The streams of the inland drainage basin of western Rājasthān are few and far between. Most of them are of ephemeral character. They drain towards the individual basins or salt lakes like the Sāmbhar or are lost in the sands, having no outlet to the sea. The Lūni is the only river that drains into the Rann of Kutch.

The Ganga basin is the largest, receiving waters from an area which comprises about one-quarter of the total area of India. Its boundaries are well defined by the Himālayās in the north and the Vindhya mountains in the south. The Ganga has two main headwaters in the Himālayās—the Bhāgīrathi and the Alaknanda, the former rising from the Gangotri glacier at Gaumukh. The Ganga is joined by a number of Himālayan rivers includ-

ing the Yamuna, Ghāghra, Gandak and the Kosi. The westernmost river of the Ganga system is the Yamuna, which rises in the Yamnōtri glaciers and joins the Ganga at Allahabad. Of the rivers flowing north from Central India into the Yamuna or the Ganga, mention may be made of the Chambal, the Betwa and the Son.

The second largest river basin in India is that of the Godāvāri. It covers an area which comprises about 10 per cent of the total area of India. The basins of the Brahmaputra in the east and the Indus in the west are of about the same size. The Krishna basin is the second largest in Peninsular India. The Mahānadi flows through the third largest basin in the Peninsula. The basins of the Narmada in the uplands of the Deccan and of the Cauvery in the far south are of about the same size, though of different character and shapes.

The two other river systems, which are small but nevertheless agriculturally very important, are those of the Tāpi in the north and the Penner in the south.

Climate

The India Meteorological Department recognises four seasons: (i) the Cold Weather Season (December-March); (ii) the Hot Weather Season (April-May); (iii) the Rainy Season (June-September); and (iv) the Season of the retreating south-west monsoon (October-November).

There are four broad climatic regions based on rainfall. Practically the whole of Assam and the West Coast of India lying at the foot of the Western Ghāts and extending from the north of Bombay to Trivandrum are areas of very heavy rainfall. In contrast to these, the Rajasthan desert extending to Kutch, and the high Ladakh plateau of Kashmir extending westward to Gilgit are regions of low precipitation. In between these areas at the extreme ends of the rainfall range are two areas of moderately high and low rainfall respectively. The former consists of a broad belt in the eastern part of the Peninsula merging northward with the north India plains and southward with coastal plains. The latter comprises a belt extending from the Punjab plains across the Vindhya mountains into the western part of the Deccan, widening considerably in the Mysore plateau.

POWER RESOURCES

Coal

In India coal occurs mainly in formations of Gondwana and Tertiary ages. The reserves of coal occurring in seams of 0.45 metre or more in thickness down to a depth of 1,218 metres are estimated at 10,910 crore tonnes. A realistic assessment of the resources in the Jharia, Raniganj and East Bokaro coalfields made down to a depth of 1,218 metres for all seams of 0.45 metre and above in thickness shows gross reserves of 5,135 crore tonnes. Of this, 1,347 crore tonnes are of metallurgical grade.

Lignite

Lignite occurs in Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Kashmir. Of the total estimated reserves of nearly 206 crore tonnes in these areas the deposits in and around Neyveli in South Arcot district of Tamil Nadu are of the order of 203 crore tonnes.

Oil

A tentative estimate places the potential oil-bearing areas in India at about 10.36 lakh sq km spread over Assam, Tripura, Manipur, West Bengal, the Ganga Valley, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Cambay-Kutch, the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu, Andhra, Orissa and Kerala, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. However, the country's oil reserves can be estimated only in the light of the extensive programme of oil exploration which is now in progress.

Water Power

Power potential studies of the river basins of India indicate an aggregate hydro-electric potential of 4.11 crore lakh kw at 60 per cent load factor.

MINERAL RESOURCES

Iron Ore

The iron ore reserves in India, assessed at one-fourth of the total world reserves, are estimated at 2,160 crore tonnes. A reserve of over 16 crore tonnes of exportable grade ore has been proved in Orissa. Large deposits of hematite ores are known in Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Maharashtra and Goa. Magnetite ores occur in Tamil Nadu, Mysore, Bihar, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. Spathic (carbonate) ore is present in West Bengal. The proved and indicated reserves of all types of ores amount to about 988 crore tonnes.

Manganese

India is very rich in manganese ore reserves. A total of 18 crore tonnes of manganese ore are estimated in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Gujarat and Rajasthan, out of which 14 crore tonnes fall in Nagpur-Bhandara-Balaghat belt of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh alone. Besides, 12.3 lakh tonnes of manganese ore has been estimated in Goa.

Chromite

Chromite occurs mainly in Bihar, Orissa, Mysore, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra. The resources in the Sukinda area of Orissa alone are estimated to be about 8 lakh tonnes. The total indicated reserves in few deposits are placed around 64 lakh tonnes.

Fluorite

A reserve of 1.16 crore tonnes of fluorspar rock has been estimated in Amba Dungar area of Baroda district in Gujarat. Reserves of about 23 lakh tonnes have also been proved in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

Refractories

Occurrences of magnesite have been reported from a number of places in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh. The total reserves in Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh are estimated at 7.1 crore tonnes. Fire-clays occur in almost all States, those of Orissa, Bihar and Bengal being the most important. The total reserves have so far been estimated at 2.94 crore tonnes. The largest deposits of kyanite occur in Bihar, the reserves at Lapsa Buru being estimated at 7.0 lakh tonnes. Other States where kyanite occurs are Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Orissa. Workable deposits of sillimanite occur in Assam. It also occurs in Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore. Corundum is found in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, and Mysore, the reserves in Madhya Pradesh alone being of the order of 4 lakh tonnes including 1 lakh tonnes of high grade mineral. Dolomite deposits occur in West Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

Gold

Proved reserves of gold ore in the Kolar Gold Fields in Kolar and Hutti Gold Mines in Raichur district of Mysore are about 47,173 kg. in terms of metal. Investigations are being continued at Ramagiri in Andhra Pradesh, Nilgiris in Tamil Nadu, Wynad in Kerala, Gadag in Dharwar and Bellara in Tumkur district of Mysore State, and at Lawa in Singhbhum district in Bihar.

Copper

India has three important copper ore belts, viz., Singhbhum in Bihar, Khetri and Dariba in Rajasthan and Agnigundala in Andhra Pradesh. Copper ore also occurs in Maharashtra, Mysore and Tamil Nadu. The

country's total reserves of the ore are estimated at 25.5 crore tonnes, with a copper content ranging from 0.8 per cent (as in the case of 14 crore tonnes in Madankudan in Rajasthan) to 1.99 per cent in a few areas.

Lead-Zinc

Zawar mine in Udaipur district of Rajasthan (reserves 12 crore tonnes) is the only producing source of lead-zinc ores in the country. Reserves of ore in the central zone of Mochia are indicated at 2 crore tonnes. Reserves in Balaria Hill of this belt are estimated at 64 lakh tonnes. A reserve of 9 lakh tonnes of combined lead, zinc and copper has been estimated in Mamandur, Tamil Nadu.

Bauxite

The occurrence of bauxite is widespread in India. Large deposits occur in Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Goa, Mysore, Orissa, and Gujarat which together hold probable reserves of all grades of about 20 crore tonnes. High grade bauxite reserves are estimated at 14 crore tonnes.

Mica

Mica is available in three mica belts of about 3,880 sq km in Bihar, 3,110 sq km in Rajasthan and 1,550 sq km in Andhra Pradesh. The best quality of mica, perhaps the best in the world, comes from Bihar. India is the largest producer and exporter of muscovite sheet mica in the world.

Ilmenite

Workable deposits occur in the beach sands of the eastern and western coasts in India, those on the Kerala coast being most important. India's reserves of ilmenite in beach sands have been reckoned at 10 crore tonnes.

Salt

Salt is mainly derived from the sea (along the coastal region, mostly in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu), inland lakes (in Rajasthan and Gujarat) and to very small extent from rock salt deposits (in Himachal Pradesh), where the reserves of the order of 85.5 lakh tonnes have been estimated.

Gypsum

Rajasthan contains the largest reserves of 103.5 crore tonnes of gypsum out of the country's total reserves of 109 crore tonnes. Other States in which deposits are located are Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat and Jammu and Kashmir.

Miscellaneous Minerals

Other minerals like apatite, asbestos, barytes, felspar, garnet, quartz, saltpetre, steatite, limestone, china clay, calcite, fullers earth, bentonite, silica, vermiculite, etc., are also mined in various parts of the country. Reserves of apatite-bearing rocks are placed at 10 lakh tonnes in Bihar, 1.5 lakh tonnes in Andhra Pradesh and 1.27 lakh tonnes of phosphate rock in Tamil Nadu. Reserves of bentonite clay at Barmer are estimated at 2 crore tonnes. Pyrites deposits occur at Amjor in Shahabad district of Bihar where reserves of 38.5 crore tonnes averaging 40 per cent sulphur are estimated. Proved reserves of 20 lakh tonnes of pyrites averaging 20-30 per cent sulphur are located at Ingaldhal in Mysore.

THE DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

In 1951, India's total population* was 36,09,50,365. According to the 1961 census it was 43,90,72,582, showing an increase of 21.51 per cent during the ten years. According to the latest estimates India's population* was 53,25,53,000 in 1969. Table 1 shows population growth since 1901.

*Excluding Sikkim which had a population of 1,37,725 in 1951, 1,62,189 in 1961 and 1,89,266 (estimated) in 1969.

TABLE 1
GROWTH OF POPULATION (1901-1969)

State/Union Territory	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1969††
INDIA†	23,83,37,313	25,20,05,470	25,12,39,492	27,88,67,430	31,85,39,060	36,09,50,365	43,90,72,582	5,32,553
States								
Andhra Pradesh ..	1,90,65,921	2,14,47,412	2,14,20,448	2,42,03,573	2,72,89,340	3,11,15,259	3,59,83,447	42,130
Assam	37,12,638	43,33,826	51,57,789	61,65,612	74,03,396	88,30,732	1,22,09,330*	15,433*
Bihar	2,73,14,210	2,83,16,916	2,81,29,208	3,13,49,892	3,51,74,146	3,87,86,184	4,64,55,610	55,985
Gujarat	90,94,748	98,03,587	1,01,74,989	1,14,89,828	1,37,01,551	1,62,62,657	2,06,33,350	25,653
Haryana	4,62,30,79	4,174,690	4,255,905	4,559,931	5,272,845	5,673,614	7,590,543	9,696**
Jammu & Kashmir ..	21,39,362	22,92,535	24,24,359	26,70,208	29,46,728	32,53,852	35,60,976	3,976
Kerala	63,96,262	71,47,673	78,02,127	95,07,050	1,10,31,541	1,35,49,118	1,69,03,715	20,638
Madhya Pradesh ..	1,68,60,768	1,94,40,965	1,91,71,750	2,13,55,657	2,39,90,608	2,60,71,637	3,23,72,408	39,473
Maharashtra	1,93,91,643	2,14,74,523	2,08,49,666	2,39,59,300	2,68,32,758	3,20,02,564	3,95,53,718	48,484
Mysore	1,30,54,754	1,35,25,251	1,33,77,599	1,46,32,992	1,62,55,368	1,94,01,956	2,35,86,772	28,435
Nagaland	1,01,550	1,49,038	1,58,801	1,78,844	1,89,641	2,12,975	3,69,200	423
Orissa	1,03,02,917	1,13,78,875	1,11,58,586	1,24,91,056	1,37,67,988	1,46,45,946	1,75,48,846	20,995
Punjab	7,544,790	6,731,510	7,152,811	8,012,325	9,600,236	9,160,500	11,135,069	14,221**
Rajasthan	1,02,94,090	1,09,83,509	1,02,92,648	1,17,47,974	1,38,63,859	1,59,70,774	2,01,55,602	25,344
Tamil Nadu	1,92,52,630	2,09,02,616	2,16,28,518	2,34,72,099	2,62,67,507	3,01,19,047	3,36,86,953	38,627

Uttar Pradesh	4,86,25,310	4,81,52,273	4,66,69,865	4,97,76,754	5,65,31,848	6,32,15,742	7,37,46,401	88,227
West Bengal	1,69,40,088	1,79,98,769	1,74,74,348	1,88,97,036	2,32,29,552	2,62,99,980	3,49,26,279	43,373
<i>Union Territories</i>								
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	24,649	26,459	27,086	29,463	33,768	30,971	63,548	89
Chandigarh	21,967	18,437	18,133	19,783	23,574	24,261	119,881	153**
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24,280	29,020	31,048	38,260	40,441	41,532	57,963	70
Delhi	4,05,819	4,13,851	4,88,452	6,36,246	9,17,939	17,44,072	26,58,612	3,975
Goa, Daman and Diu	5,07,518	5,19,222	5,00,904	5,41,710	5,83,736	5,96,059	6,26,667	679
Himachal Pradesh	19,20,294	18,96,944	19,28,206	20,29,113	22,63,245	23,85,981	28,12,463	3,495**
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	13,882	14,555	13,637	16,040	18,355	21,035	24,108	27
Manipur	2,84,465	3,46,222	3,84,016	4,45,606	5,12,069	5,77,635	7,80,037	1,063
Pondicherry	2,46,354	2,57,179	2,44,156	2,58,628	2,85,011	3,17,253	3,69,079	436
Tripura	1,73,325	2,29,613	3,04,437	3,82,450	5,13,010	6,39,029	11,42,005	1,453

*Including NEFA which was censused for the first time in 1961.

**Figures for Haryana, Punjab, Chandigarh and Himachal Pradesh are provisional.

1. 1961 figures for Goa, Daman, and Diu relate to the census taken by the Portuguese authorities with reference date as December 15, 1960; figures for Dadra and Nagar Haveli relate to 1962 census with reference date as March 1, 1962.

2. Population figures for Goa, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli for 1901, 1911, 1941 and 1951 have been assumed to be the same as in 1900, 1910, 1940 and 1950 respectively. Similarly, figures for Pondicherry for 1951 have been assumed to be the same as in 1948.

3. The population of Jammu and Kashmir for 1951 has been taken to be the arithmetic mean of 1941 and 1961 population. The population of the State for 1941 and earlier censuses have been adjusted to the present area of the State which excludes territories currently under occupation of Pakistan and China.

Source:—Report on the population projections worked out under the expert committee set up by the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Registrar General, India.

†Excludes Sikkim. ‡Estimated as on 1.3.62. The State and Union territory figures are shown in '000 in the column for 1969. All figures in all other columns are in full.

Table 2 gives the area, population and density of population. Madhya Pradesh, covering an area of 4,43,459 sq km is the largest Uttar Pradesh, with 8,82,27,000 inhabitants, the most populous State. The Union Territory of Delhi has the highest density of population accounting for 2,680 persons per sq km.

TABLE 2
AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION

State/Union Territory	Area in sq. kilo-metres*	Population 1969**	Density of Population per sq. km.
INDIA	32,68,090	5,32,553***	163
<i>States</i>			
Andhra Pradesh	2,75,244	42,130	153
Assam†	1,21,973	15,047	123
Bihar	1,74,008	55,985	322
Gujarat	1,87,091	25,653	137
Haryana	44,056	9,696	220
Jammu & Kashmir	2,22,870	3,976	
Kerala	38,869	20,638	531
Madhya Pradesh	4,43,459	39,473	89
Maharashtra	3,07,269	48,484	158
Mysore	1,91,757	28,435	148
Nagaland	16,488	423	26
Orissa	1,55,860	20,995	135
Punjab	50,376	14,221	282
Rajasthan	3,42,267	25,344	74
Tamil Nadu	1,29,966	38,627	297
Uttar Pradesh	2,94,366	88,227	300
West Bengal	87,676	43,373	495
<i>Union Territories and other Areas</i>			
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,293	89	11
Chandigarh	115	153	1,330
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	489	70	143
Delhi	1,483	3,975	2,680
Goa, Daman and Diu	3,733	679	182
Himachal Pradesh	55,658	3,495	63
Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands	28	27	964
Manipur	22,346	1,063	48
NEFA	81,426	386	5
Pondicherry	473	436	922
Tripura	10,451	1,453	139

Birth and Death Rates

Since many births and deaths go unregistered, there is difference in the figures based on the registration data and those estimated by the census data. Table 3 gives India's birth and death rates per thousand during the last six decennia :

TABLE 3
BIRTH AND DEATH RATES (DECENNIAL AVERAGES)

Decade	1901-10		1911-20		1921-30		1931-40		1941-50		1951-60	
Rate of	R	E	R	E	R	E	R	E	R	E	R	E
Birth	37	49.2	37	48.1	33	46.4	34	45.2	28	39.9	22	41.7
Death	—	42.6	34	47.2	26	36.3	23	31.2	20	27.4	11	22.8

*As on 1-1-1966. **Projection estimate as on 1-3-69. The figures for Haryana, Punjab, Chandigarh and Himachal Pradesh are provisional. All India, States and Union Territory figures are shown in '000. ***Excluding Sikkim which has a population of 1,89,266.

†Includes Meghalaya. Excludes NEFA which has an area of 81,426 sq. km.

Source: Report on the population projections worked out under the guidance of the expert committee set up by the Planning Commission under the chairmanship of the Registrar General, India.

R—Registered.

E—Estimated.

According to studies based on census data for 1951 and 1961, births had occurred at an average rate of 42 per thousand per annum, and deaths at an average rate of 23 per thousand per annum giving a rate of natural increase of population of 19 per thousand per annum. The infant mortality rate obtained in the National Sample Survey, 14th round, in 1958 was 146 per thousand live births. There is only a small change in the birth rate but the death rate has declined sharply during 1951—60. This has resulted in a sharp increase in the population growth rate during 1951—60. The infant mortality rate, which used to run at a level of 250 per thousand births in the early part of the century, has now declined considerably, but is still quite high when compared to other countries.

Among the States the highest birth rate during 1951—60 was in Assam (49.3) and the lowest in Tamil Nadu (34.9). The highest death rate was also in Assam (26.9) and the lowest in Kerala (16.1). The highest natural increase rate was in Punjab (25.8) and the lowest in Tamil Nadu (12.4).

The table below shows the estimated birth and death rates during 1951—60 for each of the zones in India :

TABLE 4
BIRTH AND DEATH RATES—ZONAL POSITION

Zone	States covered	Estimated birth rate	Estimated death rate
Northern	Punjab and Rajasthan	43.6	19.0
Central	Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh ..	42.0	24.4
Eastern	Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal ..	43.3	23.9
Southern	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Mysore	38.5	22.3
Western	Gujarat & Maharashtra	42.8	21.4

The highest birth rate was in Northern India (43.6) and the lowest in Southern India (38.5). The highest death rate was in Central India (24.4) and the lowest in Northern India (19.0). The highest rate of natural increase was in Northern India (24.6) and the lowest in Southern India (16.2).

It is most probable that since 1961, the death rate may have declined substantially below the level in 1951—60, while there has been little change in the birth rate.

A scheme of Sample Registration of Births and Deaths was initiated by the Registrar General, India to provide vital rates at National and State levels with a fairly reliable degree of accuracy.

Data collected through Sample Registration of Births and Deaths indicate that the Birth and Death Rates for Rural India (pooled estimate for states excluding Haryana, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal) during the period January-December, 1968 were 37.9 and 15.1 respectively.

Life Expectancy

The table below shows estimates of life expectancy for males and females at decennial censuses since 1891. There was a steady though slow increase in life expectancy during the successive decades, but it was considerably accelerated during 1951—60. The sharp drop in life expectancy during 1911—20 was largely due to the influenza epidemic.

TABLE 5
LIFE EXPECTANCY—DECENNIAL POSITION

Expectation of life at birth	Decades						
	1891-1900	1901-1910	1911-1920	1921-1930	1931-1940	1941-1950	1951-1960
Males	23.63	22.59	19.42*	26.91	32.09	32.45*	41.90
Females	23.96	23.31	20.91*	26.56	31.37	31.66*	40.60

*Unofficial estimates.

Source: Sample Registration Bulletin No. 33-34, September-October 1969 for Tables 3 to 6.

The table below gives the estimate of life expectancy for each zone of India for males and females for the decade 1951—60 :

TABLE 6
LIFE EXPECTANCY (1951-60)—ZONAL POSITION

Expectation of life at birth	Zones				
	Northern	Central	Eastern	Southern	Western
Males	49·6	39·8	39·8	41·1	44·2
Females	44·6	38·8	40·1	39·2	42·5

Age Structure, Sex Ratio and Marital Status

The following table shows the percentage of different age-groups to the total population :

TABLE 7
AGE STRUCTURE (1961)

Age Group	Up to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 & above	Total
Percentage of the total population	15·0	26·0	16·7	15·4	11·0	8·0	4·8	2·1	1·0	100

The following table gives the changes in sex ratio between 1901 and 1961 :

TABLE 8
CHANGES IN SEX RATIO BETWEEN 1901 AND 1961

State/Union Territory	Females per 1,000 males						
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
INDIA	972*	964	955	950*	945*	946	941
<i>States</i>							
Andhra Pradesh	985	992	993	987	980	986	981
Assam	933	927	908	886	886	877	876
Bihar	1,054	1,044	1,016	994	996	990	994
Gujarat	954	946	944	945	941	952	940
Haryana†	867	835	844	844	869	871	868
Jammu & Kashmir	882	876	870	865	869	873**	878
Kerala	1,004	1,008	1,011	1,022	1,027	1,028	1,022
Madhya Pradesh	990	986	974	973	970	967	953
Maharashtra .. .	978	966	950	947	949	941	936
Mysore	983	981	969	965	960	966	959
Nagaland	973	993	992	997	1,021	999	933

*Excludes Pondicherry.

**For calculating sex ratio, the arithmetic mean of 1944-61 sex-wise population has been taken.

†Provisional.

TABLE 8—(concl'd.)

State/Union Territory	Females per 1,000 males						
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Orissa ..	1,037	1,056	1,086	1,067	1,053	1,022	1,001
Punjab† ..	832	780	799	815	836	844	854
Rajasthan ..	905	908	896	907	906	921	908
Tamil Nadu ..	1,044	1,042	1,029	1,027	1,012	1,007	992
Uttar Pradesh ..	937	915	909	904	907	910	909
West Bengal ..	945	925	905	890	852	865	878
<i>Union Territories and other Areas</i>							
A. & N. Islands	318	352	303	495	574	625	617
Chandigarh† ..	771	720	743	751	763	781	652
Dadra and Nagar Haveli ..	960	967	940	911	925	946	963
Delhi ..	862	793	733	722	715	768	785
Goa, Daman and Diu ..	1,085	1,103	1,122	1,088	1,083	1,128	1,071
Himachal Pradesh†	884	889	890	897	890	912	938
L.M. & A. Islands	1,063	987	1,027	994	1,018	1,043	1,020
Manipur ..	1,037	1,029	1,041	1,065	1,055	1,036	1,015
Pondicherry ..	N.A.	1,058	1,053	N.A.	N.A.	1,030*	1,013
Tripura ..	874	885	885	885	886	904	932
NEFA** ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	894
Sikkim ..	916	951	970	967	920	907	904

Density

The density of population in India and its component States and Union Territories has already been given in Table 2. The variation and density of population between 1921 and 1961 are as follows :

TABLE 9
VARIATION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION
(1921-61)

Variation		Density	
Decade	Per cent (increase or decrease)	Year	Per sq. km.
1921-31	+11.0	1921	79
1931-41	+14.2	1931	88
1941-51	+13.3	1941	100
1951-61	+21.5	1951	113
		1961	138
		1967	156

Table 10 (p. 12) shows the break-up of the population according to age and marital status.

THE SOCIAL PATTERN**Religions**

Table 11 (p. 13) shows the population of the major religious communities in the various States and Union Territories according to the 1961 census.

*Based on the 1948 population, assumed as 1951 population.

**Censused for the first time in 1961.

†Provisional.

N.A. Not available.

TABLE 10
AGE AND MARITAL STATUS*

(in thousands)

Age group	TOTAL POPULATION			MARITAL STATUS									
	Persons	Males	Females	Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced & separated		Unspecified status	
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
All ages	438,937	226,146	212,791	119,684	90,088	97,141	98,484	8,341	23,025	882	1,086	98	108
Up to 9	130,777	66,262	64,515	66,262	64,515	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	49,306	26,274	23,032	24,476	18,528	1,734	4,426	19	30	19	29	26	19
15—19	35,883	18,599	17,284	14,160	5,045	4,329	12,024	55	91	41	111	14	13
20—24	37,333	18,199	19,134	7,978	1,143	9,937	17,558	164	248	109	170	11	15
25—29	36,582	18,532	18,050	3,283	341	14,772	16,998	310	522	158	175	9	14
30—34	30,842	15,988	14,854	1,239	154	14,188	13,581	419	954	134	154	8	11
35—39	25,464	13,604	11,860	625	88	12,369	10,320	500	1,322	104	122	6	8
40—44	22,860	12,086	10,774	473	67	10,796	8,367	723	2,227	89	106	5	7
45—49	18,059	9,736	8,323	320	42	8,543	5,803	803	2,400	66	73	4	5
50—54	17,111	9,131	7,980	294	37	7,645	4,249	1,130	3,629	58	60	4	5
55—59	9,832	5,283	4,549	155	19	4,273	2,211	821	2,286	32	30	2	3
60—64	11,240	5,707	5,533	165	23	4,261	1,627	1,246	3,852	32	28	3	3
65—69	4,852	2,473	2,379	70	10	1,747	647	640	1,709	15	12	1	1
70+	8,620	4,177	4,443	118	18	2,525	657	1,508	3,750	24	16	2	2
Age not stated	176	95	81	66	58	22	16	3	5	1	—	3	2

*Excludes population of that part of NEFA where all-India census schedule was not canvassed.

TABLE 11
POPULATION OF MAJOR RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES
(1961 Census)

State/Union Territory	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Jain	Muslim	Sikh	Others	Religion not stated
INDIA	32,56,036	1,07,28,086	36,65,26,866	20,27,281	4,69,40,799	78,45,915	14,98,895	1,13,040
<i>States</i>								
Andhra Pradesh	6,753	14,28,729	3,18,13,944	9,012	27,15,021	8,563	1,342	83
Assam*	36,513	7,64,553	78,84,921	9,468	27,65,509	9,686	3,94,089	8,033
Bihar	2,885	5,02,195	3,93,45,517	17,598	57,85,631	44,413	7,57,023	348
Gujarat	3,185	91,028	1,83,56,065	4,09,754	17,45,103	9,646	18,567	2
Haryana***	736	7,378	67,48,826	25,844	2,90,438	5,17,102	10	209
Jammu & Kashmir	48,360	2,848	10,13,103	1,427	24,32,067	63,069	3	9
Kerala	228	35,87,365	1,02,82,568	2,967	30,27,639	822	524	1,602
Madhya Pradesh	1,13,365	1,88,314	3,04,25,798	2,47,927	13,17,617	65,715	12,980	692
Maharashtra	27,89,501	5,60,594	3,25,30,901	4,85,672	30,34,332	57,617	94,095	1,006
Mysore	9,770	4,87,587	2,05,82,853	1,74,366	23,28,376	3,287	432	101
Nagaland	42	1,95,588	34,677	263	891	225	1,37,444	40
Orissa	454	2,01,017	1,71,23,194	2,295	2,15,319	5,030	1,534	3
Punjab***	2,334	1,38,907	47,04,743	21,507	89,048	61,77,997	22	511
Rajasthan	759	22,864	1,81,32,690	4,09,417	13,14,613	2,74,198	917	144
Tamil Nadu	777	17,62,954	3,02,97,115	28,350	15,60,414	2,567	34,732	44
Uttar Pradesh	12,893	1,01,641	6,24,37,316	1,22,108	1,07,88,089	2,83,737	414	203
West Bengal	1,12,253	2,04,530	2,75,23,358	26,940	69,85,287	34,184	38,610	1,117
<i>Union Territories and other Areas</i>								
A. & N. Islands	1,707	17,973	32,781	3	7,398	241	3,444	1
Chandigarh	6	867	88,117	10,35	1,467	2,8321	—	68
Dadra & Nagar Haveli**	2	799	56,576	120	443	—	23	—
Delhi	5,466	29,269	22,34,597	29,595	1,55,453	2,03,916	285	31
Goa, Daman and Diu†	189	2,27,202	3,84,378	68	14,600	—	213	17
Himachal Pradesh***	18,809	3,274	26,98,378	463	37,980	54,146	79	54
L.M. & A. Islands	—	56	263	—	23,789	—	—	—
Manipur	325	1,52,043	4,81,112	778	48,588	523	—	96,668
Pondicherry	25	33,946	3,11,223	76	23,470	—	325	—
Tripura	33,716	10,039	8,67,998	195	2,30,002	49	4	2
NEFA	5,809	1,713	25,599	14	1,008	745	1,784	2,033
Sikkim	49,894	2,813	1,08,165	19	1,207	72	—	19

*Excluding figures of that part of NEFA where all-India census schedule was not canvassed.

**Figures are for 1962.

***Figures are provisional.

†Figures are for 1960.

The following table shows the percentage of the major religious communities to the total population and their percentage increase during the decennium 1951-61 :

TABLE 12
PERCENTAGE OF MAJOR RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES TO TOTAL
POPULATION-1951 AND 1961

Religious community	1951*		1961**		Percentage increase or decrease 1951-1961†
	Population	Percentage to total population	Population	Percentage to total population	
Buddhist ..	1,80,823	0.05	32,56,036	0.74	1,670.71
Christian ..	83,92,038	2.35	1,07,28,086	2.45	27.38
Hindu ..	30,35,75,474	84.98	36,65,26,866	83.50	20.29
Jain ..	16,18,406	0.45	20,27,281	0.46	25.17
Muslim ..	3,54,14,284	9.91	4,69,40,799	10.69	25.61
Sikh ..	62,19,134	1.74	78,45,915	1.79	25.13
Others ..	18,48,224	0.52	16,11,935	0.37	-13.01
TOTAL*** ..	36,10,88,090	100.00	43,92,34,771	100.00	21.51

Languages

The 1961 census enumerated a total of 1,652 mother-tongues which have been grouped into languages/dialects as follows :

TABLE 13
POPULATION ACCORDING TO LANGUAGES WITH GROUPING OF
MOTHER-TONGUES UNDER EACH OF THEM-(1961)

Languages	Number	Persons speaking
I. Languages (inclusive of 380 mother-tongues grouped under them) specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution	14	38,23,33,847
II.††Indian languages (inclusive of 241 mother-tongues grouped under them) each having a strength of 5,00,000 and over, other than those specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution	17	5,01,39,608
III.††Indian languages (69 mother-tongues grouped under 17 languages and 2 mother-tongues without grouping) having a strength of 1,00,000 to 4,99,999 speakers each other than those specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution	19	42,21,292
IV.††Indian languages not covered above (total number of mother-tongues 857; of them 244 are grouped under 60 languages; other mother-tongues are without any grouping)	673	19,26,705
V.††Non-Indian languages	103	3,15,466
TOTAL ..	826	43,89,36,918†††

*(i) The religion break-up excludes Jammu and Kashmir, Pondicherry and NEFA; the figures of total population exclude only NEFA.

(ii) In calculating the percentage to total population, 2,68,602 out of the Punjab population for which the religion break-up is not available, have been excluded.

**The religion break-up of population (2,97,853) of that part of NEFA for which all-India census schedule was not canvassed, is excluded.

***Including Sikkim.

†(i) Percentage increase or decrease in 1951-61 of each religion has been calculated on comparative area figures of 1951-61.

(ii) Percentage increase in 1951-61 against total has been calculated by excluding populations of NEFA and the Tuensang district of Nagaland.

††The mother-tongues in II, III and IV include 304 tribal mother-tongues with 1,41,32,449 speakers.

†††(i) Excludes population (2,97,853) of that portion of NEFA where all-India census schedule was not canvassed.

(ii) Includes figures for Sikkim.

The number of persons speaking languages of the first three categories in Table 13 is shown in the following table :

TABLE 14
LANGUAGES/DIALECTS AND NUMBER OF PERSONS SPEAKING

Language	Persons speaking	Language	Persons speaking
<i>I. Languages (inclusive of mother-tongues grouped under them), specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution :</i>			
Assamese	68,03,465	Marathi	3,32,86,771
Bengali	3,38,88,939	Oriya	1,57,19,398
Gujarati	2,03,04,464	Punjabi	1,09,50,826
Hindi	13,34,35,360	Sanskrit	2,544
Kannada	1,74,15,827	Tamil	3,05,62,706
Kashmiri	19,56,115	Telugu	3,76,68,132
Malayalam	1,70,15,782	Urdu	2,33,23,518

II. Languages (inclusive of mother-tongues grouped under them), having strength of 5,00,000 and over, but not included in (I) above.

Bihari	1,68,06,772	Nepali	10,21,102
Rajasthani	1,49,33,016	Pahari-unspecified	10,15,203
Santhali	32,47,058	Tulu	9,35,108
Bhili	24,39,611	Garhwali	8,09,967
Gondi	15,01,431	Mundari	7,37,037
Sindhi	13,71,932	Ho	6,48,359
Konkani	13,52,363	Manipuri/Meithei	6,36,430
Kurukh/Oraon	11,41,804	Kui	5,12,161
Kumauni	10,30,254		

III. Languages (inclusive of mother tongues grouped under them) having strength of 1,00,000 to 4,99,999 but not included in (I) above.

Khandeshi	4,28,126	Kharia	1,77,159
Khasi	3,64,063	Khond/Kondh	1,68,027
Bodo/Boro	3,61,801	Mikir	1,54,893
Garó	3,07,040	Bhumij	1,42,003
Tripuri	2,99,643	Koya	1,40,777
Savara	2,65,721	Miri	1,36,598
Munda-unspecified	2,61,653	Hindustani	1,23,200
Mandeali	2,27,352	Sirmauri	1,11,391
Lushai/Mizo	2,22,202	Parji	1,09,401
Korku	2,20,242		

Rural and Urban Population

Of the 43.92 crores who constituted the population (1961) of India including Sikkim, 36.07 crores or 82 per cent lived in villages and 7.89 crores or 18 per cent lived in cities and towns. There has been, between 1921 and 1961, a slow but steady shift towards urbanisation as shown below :

TABLE 15
RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION (1921-1961)

Percentage of total population	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Rural	88.8	88.0	86.1	82.7	82.0
Urban	11.2	12.0	13.9	17.3	18.0

According to the 1961 census there are 2,700 towns and 5,67,338 inhabited villages in India. The distribution of towns and villages according to population range is indicated in the following two tables :

TABLE 16
STATE/UNION TERRITORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS ACCORDING
TO POPULATION (1961)

State/Union Territory	1,00,000 and over	50,000 to 99,999	20,000 to 49,999	10,000 to 19,999	5,000 to 9,999	Less than 5,000	Total
INDIA	107	139	518	820	848	268	2,700
<i>States</i>							
Andhra Pradesh	11	9	51	73	72	7	223
Assam ..	1	2	10	12	24	11	60
Bihar ..	7	7	33	52	46	8	153
Gujarat ..	6	9	43	54	60	9	181
Haryana*** ..	1	7	10	15	15	12	60
Jammu and Kashmir ..	2	—	1	4	6	30	43
Kerala ..	4	5	31	33	18	1	92
Madhya Pradesh	6	6	35	57	98	17	219
Maharashtra ..	12	15	47	89	88	15	266
Mysore ..	6	9	34	81	64	37	231
Nagaland ..	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Orissa ..	1	3	8	22	25	3	62
Punjab*** ..	4	4	24	23	35	20	110
Rajasthan ..	6	4	23	52	51	9	145
Tamil Nadu ..	9	19	61	119	95	36	339
Uttar Pradesh	17	18	56	81	79	16	267
West Bengal ..	12	19	46	45	50	12	184
<i>Union Territories and other Areas</i>							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Chandigarh***	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Delhi ..	2	—	1	—	—	—	3
Goa, Daman & Diu ..	—	—	1	1	4	7	13
Himachal Pradesh*** ..	—	—	1	4	7	18	30
Manipur ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pondicherry ..	—	—	2	1	2	—	5
Tripura ..	—	1	—	1	4	—	6

TABLE 17
STATE/UNION TERRITORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES
ACCORDING TO POPULATION (1961)

State/Union Territory	10,000 and over	5,000 to 9,999	2,000 to 4,999	1,000 to 1,999	500 to 999	Less than 500	Total
INDIA	776	3,421	26,565	65,383	1,19,167	3,52,023	5,67,338*
<i>States</i>							
Andhra Pradesh	28	458	3,918	16,050	5,834	10,796	27,084
Assam† ..	—	12	390	1,976	4,979	18,345	25,702
Bihar ..	44	441	3,339	7,635	13,784	42,422	67,665
Gujarat ..	7	141	1,332	3,561	5,299	8,504	18,584
Haryana*** ..	2	70	662	1,307	1,872	2,756	6,669

*Includes 3 villages for which details are not available.

†Excludes NEFA.

***Figures are provisional.

TABLE 17 (concl'd.)

State/Union Territory	10,000 and over	5,000 to 9,999	2,000 to 4,999	1,000 to 1,999	500 to 999	Less than 500	Total
Jammu and Kashmir	—	5	114	528	1,320	4,592	6,559
Kerala	510	587	395	57	18	6	1,573
Madhya Pradesh	—	28	787	3,811	12,795	52,993	70,414
Maharashtra	29	305	2,215	5,958	10,235	17,109	35,851
Mysore	—	172	1,432	3,723	6,481	14,569	26,377
Nagaland	—	—	11	65	157	581	814
Orissa	—	16	452	2,513	7,334	36,151	46,466
Punjab***	1	44	648	1,940	3,221	6,093	11,947
Rajasthan	—	94	1,003	2,936	6,596	21,612	32,241
Tamil Nadu	96	449	3,539	4,771	3,216	2,053	14,124
Uttar Pradesh	23	308	3,795	12,801	26,015	69,682	1,12,624
West Bengal	25	244	2,156	5,224	8,514	22,291	38,454†
<i>Union Territories and other Areas</i>							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	2	20	377	399
Chandigarh***	—	—	1	3	12	15	31
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	3	18	23	28	72
Delhi	—	—	42	59	99	76	276
Goa, Daman & Diu	2	13	83	80	46	21	245
Himachal Pradesh ***	9	28	131	264	498	12,130	13,060††
L. M. & A. Islands	—	—	6	2	1	1	10
Manipur	—	2	51	126	200	1,487	1,866
Pondicherry	—	3	21	62	89	213	388
Tripura	—	—	31	142	366	4,393	4,932
NEFA	—	1	8	23	62	2,354	2,451**
Sikkim	—	—	—	6	81	373	460‡

According to the 1961 census there are 107 towns in India with a population of over a lakh each as shown in Table 16. This description, however, does not take into account the town groups. In certain clusters the urban area is not really limited only to the notified boundary of any one or two places but embraces satellite towns and cities and industrial towns or settlements close to this urban area, which may even be surrounded by rural areas. Such well-formed clusters are treated as town groups, the determinants being facility of road and rail transport and the interchange of population on account of business and work. Thus there are 113 cities and town groups with population over a lakh each as detailed in the following table :

TABLE 18

CITIES AND TOWN GROUPS WITH POPULATION OF ONE LAKH AND OVER

City/Town group	Population	City/Town group	Population
ANDHRA PRADESH		2. Gauhati	1,00,707
1. Hyderabad*	12,51,119	BIHAR	
2. Vijayawada	2,30,397	1. Patna M. C. and Patli-putra Housing Colony	3,64,594
3. Guntur	1,87,122	2. Jamshedpur*	3,28,044
4. Visakhapatnam	1,82,004	3. Dha-bad-Jha-ia-Sindri*	2,00,618
5. Warangal	1,56,106	4. Gaya	1,15,105
6. Rajahmundry	1,30,002	5. Monghyr-Jamalpur*	1,46,807
7. Kakinada	1,22,865	6. Bhagalpur	1,43,850
8. Eluru	1,08,321	7. Ranchi*	1,40,253
9. Nellore	1,06,776	8. Muzaffarpur	1,09,048
10. Bandar (Masulipatnam)	1,01,417	9. Darbhanga	1,03,016
11. Ferozabad	1,00,815		
ASSAM			
1. Shillong*	1,02,398		

*Town Group.

**Includes 3 villages for which details are not available.

***Figures are provisional.

†Does not include 11 villages for which separate population figures are

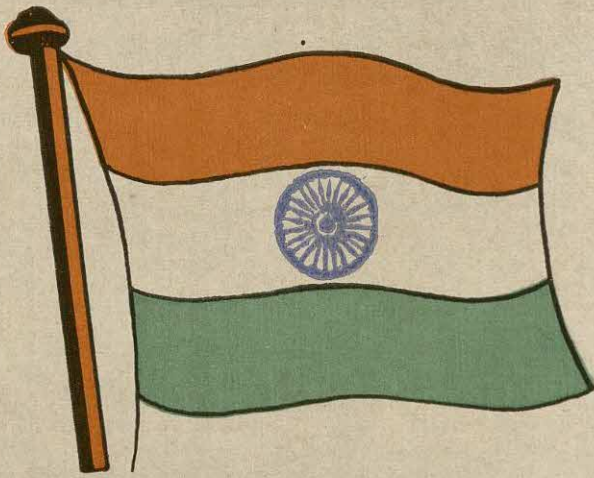
††Excludes 27 villages which are uninhabited but have houseless populat

‡Does not include 2 villages for which separate population figures are n

TABLE 18 (concl'd.)

City/Town group	Population	City/Town group	Population
GUJARAT		PUNJAB (reorganised)	
1. Ahmedabad*	12,06,001	1. Amritsar*	3,98,047
2. Baroda	2,98,398	2. Jullundur*	2,65,030
3. Surat	2,88,026	3. Ludhiana	2,44,032
4. Rajkot	1,94,145	4. Patiala	1,25,234
5. Bhavnagar	1,76,473		
6. Jamnagar	1,48,572		
HARYANA (created in 1966)		RAJASTHAN	
1. Ambala*	1,81,747	1. Jaipur	4,03,444
		2. Ajmer	2,31,240
JAMMU AND KASHMIR		3. Jodhpur	2,24,760
1. Srinagar*	2,95,084	4. Bikaner	1,50,634
2. Jammu	1,02,738	5. Kota	1,20,345
		6. Udaipur	1,11,139
KERALA		TAMIL NADU	
1. Cochin-Ernakulam-Alwaye*	3,13,030	1. Madras	17,29,141
2. Trivandrum*	3,02,214	2. Madurai	4,24,810
3. Calicut*	2,48,548	3. Coimbatore	2,86,305
4. Alleppey*	1,38,834	4. Tiruchirapalli	2,49,862
		5. Salem	2,49,145
MADHYA PRADESH		6. Palayamcottai*	1,90,048
1. Indore	3,94,941	7. Tuticorin*	1,27,356
2. Jabalpur*	3,67,014	8. Vellore*	1,22,761
3. Gwalior	3,00,587	9. Kurichi*	1,19,380
4. Bhopal*	2,22,948	10. Thanjavur	1,11,099
5. Ujjain	1,44,161	11. Nagercoil	1,06,207
6. Raipur	1,39,792		
7. Durg*	1,33,230	UTTAR PRADESH	
8. Sagar*	1,04,676	1. Kanpur*	9,71,062
		2. Lucknow*	6,55,673
MAHARASHTRA		3. Agra*	5,08,680
1. Greater Bombay	41,52,056	4. Varanasi*	4,89,864
2. Poona*	7,37,426	5. Allahabad*	4,30,730
3. Nagpur*	6,90,302	6. Meerut*	2,83,997
5. Sholapur	3,37,583	7. Bareilly	2,72,828
5. Nasik*	2,15,576	8. Moradabad*	1,91,828
6. Kalyan*	1,94,334	9. Saharanpur	1,85,213
7. Kolhapur*	1,93,186	10. Aligarh	1,85,020
8. Amravati	1,37,875	11. Gorakhpur	1,80,255
9. Sangli*	1,27,183	12. Jhansi*	1,69,712
10. Malegaon	1,21,408	13. Dehra-Dun*	1,56,341
11. Ahmednagar	1,19,020	14. Rampur	1,35,407
12. Akola	1,15,760	15. Mathura*	1,25,258
13. Thana*	1,09,215	16. Shajahanpur*	1,17,702
		17. Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal	1,00,097
MYSORE		WEST BENGAL	
1. Bangalore Metropolitan Area	12,06,961	1. Calcutta	29,27,289
2. Mysore	2,53,865	2. Howrah	5,12,598
3. Hubli-Dharwar*	2,48,489	3. South-Suburbs*	3,41,712
4. Mangalore*	1,70,253	4. Asansol*	1,68,689
5. Kolar Gold Fields	1,46,811	5. Bhatpara	1,47,630
6. Belgaum*	1,46,790	6. Kharagpur	1,47,253
		7. Bally	1,30,896
ORISSA		8. Kamarhatti	1,25,457
1. Cuttack	1,46,308	9. South Dum Dum	1,11,284
		10. Burdwan	1,08,224
		11. Baranagar	1,07,837
		DELHI	
		1. Delhi	23,59,408

*Town Group



सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER II

NATIONAL SYMBOLS

NATIONAL FLAG

The National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on July 22, 1947 and was presented to the nation, on behalf of the women of India, at the midnight session of the Assembly on August 14, 1947.

The Constituent Assembly Resolution laid down that "the National Flag of India shall be a horizontal tricolour of deep saffron (*Kesari*), white and dark green in equal proportion. In the centre of the white band, there shall be a wheel in navy blue to represent the *Charkha*. The design of the wheel shall be that of the wheel (*Chakra*) which appears on the abacus of the Sarnath Lion Capital of Asoka.

"The diameter of the wheel shall approximate to the width of the white band."

"The ratio of the width to the length of the Flag shall ordinarily be 2 : 3."

Use of the Flag

A pamphlet entitled *Flag Code—India* has been issued by the Government of India to ensure proper use and display of the Flag.

The Code prohibits the dipping of the Flag to any person or thing.

No flag or emblem should be placed above the National Flag or to its right. All flags are placed to the left of the National Flag if they are hung in a line. When other flags are raised, the National Flag must be the highest. No other flag shall be flown from the same halyard from which the National Flag is flown. Where a mast has more than one halyard, all of which do not reach the top of the mast, then the National Flag should be displayed at the highest point of the mast.

When the Flag is displayed in a manner otherwise than by being flown angle from a window-sill, balcony, or front of a building, the saffron side shall be at the farther end of the staff.

When the Flag is displayed in a manner otherwise than by being flown from a staff, the saffron band must be uppermost when it is displayed flat and horizontal on a wall; when displayed vertically, the saffron band should be on the right with reference to the Flag, i.e., it should be to the left of a person standing facing it. When displayed over the middle of a street, running east-west or north-south, the Flag shall be suspended vertically with the saffron band to the north or to the east as the case may be.

When the Flag is carried in a procession or a parade, it shall be either on the marching right, that is the Flag's own right, or, if there is a line of other flags, in front of the centre of the line.

Normally, the National Flag should be flown on all important Government buildings such as high courts, secretariats, commissioners' offices, collectorates, jails and the offices of the district boards or zila parishads and municipalities. The frontier areas may fly the National Flag at some special points. The President of the Indian Republic and the Governors of States have their personal flags.

The use of the Flag is, however, unrestricted on certain special occasions such as Republic Day, Independence Day, Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, during the National Week and on any other days of national rejoicing. The display of the National Flag on motor cars, even on such occasions, is restricted only to those entitled to the privilege.

The use of the National Flag or any colourable imitation thereof for the purpose of any trade, business, calling or profession or in the title of any patent, or in any trade mark or design, without the prior permission of the Central Government, is an offence.

STATE EMBLEM

The State Emblem of India is an adaptation from the Sarnath Lion Capital of Asoka as preserved in the Sarnath museum. In the original are four lions, standing back to back, mounted on an abacus with a frieze carrying sculptures in high relief of an elephant, a galloping horse, a bull and a lion separated by intervening wheels (*Chakras*) over a bell-shaped lotus. Carved out of a single block of polished sandstone, the Capital was crowned by the Wheel of the Law (*Dharma Chakra*).

In the State Emblem adopted by the Government of India on January 26, 1950, only three lions are visible, the fourth being hidden from view. The wheel appears in relief in the centre of the abacus with a bull on the right and a horse on the left and the outlines of the other wheels on the extreme right and left. The bell-shaped lotus has been omitted. The words "Satyameva jayate," from the *Mundaka Upanishad* meaning "Truth alone triumphs", are inscribed below the Emblem in the Devanagari script.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

Rabindranath Tagore's song *Jana-gana-mana* was adopted as the National Anthem of India on January 24, 1950. The song was first sung on December 27, 1911, during the Indian National Congress session at Calcutta. It was first published in January 1912, under the title *Bharat Vidhata* in the *Tattvabodhini Patrika*, of which Tagore himself was the editor. The poet translated the song into English in 1919 under the title *Morning Song of India*. The complete song consists of five stanzas. The first stanza, which has been adopted by the Defence Forces and is usually sung on ceremonial occasions, reads as follows :

Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka, jaya he
 Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.
 Punjaba-Sindhu-Gujarata-Maratha-
 Dravida-Utkala-Banga
 Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga
 Uchchhala-Jaladhi-taranga
 Tava subha name jage,
 Tava subha asisa mage,
 Gahe tava jaya-gatha.
 Jana-gana-mangala-dayaka, jaya he
 Bharata-bhagya-vidhata
 Jaya he, jaya he, jaya he,
 Jaya jaya jaya, jaya he.

The above is the full version of the National Anthem as adopted and its playing time is about 52 seconds. A short version consisting of the first and last lines of this stanza (playing time approximately 20 seconds) is also played on certain occasions.

The following is Rabindranath Tagore's English rendering of the stanza :
 Thou art the ruler of the minds of all people, dispenser of India's destiny.

Thy name rouses the hearts of the Punjab, Sind, Gujrat and Maratha, of the Dravid and Orissa and Bengal, it echoes in the hills of the Vindhyas and Himalayas, mingles in the music of the Jamuna and Ganges and is chanted by the waves of the India Sea... They pray for thy blessings and

NATIONAL SYMBOLS

sing thy praise. The saving of all people waits in thy hand, thou dispenser of India's destiny.

Victory, victory, victory to thee.

NATIONAL SONG

At the same time as the National Anthem was adopted, it was decided that Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's *Vande Mataram*, which was a source of inspiration to the people in their struggle for freedom, shall have an equal status with *Jana-gana-mana*. *Vande Mataram* occurs in Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's novel *Ananda Math*, published in 1882. The first political occasion on which it was sung was the 1896 session of the Indian National Congress. The following is the text of its first stanza :

Vande Mataram !

Sujalam, suphalam, malayaja-shitalam,

Shasyashyamalam, Mataram !

Shubhrajyotsna-pulakitayaminim,

Phullakusumita-drumadala-shobhinim,

Suhasinim sumadhura-bhasinim,

Sukhadam, varadam, Mataram !

The following is Sri Aurobindo's translation of the stanza :

Mother, I bow to thee !

Rich with thy hurrying streams,

Bright with thy orchard gleams,

Cool with thy winds of delight,

Dark fields waving, Mother of might,

Mother free.

Glory of moonlight dreams

Over thy branches and lordly streams,

Clad in thy blossoming trees,

Mother, giver of ease,

Laughing low and sweet !

Mother, I kiss thy feet,

Speaker sweet and low !

Mother, to thee I bow !

NATIONAL CALENDAR

In November 1952, a Committee was appointed to examine the different calendars in use in the country and to submit proposals for an accurate and uniform calendar for the whole of India. In its report, submitted in 1955, the Committee recommended the adoption of a National Calendar based on the Saka era with Chaitra as its first month and a normal year of 365 days. The dates of this calendar have a permanent correspondence with the dates of the Gregorian Calendar, Chaitra 1 falling on March 22 normally and March 21 in a leap year. As a result of the decision taken by the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments, the Gregorian Calendar continues to be used as hitherto for official and like purposes, the National Calendar being adopted with effect from March 22, 1957, along with the Gregorian Calendar, for the following official purposes : (i) The Gazette of India, (ii) news broadcasts by All India Radio, (iii) calendars issued by the Government of India, and (iv) communications issued by the Government of India and addressed to members of the public.

The State Governments, semi-Government organisations and institutions getting grant-in-aid from Government, have also been requested to use progressively the National Calendar along with the Gregorian Calendar.

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CHAPTER III

GOVERNMENT

The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on November 26, 1949, and came into force on January 26, 1950.

The preamble to the Constitution embodies the resolve of the people of India to secure for all citizens : *Justice*, social, economic and political; *Liberty* of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; *Equality* of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all *Fraternity* assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the nation.

THE UNION AND ITS TERRITORY

India is a Union of States and its territory comprises the territories of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam,* Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, the Union Territories of Delhi, Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry and such other territories as may be acquired.

CITIZENSHIP AND FRANCHISE

The Constitution provides for a single and uniform citizenship for the whole of India. Every person who was at the commencement of the constitution (January 26, 1950) domiciled in India and (a) was born in India or (b) either of whose parents was born in India or (c) who had been ordinarily resident in the territory of India for not less than five years immediately preceding that date became a citizen of India. Special provision is made for migrants from Pakistan and for Indians resident abroad. Under the Citizenship Act 1955, which supplemented the provisions of the Constitution, Indian citizenship is acquired by birth, descent, registration and by naturalisation. The Act also provides for losses of citizenship by renunciation, termination and deprivation.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

The Constitution guarantees seven broad categories of fundamental rights which are justiciable. These are : (i) the right to equality including equality before the law, prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth, and equality of opportunity in matter of employment; (ii) the right to freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association or union, movement, residence, acquisition and disposal of property and the right to practise any profession or occupation subject to the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign countries, public order, decency and morality; (iii) the right against exploitation, prohibiting all forms of forced labour, child labour and traffic in human beings; (iv) the right to freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion; (v) the right of minorities to conserve their culture, language and script and to receive education and establish and administer educational institutions of their choice; (vi) the right to property, subject to the right of the State to compulsory acquisition for public purpose after payment of compensation; and (vii) the right to constitutional remedies for the enforcement of fundamental rights.

*An autonomous State of Meghalaya within the State of Assam has been created w.e.f. April 2, 1970.

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

The Directive Principles of State Policy, though not enforceable through courts of law, are regarded as "fundamental in the governance of the country." These lay down that the State shall strive "to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life." These principles further require the State to direct its policy in such a manner as to secure the right of all men and women to an adequate means of livelihood, equal pay for equal work, and within the limits of its economic capacity and development, to make effective provision for securing the right to work, education and public assistance in the event of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement or other cases of undeserved want. The State is also required to secure to workers humane conditions of work, a decent standard of life, and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities.

In the economic sphere, the State is to direct its policy in a manner as to secure the distribution of ownership and control of the material resources of the community to subserve the common good and to ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to common detriment.

Some of the other important directives relate to prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs; provision of free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of fourteen; organisation of village panchayats; separation of judiciary from the executive; promulgation of a uniform civil code for the whole country; protection of national monuments; promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections; and the promotion of international peace and security, just and honourable relations between nations, respect for international law and treaty obligations, and settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

THE UNION

EXECUTIVE

The Union Executive consists of the President, Vice-President and the Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at its head.

President

The President is elected by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and of the Legislative Assemblies of the States in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. The President must be a citizen of India, not less than 35 years of age, and eligible for election as a member of the House of the People. His term of office is five years and he is eligible for re-election. Before entering upon his office the President takes an oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law. His removal from office for any violation of the Constitution is to be in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Article 61. In his capacity as the head of State, the President is empowered to make appointments; summon, prorogue, address, send messages to Parliament and dissolve the House of the People; issue ordinances during recess of Parliament, make recommendations for introducing or moving money bills and give assent to bills; grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment and suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases. The executive power of the Union vested in him is exercised by him either directly or through officer of the Government in accordance with the Constitution.

S.C.E.R.T. West Bengal

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Vice-President

The Vice-President is elected by an electoral college consisting of the members of both Houses of Parliament in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. He must be a citizen of India, not less than 35 years of age, and eligible for election as a member of the Council of States. His term of office is also five years. The Vice-President acts as the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Council of States and acts as President when the latter is unable to discharge his functions due to illness, absence or any other cause, or till the election of a new President when a vacancy is caused by the death, resignation or removal of the President. While so acting he exercises all the powers and discharges all the functions vested in the President and ceases to perform the functions of the Chairman of the Council of States.

Council of Ministers

There is a Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister to aid and advice the President in the exercise of his functions. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President who also appoints the other Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. Although the Council holds office during the pleasure of the President, it is collectively responsible to the House of the People. It is the duty of the Prime Minister to communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation and information relating to them and, if the President so requires, submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council.

The Council of Ministers as at present constituted, comprises (i) Ministers who are members of the Cabinet, (ii) Ministers of State who are not members of the Cabinet, and (iii) Deputy Ministers.

The personnel of the Government, as on August 1, 1970 was as follows :

President : V. V. GIRI

Vice-President : G. S. Pathak

Members of Cabinet

Portfolios

1. Shrimati Indira Gandhi	Prime Minister, Atomic Energy, Home Affairs and Planning.
2. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Food and Agriculture.
3. B. R. Bhagat	Steel and Heavy Engineering.
4. Y. B. Chavan	Finance.
5. K. Hanumanthaiya	Law and Social Welfare.
6. G. L. Nanda	Railways.
7. Jagjivan Ram	Defence.
8. K. Raghu Ramaiah	Parliamentary Affairs and Shipping and Transport.
9. V. K. R. V. Rao	Education and Youth Services.
10. D. Sanjivayya	Labour and Rehabilitation.
11. Triguna Sen	Petroleum and Chemicals, and Mines and Metals.
12. K. K. Shah	Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development.
13. Dinesh Singh	Industrial Development and Internal Trade.
14. Karan Singh	Tourism and Civil Aviation.
15. Swaran Singh	External Affairs.
16. Satya Narayan Sinha	Information and Broadcasting and Communications.

Ministers of States

17. Bhagwat Jha Azad	Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation.
18. Bhakt Darshan	Education and Youth Services.
19. D. R. Chavan	Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals.

20. Parimal Ghosh	Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development.
21. I. K. Gujral	Information and Broadcasting and Communications.
22. Jaganath Rao	Law and Social Welfare.
23. R. K. Khadiolkar	Supply.
24. L. N. Mishra	Foreign Trade.
25. B. S. Murthy	Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development.
26. K. C. Pant	Home Affairs, Electronics and Scientific and Industrial Research.
27. K. L. Rao	Irrigation and Power.
28. K. V. Raghunatha Reddy	Company Affairs.
29. P. C. Sethi	Defence Production.
30. A. P. Shinde	Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation.
31. V.C. Shukla	Finance.
32. Sher Singh	Information and Broadcasting and Communications.
33. Shrimati Nandini Satpathy	Attached to the Prime Minister.
34. Ram Niwas Mirdha	Home Affairs.
35. Chaudhary Nitiraj Singh	Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals.
36. N. S. Mahida	Defence.
37. Om Mehta	Parliamentary Affairs.

Deputy Ministers

38. Rohanlal Chaturvedi	Railways.
39. Jagannath Pahadia	Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation.
40. S. C. Jamir	Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation.
41. M. R. Krishna	Industrial Development and Internal Trade.
42. Smt. Sarojini Mahishi	Tourism and Civil Aviation.
43. Mohammed Shafi Qureshi	Steel and Heavy Engineering.
44. K. S. G. Ramaswamy	Home Affairs.
45. Chowdhary Ram Sewak	Foreign Trade.
46. Mohammed Yunus Saleem	Railways.
47. Siddheshwar Prasad	Irrigation and Power.
48. Bhanu Prakash Singh	Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals.
49. Iqbal Singh	Parliamentary Affairs and Shipping and Transport.
50. Surendra Pal Singh	External Affairs.
51. K. R. Ganesh	Finance.
52. A. K. Kisku	Education and Youth Services.
53. Bishwanath Roy	Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation.
54. P. Parthasarathy	Parliamentary Affairs.
55. R. S. Panj hazari	Parliamentary Affairs.

Official Language

As provided in Article 343 of the Constitution, Hindi became the official language of the Union from January 26, 1965. The form of numerals to be used for the official purposes of the Union is the international form of Indian numerals. However, under Section 3 of the Official Languages Act 1963, provision has been made for the continued use of the English language, in addition to Hindi, even after January 26, 1965 for (a) all the official purposes of the Union for which it was being used immediately before that date, and (b) for the transaction of business in Parliament. Under Article 346 of the Constitution, the language (or languages) for the time being authorised to be used for the official purposes of the Union shall also be the language (or languages) to be used for communication between a State and the Union and between one State and another. The Official Languages (Amendment) Act 1967, however, provides that English shall be used for purposes of communication between the Union and a State which has not adopted Hindi as its official language and where

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Hindi is used for purposes of communication between one State and another which has not adopted Hindi as its official language, such communication in Hindi shall be accompanied by a translation of the same in English.

Administrative Organisation

In order to regulate the allocation of Government business and its convenient transaction, Rules of Business have been framed under Article 77(3) of the Constitution. The allocation is made by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister by specifying the items of business allotted to each Minister and by assigning a Ministry or a part of a Ministry or more than one Ministry to the charge of a Minister. The Minister is sometimes assisted by a Deputy Minister, who performs such functions as may be assigned him.

Administrative Reforms

The Department of Administrative Reforms was set up in March 1964 and the Organisation and Methods Division of the Cabinet Secretariat was merged in it. Besides continuing the work of the O & M Division, the Department undertook a new programme of activities including comprehensive studies of important departments through study teams headed by members of Parliament. These studies have been completed and the recommendations embodied therein are at various stages of processing and implementation. Major reorganisational measures were initiated in the Central Secretariat, starting with the Ministry of Works and Housing. Liaison is maintained with State Governments in regard to administrative reform programmes in the States.

The training programme of the erstwhile O & M Division was reorganised and two new courses were started in 1964 for training administrators in the skills of administrative analysis. During 1969-70 the Department organised three types of training courses—(1) an appreciation course in the techniques of administrative improvement in association with the Indian Institute of Public Administration, (2) a work study course and (3) a recorder analyst course at the Secretariat Training School.

An Administrative Intelligence Unit has been organised to provide a ready source of documented material on various aspects of administrative reforms. A new quarterly journal, *Management in Government* has also started publication. A new edition of the Central Secretariat *Manual of Office Procedure* was brought out in 1969.

The Department receives general direction about programming its activities from the Committee on Administration which is a Committee of senior Secretaries headed by the Cabinet Secretary.

A high-powered Administrative Reforms Commission was set up in January 1966 "to examine the public administration of the country and make recommendations for reform and reorganisation, where necessary". Assisted by 20 study teams, 13 working groups and one task force, the Commission completed examination of the various aspects of the Administration on June 30, 1970 when it was wound up. The Commission submitted, in all, 20 reports for the consideration of the Government.

The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, which was the outcome of the Administrative Reforms Commission's report on problems of redress of citizens' grievances, was passed by the Lok Sabha in 1969. The Bill is now before the Rajya Sabha.

Public Services

Article 315(1) of the Constitution provides for the establishment of a Union Public Service Commission with a Chairman and Members appointed

by the President. The personnel of the Commission, as on April 23, 1970, was as follows :

Chairman : K. R. Damle

Members : R. C. S. Sarkar

Hari Sharma

A. R. Kidwai

P. C. Gupta

M. L. Shahare

D. P. Kohli

H. N. Ramachandra Rao

The functions of the Commission as prescribed in Article 320 of the Constitution briefly are : (i) recruitment to all civil services and posts under the Union Government by written examination, interview and promotion, and (ii) advising the Government on all matters relating to methods of recruitment, principles to be followed in making appointments to civil services and posts and making promotions and transfers.

Under Article 311, no member of a civil or an all-India service under the Union or a State can be dismissed or removed by an authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed. Further, before he is dismissed or reduced in rank, the delinquent officer must be given a reasonable opportunity to defend himself. This privilege is, however, denied (i) to those convicted on a criminal charge; (ii) where the dismissing authority is satisfied that it is not practicable to give the offender an opportunity to defend himself, and (iii) where the President or a Governor is satisfied that from the point of view of the security of the State, it is inexpedient to allow an opportunity for defence to the offender.

LEGISLATURE

India is a Sovereign Democratic Republic with a parliamentary form of government based on universal adult franchise. Sovereignty ultimately rests with the people. The executive authority is accountable for all its decisions and actions to the people through their elected representatives in the legislature.

The Legislature of the Union, which is called "Parliament", consists of the President and the two Houses known as *Rajya Sabha* (Council of States) and *Lok Sabha* (House of the People).

Rajya Sabha (Council of States)

The Council of States consists of not more than 250 members, of whom 12 are nominated by the President and the rest elected. It is not subject to dissolution, one-third of its members retiring on the expiration of every second year. The elections to the Council are indirect, the allotted quota of the representatives of each State, as provided in the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution, being elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of that State in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. The representatives of the Union Territories are chosen in such manner as Parliament by law prescribes. The nominated members are persons having special knowledge or practical experience in literature, science, art and social service. Members of the Council must be citizens of India and not less than 30 years of age.

Lok Sabha (House of the People)

The House of the People consists of not more than 500 members directly elected from territorial constituencies in the States and not more than 25 members to represent the Union Territories chosen in such manner as

Parliament by law provides. The number of seats for each State is so allocated that the ratio between the number and the population of the State is, as far as practicable, the same for all States. Up to 1980 the President can nominate two members to the House of the People to represent the Anglo-Indian community, if in his opinion it is not adequately represented. Unless dissolved sooner, the term of the House is five years from the date appointed for its first meeting.

The total number of members in the Council of States, as constituted at present, is 240, of whom 228 are the elected representatives of the States and the Union Territories and 12 are nominated by the President. The present strength of the House of the People is 523, consisting of 496 members directly elected from the 17 States and 24 members directly elected from the ten Union Territories besides one member nominated by the President to represent the North-East Frontier Agency and two members nominated by the President to represent Anglo-Indians.

The names of the members of the two Houses as on March 15, 1970 are given below :

RAJYA SABHA (COUNCIL OF STATES)

Chairman : G. S. Pathak

Deputy Chairman : B. D. Khobragade

ANDHRA PRADESH (18)

1. Damodaram Sanjivayya
2. V. B. Raju
3. Venigalla Satyanarayana
4. Gaddam Narayanna
5. K. L. N. Prasad
6. Katragadda Srinivasa Rao
7. J. C. Nagi Reddy
8. Akbar Ali Khan
9. K. P. Mallikarjunudu
10. Kota Punniiah
11. M. V. Bhadram
12. Mudumala Henry Samuel
13. Sanda Naryanappa
14. M. Srinivasa Reddy
15. K. V. Raghunatha Reddy
16. Chandramouli Jagarlamudi
17. Smt. Yashoda Reddy
18. M. Anandam

ASSAM (7)

19. Bipin Pal Das
20. M. Purkayastha
21. Smt. Usha Barthakur
22. Baharul Islam
23. Golap Barbora
24. Prafulla Goswami
25. Emonsing M. Sangma

BIHAR (22)

26. Chaudhary A. Mohammad
27. Dharam Chand Jain
28. Abdul Qaiyum Ansari
29. Awadheshwar Prasad Sinha
30. Bhoja Prasad
31. Sitaram Singh
32. Shishir Kumar
33. S. B. Yajee
34. Pratul Chandra Mitra
35. R. P. Khaitan
36. Shyamnandan Mishra
37. B. N. Mandal
38. Rajendra Pratap Sinha
39. L. N. Mishra

40. Mahabir Das
41. Balkrishna Gupta
42. Rajendra Kumar Poddar
43. Rudra Narain Jha
44. Jagdambi Prasad Yadav
45. Anant Prasad Sharma
46. Suraj Prasad
47. Srikant Mishra

GUJARAT (11)

48. Manubhai Shah
49. Shamprasad Rupshanker Vasavada
50. Devdattkumar Kikabhai Patel
51. Dahyabhai V. Patel
52. K. S. Chavda
53. Suresh J. Desai
54. B. N. Antani
55. Smt. P. J. Mehta
56. Jaisukhlal Hathi
57. Tribhuvandas Kisibhai Patel
58. U. N. Mahida

HARYANA (5)

59. D. D. Puri
60. Neki Ram
61. Bhagwat Dayal
62. Krishan Kant
63. Sultan Singh

KERALA (9)

64. Hamid Ali Schamnad
65. Mathew Kurian
66. C. Achutha Menon
67. G. Gopinathan Nair
68. B. V. Abdulla Koya
69. S. Kumaran
70. Bakeshchandra Menon
71. K. P. Subramania Menon
72. K. Chandrasekharan

MADHYA PRADESH (16)

73. Bhawani Prasad Tiwari
74. S. C. Angre

75. Balram Das
76. Chakrapani Shukla
77. N. K. Shejawalkar
78. Niranjan Varma
79. S. P. Singh
80. A. D. Mani
81. Nand Kishore Bhatt
82. Smt. V. Chaturvedi
83. Sawai Singh Sisodia
84. Smt. Shyamkumari Devi
85. Narayan Prasad Chaudhri
86. Ram Sahai
87. Syed Ahmad
88. Vijay Bhushan Deo Sharan

MAHARASHTRA (19)

89. N. G. Goray
90. Babubhai M. Chinai
91. Arvind Ganesh Kulkarni
92. S. G. Sardesai
93. M. M. Dharla
94. S. B. Bobdey
95. G. R. Patil
96. B. D. Khobragade
97. Vithalrao Tukaram Nagpure
98. M. C. Chagla
99. B. S. Savnekar
100. Kodardas Kalidas Shah
101. Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad
102. Bidesh Tukaram Kulkarni
103. Pandharinath Sitaramji Patil
104. Jayant Shridhar Tilak
105. Tryambak Gopal Deshmukh
106. Kumari Sarojini Krishnarao Babar
107. Smt. Vimal Punjab Deshmukh

MYSORE (12)

108. Mulka Govinda Reddy
109. Sherkhan
110. K. Nagappa Alva
111. B. P. Nagaraja Murthy
112. M. S. Gurupadaswamy
113. M. D. Narayan
114. N. Sri Rama Reddy
115. M. L. Kollur
116. Patil Putappa
117. U. K. Lakshmana Gowda
118. B. T. Kemparaj
119. K. S. Malle Gowda

ORISSA (10)

120. B. K. Mahanti
121. Surajmal Saha
122. Brahmananda Panda
123. B. B. Das
124. Lokanath Misra
125. Bhabhani Charan Pattanayak
126. Krishna Chandra Panda
127. Sundar Mani Patel
128. Smt. Nandini Satpathy
129. B. K. Deo

PUNJAB (7)

130. Gurcharan Singh Tohra
131. I. K. Gujral
132. Narindar Singh Brar
133. Raghbir Singh Panjhzari
134. Gurmukh Singh Musafir

135. Rattan Lal Jain
136. Bhopinder Singh

RAJASTHAN (10)

137. Jagdish Prasad Mathur
138. Mohamod Usman
139. Smt. Narayani Devi Manakial
140. Sundar Singh Bhandari
141. Dalpat Singh
142. Smt. Mangla Devi Talwar
143. Mahendra Kumar Mohta
144. Kumbha Ram Arya
145. Ram Niwas Mirdha
146. Bal Krishna Kaul

TAMIL NADU (18)

147. A. K. A. Abdul Samad
148. T. V. Anandan
149. T. K. Srinivasan
150. S. S. Mariswamy
151. S. S. Rajendran
152. K. K. Sundaram
153. K. Sundaram
154. N. Ramakrishna Iyer
155. G. P. Somasundaram
156. R. T. Parthasarathy
157. N. R. Muniswamy
158. T. Changanayyan
159. Khaja Moideen
160. Thillai Villalan
161. M. R. Venkataraman
162. K. S. Ramaswamy
163. M. Ruthnaswamy
164. G. A. Appan

UTTAR PRADESH (34)

165. Dattopant Thengari
166. Mohanlal Gautam
167. Mahabir Prasad Shukla
168. Nawal Kishore
169. Umashankar Dikshit
170. Mahabir Tyagi
171. Phool Singh
172. T. N. Singh
173. Nageshwar
174. Kajyan Chand
175. Sham Lal Yadav
176. Arjun Arora
177. Inder Singh
178. Tirjoki Singh
179. Z. A. Ahmad
180. Raj Narain
181. Sukhdev Prasad
182. Hayatullah Ansari
183. Smt. Bindumati Devi
184. Jogendra Singh
185. M. R. Shervani
186. Hira Vallabha Tripathi
187. Ajit Prasad Jain
188. Ganesh Lal Chaudhury
189. Chandra Shekhar
190. Pitambar Das
191. Sitaram Jaipuria
192. Godey Murahari
193. Prithvi Nath
194. C. D. Pande
195. Prem Manohar
196. Man Singh Varma
197. M. Asad Madani
198. S. D. Misra

WEST BENGAL (16)

199. Sasankha Sekhar Sanyal
200. Dwijendralal Sen Gupta
201. Surid Mullick Choudhury
202. Bhupesh Gupta
203. Kalyan Roy
204. Rajpat Singh Doogar
205. Arun Prakash Chatterjee
206. Chitta Basu
207. Biren Roy
208. Mirganka Mohan Sur
209. Debiprasad Chattopadhyaya
210. Salil Kumar Ganguly
211. Purabi Mukherjee
212. Niren Ghosh
213. Pranab Kumar Mokherjee
214. Manoranjan Roy

JAMMU AND KASHMIR (4)

215. Om Mehta
216. Gulam Nabi Untoo
217. Syed Hussain
218. Tirath Ram Amla

NAGALAND (1)

219. Melhupra Vero

DELHI (3)

220. Lal K. Advani
221. Kum. Shanta Vasisht
222. Bhai Mahavir

HIMACHAL PRADESH (3)

223. Roshan Lal
224. Smt. Satyavati Dang
225. Salig Ram

MANIPUR (1)

226. Sinam Krishna Mohan Singh

PONDICHERRY (1)

227. S. Sivaprakasam

TRIPURA (1)

228. Triguna Sen

NOMINATED BY PRESIDENT (12)

229. Jairamdas Daulatram
230. M. C. Setalvad
231. Uma Shankar Joshi
232. Smt. Maragatham Chandrasekhar
233. G. Sankara Kurup
234. Rashiduddin Khan
235. M. N. Kaul
236. H. R. Bachchan
237. Ganga Sharan Sinha
238. K. Ramiah
239. Saiyid Nurul Hasan
240. Joachim Alva

LOK SABHA (HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE)*Speaker* : G. S. Dhillon*Deputy Speaker* : G. G. Swell

Sl. No.	Constituency	Name of Member	Party*
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH (41)			
1.	Adilabad	P. Ganga Reddy	Con.
2.	Amalpuram (R).	Bayya Suryanarayana Murthy	Con.
3.	Anakapalli	Missula Suryanarayana Murthy	Con. (O)
4.	Anantapur	Ponnepati Antonyreddy	Con. (O)
5.	Bhadrachalam (R)	Smt. B. Radhabai Ananda Rao	Con.
6.	Bobbili	Karri Narayana Rao	Con.
7.	Chittoor	N. P. Chengalraya Naidu	Con. (O)
8.	Cuddapah	Y. Eswara Reddy	CPI
9.	Eluru	Kommareddi Suryanarayana	Con.
10.	Gudivada	Maganti Ankineedu	Con.
11.	Guntur	Kotha Raghuramaiah	Con.
12.	Hindupur	Neelam Sanjiva Reddy	Con.
13.	Hyderabad	G. S. Melkote	Con. (O)
14.	Kakinada	Mosalganti Tirumala Rao	Con.
15.	Karimnagar	Juvvadi Ramapathi Rao	Con.
16.	Kavali	Rebala Dasaratha Rama Reddy	Con. (O)
17.	Khammam	Smt. T. Lakshmi Kanthamma	Con.
18.	Kurnool	Y. Gadilingana Gowd	SWA
19.	Machilipatnam	Yarlagadda Ankineedu Prasad	Con.
20.	Mahbubnagar	J. Rameshwar Rao	Con. (O)

* The abbreviations used are : Congress Party (Con.); Congress Party—Opposition (O); Swatantra Party (SWA); Bhartiya Jana Sangh (JS); Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK); Communist Party of India (CPI); Communist Party of India Marxist (CPI(M)); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); United Independent Parliamentary Group (UIP); Bharatiya Kranti Dal (BKD); Unattached (UA) and (R) indicates Reserved Seats.

1	2	3	4
21.	Medak	Smt. Sangam Laxmi Bai	Con.
22.	Miryalguda	G. S. Reddy	Con.
23.	Nagarkurnool (R)	J. B. Muthyal Rao	Con.
24.	Nalgonda	Mohammad Yunus Saleem	Con.
25.	Nandyal	Pendekanti Venkatasubbaiah	Con. (O)
26.	Narasapur	Datla Balaramaraju	Con. (O)
27.	Narasraopet	Maddi Sudarsanam	Con.
28.	Nellore (R)	Bhajana Anjanappa	Con. (O)
29.	Nizamabad	M. Narayana Reddy	U.I.P.
30.	Ongole	Kongara Jaggaiah	Con.
31.	Peddapalli (R)	M. R. Krishna	Con.
32.	Parvathipuram (R)	Viswasarai Narasimha Rao	SWA
33.	Rajamundry	Datla Satyanarayana Raju	Con. (O)
34.	Rajampet	P. Parthasarathy	Con.
35.	Secunderabad	Bakar Ali Mirza	U.A.
36.	Siddipet (R)	G. Venkat Swamy	Con.
37.	Srikakulam	N. G. Ranga	SWA
38.	Tirupathi (R)	C. Dass	Con. (O)
39.	Visakhapatnam	Tenneti Viswanatham	U.I.P.
40.	Vijayawada	K. L. Rao	Con.
41.	Warangal	Rama Sahayam Surendar Reddy	Con.

ASSAM (14)

42.	Autonomous Districts (R)	George Gilbert Swell	U.I.P.
43.	Barpeta	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Con.
44.	Cachar	Smt. Jyotsana Chanda	Con.
45.	Dhubri	Jahan Uddin Ahmed	PSP
46.	Dibrugarh	Jogendra Nath Hazarika	Con. (O)
47.	Gauhati	Dhireswar Kalita	CPI
48.	Jorhat	Rajendranath Barua	Con.
49.	Kaliabor	Bedabrata Barua	Con.
50.	Karimganj (R)	Nihar Ranjan Laskar	Con.
51.	Kokrajhar (R)	D. Basumatari	Con.
52.	Lakhimpur	Biswa Narayan Shastri	Con.
53.	Mangaldai	Hem Barua	PSP
54.	Nowgong	Liladhar Kotoki	Con.
55.	Tezpur	Bijoy Chandra Bhagavati	Con.

BIHAR (53)

56.	Araria (R)	Tul Mohan Ram	Con.
57.	Aurangabad	Mudrika Singh	Con.
58.	Bagaha (R)	Bhola Raut	Con.
59.	Banka	Beni Shanker Sharma	JS
60.	Barh	Smt. Tarkeshwari Sinha	Con. (O)
61.	Begusarai	Yogendra Sharma	CPI
62.	Bettiah	Kamal Nath Tewari	Con.
63.	Bhagalpur	Bhagwat Jha Azad	Con.
64.	Bikramganj	Sheopujan Shastri	U.A.
65.	Buxar	Ram Subhag Singh	Con. (O)
66.	Chapra	Ram Shekhar Prasad Singh	Con.
67.	Chatra	Smt. Vijaya Raj	U.I.P.
68.	Darbhanga	Satya Narayan Sinha	Con.
69.	Dhanbad	Smt. Lalita Rajya Lakshmi	U.I.P.
70.	Gaya (R)	Ram Dhani Das	Con. (O)
71.	Dumka (R)	Satya Charan Besra	Con.
72.	Giridih	Imteyazuddin Ahmad	Con.
73.	Godda	Prabhudayal Himatsingka	Con. (O)
74.	Gopalganj	Dwarika Nath Tiwary	Con.
75.	Hajipur	Valmiki Choudhary	Con.
76.	Hazaribagh	Mehan Singh Oberoi	B.K.D.
77.	Jainagar	Bhogendra Jha	CPI
78.	Jamshedpur	Shiva Chandika Prasad	Con.
79.	Jamui (R)	Nayan Tara Dass	Con. (O)
80.	Jehanabad	Chandra Shekhar Singh	CPI
81.	Katihar	Sitaram Kesri	Con.
82.	Kesaria	Kamla Misra "Madhukar"	CPI
83.	Khagaria	Kameshwar Singh	SSP
84.	Khunti (R)	Jaipal Singh	U.I.P.

1	2	3	4
85.	Kishanganj	Lakhan Lal Kapoor	PSP
86.	Lohardaga (R)	Kartik Oraon	Con.
87.	Madhipura	Bindhyeshwari Prasad Mandal	U.A.
88.	Madhubani	Shiva Chandra Jha	SSP
89.	Maharajganj	Mritunjoy Prasad	Con. (O)
90.	Monghyr	Madhu Ram Chandra Limaye	SSP
91.	Motihari	Bibhuti Misra	Con.
92.	Muzaffarpur	Digvijaya Narain Singh	Con. (O)
93.	Nalanda	Sidheshwar Prasad	Con.
94.	Nawada	Surya Prakash Puri	U.A.
95.	Palamau (R)	Smt. Kamla Kumari	Con.
96.	Patna	Ramavatar Shastri	CPI
97.	Pupri	Shashi Ranjan Prasad Sahu	U.I.P.
98.	Purnea	Phani Gopal Sen	Con. (O)
99.	Rajmahal (R)	Ishwar Marandi	Con.
100.	Ranchi	Prasanta Kumar Ghosh	Con.
101.	Rosera (R)	Kedar Paswan	SSP
102.	Saharsa	Gunanad Thakur	SSP
103.	Samastipur	Yamuna Prasad Mandal	Con.
104.	Sasaram (R)	Jagjivan Ram	Con.
105.	Shahabad	Baliram Bhagat	Con.
106.	Singhbhum (R)	Kolai Birua	U.I.P.
107.	Sitamarhi	Nagendra Prasad Yadav	Con.
108.	Siwan	Mohammad Yusuf	Con.

GUJARAT (24)

109.	Ahmedabad	Indulal Yajnik	U.A.
110.	Amreli	Smt. Jayababen Vajubhai Shah	Con. (O)
111.	Anand	Narendrasinhji Ranjitsinhji Mahida	Con.
112.	Banaskantha	S. K. Patil	Con. (O)
113.	Baroda	Pashabhai Chhotabhai Patel	SWA
114.	Bhavnagar	Prasannbhai Manilal Mehta	Con. (O)
115.	Broach	Mansinhji Bhasaheb Rana	Con.
116.	Bulsar (R)	Nanubhai Nichhabhai Patel	Con. (O)
117.	Dabhoi	Manubhai Motibhai Patel	Con. (O)
118.	Dhandhuka	R. K. Amin	SWA
119.	Dohad (R)	Bhaljibhai Ravjibhai Parmar	Con. (O)
120.	Gandhinagar (R)	Somchandbhai Manubhai Solanki	Con. (O)
121.	Godhra	Piloo Homi Mody	SWA
122.	Jamnagar	Narayan Dandekar	SWA
123.	Junagadh	Virendrakumar Jivanlal Shah	SWA
124.	Kaira	Pravinsinhji Natwarsinhji Solanki	U.A.
125.	Kutch	Tulsidas Muljibhai Sheth	U.A.
126.	Mandvi (R)	Chhaganbhai Madaribhai Kedaria	Con. (O)
127.	Mehsana	Ramchandra Jamnadas Amin	SWA
128.	Patan (R)	Dahyabhai Ramjibhai Parmar	U.A.
129.	Rajkot	M. R. Masani	SWA
130.	Sabarkantha	C. C. Desai	SWA
131.	Surat	Morarji Ranchhodbhai Desai	Con. (O)
132.	Surendranagar	Meghrajji	SWA

HARYANA (9)

133.	Ambala (R)	Suraj Bhan	JS
134.	Gurgaon	Abdul Gani Dar	Con. (O)
135.	Hissar	Ram Krishan Gupta	Con. (O)
136.	Jhajjar	Sher Singh	Con.
137.	Kaithal	Gulzari Lal Nanda	Con.
138.	Karnal	Madho Ram Sharma	Con.
139.	Mahendragarh	Gajraj Singh Rao	Con.
140.	Rohtak	Randhir Singh	Con.
141.	Sirsa (R)	Dalbir Singh	Con.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR (6)

142.	Anantnag	Mohammad Shafi Qureshi	Con.
143.	Baramulla	Syed Ahmed Aga	Con.
144.	Jammu	Inderjit Malhotra	Con.
145.	Ladakh	Kushak Bakula	Con.

1	2	3	4
146.	Srinagar ..	Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad	U.A.
147.	Udhampur ..	Karan Singh	Con.
KERALA (19)			
148.	Adoor (R) ..	P. C. Adichan	CPI
149.	Ambalapuzha ..	Smt. Suseela Gopalan	CPI(M)
150.	Badagara ..	Arangil Sreedharan	PSP
151.	Chirayinkil ..	K. Anirudhan	CPI(M)
152.	Ernakulam ..	V. Viswanatha Menon	CPI(M)
153.	Kasargod ..	A. K. Gopalan	CPI(M)
154.	Kottayam ..	K. M. Abraham	CPI(M)
155.	Kozhikode ..	Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait	U.A.
156.	Manjeri ..	M. Mohammad Ismail	U.A.
157.	Mavelikkara ..	G. P. Mangalathumadom	PSP
158.	Mukundapuram ..	Panampilly Govinda Menon	Con.
159.	Muvattupuzha ..	P. P. Esthose	CPI(M)
160.	Palghat ..	E. K. Nayanar	CPI(M)
161.	Peermade ..	P. K. Vasudevan Nair	CPI
162.	Ponnani (R) ..	C. K. Chakrapani	CPI(M)
163.	Quilon ..	N. Sreekantan Nair	U.I.P.
164.	Trichur ..	C. Janardhanan	CPI
165.	Tellicherry ..	Pattiam Gopalan	CPI(M)
166.	Trivandrum ..	P. Viswambharan	PSP
MADHYA PRADESH (37)			
167.	Balaghat ..	C. D. Gautam	Con
168.	Bastar (R) ..	Jhadu Sundar Lal	SWA
169.	Betul ..	Narendra Kumar Salve	Con.
170.	Bhind ..	Jashwant Singh Kushwah	JS
171.	Bhopal ..	Jagannath Rao Joshi	JS
172.	Bilaspur ..	Amarsingh Saigal	Con.
173.	Chhindwara ..	G. S. Mishra	Con.
174.	Durg ..	Vacant	
175.	Damoh ..	Manibhai Jawerbhai Patel	Con.
176.	Dhar (R) ..	Bharat Singh Chowhan	JS
177.	Guna ..	J. B. Kripalani	U.A.
178.	Gwalior ..	Ram Avtar Sharma	U.A.
179.	Hoshangabad ..	Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary	Con.
180.	Indore ..	Prakash Chand Bhanwarlal Sethi	Con.
181.	Jabalpur ..	Govind Das	Con.
182.	Janjgir (R) ..	Smt. Minimata Agam Dass Guru	Con.
183.	Jhabua (R) ..	Sursingh	Con.
184.	Kanker (R) ..	Trilokshah Lal Priendra Shah	JS
185.	Khandwa ..	Gangacharan Dikshit	Con.
186.	Khargone ..	Shashi Bhushan	Con.
187.	Mahasamund ..	Vidya Charan Shukla	Con.
188.	Mandla (R) ..	Mangru Uikey	Con.
189.	Mandasur ..	Swatantra Singh Kothari	JS
190.	Morena (R) ..	Atamdas	U.A.
191.	Raigarh ..	Kumari Rajni Devi	Con. (O)
192.	Raipur ..	Lakhan Lal Gupta	Con.
193.	Rajnandgaon ..	Smt. Padmavati Devi	Con.
194.	Rewa ..	Shambhu Nath Shukla	Con.
195.	Sagar (R) ..	Ram Singh Ayarwal	JS
196.	Satna ..	Devendra Vijai Singh	Con.
197.	Shahdol (R) ..	Smt. Girja Kumari	Con.
198.	Shajapur ..	Baburao Patel	JS
199.	Sidhi ..	Bhanu Prakash Singh	Con.
200.	Surguja (R) ..	Babunath Singh	Con.
201.	Tikamgarh (R) ..	Nathuram Aherwar	Con.
202.	Ujjain (R) ..	Hukamchand Kachwai	JS
203.	Vidisha ..	Shiv Sharma	U.A.
MAHARASHTRA (45)			
204.	Ahmednagar ..	Anantrao Vitthalrao Patil	Con.
205.	Akola ..	K. M. Asgar Hussain	Con.
206.	Amravati ..	Krishna Gulab Deshmukh	Con.
207.	Aurangabad ..	Bhaosaheb Dagadurao Deshmukh	Con.
208.	Baramati ..	Tulsidas Subhanrao Jadhav	Con.
209.	Bhandara ..	Ashok Ranjitram Mehta	Con. (O)
210.	Bhir ..	Nana Ramchandra Patil	CPI

1	2	3	4
211.	Bhiwandi	Sonubhau Dagadu Basyant	Con.
212.	Bombay Central ..	Ramchandra Dhondiba Bhandare	Con.
213.	Bombay Central South	Shripad Amrit Dange	C.P.I.
214.	Bombay North East ..	Smt. Tara Govind Sapre	Con. (O)
215.	Bombay North West ..	Shantilal Harijivan Shah	Con. (O)
216.	Bombay South	George Fernandes	SSP
217.	Buldana	Vacant	
218.	Chanda	Krishnarao Madhavrao Kaushik	SWA
219.	Chimur	Ramchandra Martand Hajarnawis	Con.
220.	Dahanu (R)	Yeshwantrao Martandrao Mukne	Con.
221.	Dhulia	Chudaman Ananda Patil	Con.
222.	Hatkanangale	Smt. Vijayamala Rajaram Chhatrapati Bhonsale	U.A.
223.	Jalgaon	Sayyadali Samadali Sayyad	Con.
224.	Jaina	Venkat Rao Narsing Rao Jadhav	Con.
225.	Katrad	Dajisaheb alias Anandrao Ramrao Chavan	Con.
226.	Khed	Raghunath Keshav Khadilkar	Con.
227.	Khamgaon (R)	Arjun Shripad Kature	Con.
228.	Kolaba	Dattatraya Kashinath Kunte	B.K.D.
229.	Kolhapur	Shankararao Dattatraya Mane	Con.
230.	Kopergaon	Annasahib Pandurang Shinde	Con.
231.	Latur (R)	Tulsiram Dashrath Kamble	Con.
232.	Malegaon (R)	Zambru Manglu Kahandole	Con.
233.	Nagpur	Narendra Ramchandraj Deoghare	Con.
234.	Nanded	Venkatrao Babarao Tarodekar	Con.
235.	Nandurbar (R)	Tukaram Hurji Gavitt	Con.
236.	Nasik	Bhanudas Ramchandra Kavade	Con.
237.	Osmanabad	Tulsiram Abaji Patil	Con.
238.	Pandharpur (R)	Tayappa Hari Sonawane	Con.
239.	Porbharni	Shivajirao Shankarrao Deshmukh	Con.
240.	Poona	S. M. Joshi	SSP
241.	Rajapur	Nath Pai	PSP
242.	Ramtek	Amrit Ganpat Sonar	Con.
243.	Ratnagiri	Smt. Sharda Mukerjee	Con. (O)
244.	Sangli	Sadashiv Daji Patil	Con.
245.	Satara	Yeshwantrao Balwantrao Chavan	Con.
246.	Sholapur	Surajratan Fatehchand Damani	Con.
247.	Wardha	Kamalnayan Jamnalal Bajaj	Con. (O)
248.	Yeotmal	Deorao Sheoram Patil	Con.
MYSORE (27)			
249.	Bagalkot	Sangangowda Basangowda Patil	Con.
250.	Bangalore	K. Hanumanthaiya	Con.
251.	Belgaum	Mugutsab Nabisab Naghanoor	Con. (O)
252.	Bellary	V. K. R. V. Rao	Con.
253.	Bidar (R)	Ramchandra Veerappa	Con. (O)
254.	Bijapur	B. K. Gudadinne	Con. (O)
255.	Chamarajanagar (R)	S. M. Siddaiah	Con. (O)
256.	Chikmagalur	M. Huche Gowda	Con.
257.	Chikodi (R)	B. Shankaranand	PSP
258.	Chitradurga	J. Mohamed Imam	Con.
259.	Dharwar North	Smt. Sarojini Bindurao Mahishi	SWA
260.	Dharwar South	Fakruddin Hussensahab Mohsin	Con.
261.	Gulbarga	Mahadevappa Rampure	Con. (O)
262.	Hassan	Nuggehalli Shivappa	SWA
263.	Hoskote	M. V. Krishnappa	Con.
264.	Kanakapura	M. V. Rajasekharan	Con. (O)
265.	Kanara	Dinkar Dattatraya Desai	PSP
266.	Kolar (R)	G. Y. Krishnan	Con.
267.	Koppal	Sanganna Andanappa Agadi	Con. (O)
268.	Mandya	S. M. Krishna	PSP
269.	Madhugiri	Smt. Sudha V. Reddy	Con. (O)
270.	Mangalore	C. M. Poonacha	Con. (O)
271.	Mysore	H. D. Tulsidas	Con.
272.	Raichur	Raja Venkatappa Naik	SWA
273.	Shimoga	J. H. Patel	SSP
274.	Tumkur	K. Lakkappa	PSP
275.	Udipi	J. M. Loboprabhu	SWA

1	2	3	4
NAGALAND (1)			
276.	Nagaland	S. C. Jamir	Con.
ORISSA (20)			
277.	Angul	Dhirendranath Deb	SWA
278.	Balasore	Samarendra Kundu	PSP
279.	Bhadrak (R)	Dharanidhar Jena	SWA
280.	Bhanjanagar	Ananta Tripathi Sarma	Con. (O)
281.	Bhubaneswar	Chintamani Panigrahi	Con.
282.	Bolangir	Raj Raj Singh Deo	SWA
283.	Chatrapur	Jaganath Rao Rachakonda	Con.
284.	Cuttack	Srinibas	PSP
285.	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya Prasad Singh Deo	
		Mahindra Bahadur	SWA
286.	Jajpur (R)	Baidhar Behera	PSP
287.	Kalahandi	Pratap Keshari Deo	SWA
288.	Kendrapara	Surendranath Dwivedy	PSP
289.	Keonjhar (R)	Gurucharan Naik	SWA
290.	Koraput (R)	Ulaka Ramchandra	Con.
291.	Mayurbhanj (R)	Mahendra Majhi	SWA
292.	Nowrangpur (R)	Khagapathi Pradhani	Con.
293.	Phulbani (R)	Anirudha Dipa	SWA
294.	Puri	Rabi Ray	SSP
295.	Sambalpur	Sradhakar Supakar	Con. (O)
296.	Sundergarh (R)	Debananda Amat	SWA
PUNJAB (13)			
297.	Amritsar	Yagya Datt Sharma	JS
298.	Bhatinda (R)	Kikar Singh	U.I.P.
299.	Fazilka	Iqbal Singh	Con.
300.	Ferozepur	Gurcharan Singh	U.A.
301.	Gurdaspur	Vacant	
302.	Hoshiarpur	Jai Singh	JS
303.	Jullundur	Swaran Singh	Con.
304.	Ludhiana	Devinder Singh	Con.
305.	Patiala	Smt. Mohinder Kaur	Con. (O)
306.	Phillaur (R)	Sadhu Ram	Con.
307.	Rupar (R)	Buta Singh	Con.
308.	Sangrur	Smt. Nirlep Kaur	U.I.P.
309.	Taran Taran	Gurdial Singh Dhillon	*
RAJASTHAN (23)			
310.	Ajmer	Vishveshwar Nath Bhargava	Con.
311.	Alwar	Bhola Nath Master	Con.
312.	Banswara (R)	Heerji Bhai	Con.
313.	Barmer	Amrit Nahata	Con.
314.	Bharatpur	Brijendra Singh	B.K.D.
315.	Bhilwara	Ramesh Chandra Vyas	Con.
316.	Bikaner	Karni Singh	U.I.P.
317.	Chittorgarh	Onkar Lal Bohra	Con.
318.	Dausa	Nawal Kishore Sharma	Con.
319.	Ganganagar (R)	Panna Lal Barupal	Con.
320.	Hindaun (R)	Jagannath Pahadiya	Con.
321.	Jaipur	Smt. Gayatri Devi	SWA
322.	Jalore	D. N. Patodia	SWA
323.	Jhalawar	Brijraj Singh	JS
324.	Jhunjhunu	Radha Krishan Birla	U.I.P.
325.	Jodhpur	Narendra Kumar Sanghi	Con.
326.	Kota (R)	Onkar Lal	JS
327.	Nagaur	Nand Kumar	SWA
328.	Pali	Surendra Kumar Tapuriah	SWA
329.	Sawai Madhopur (R)	Meetha Lal	SWA
330.	Sikar	Shrigopal Saboo	B.K.D.
331.	Tonk (R)	Jamna Lal	SWA
332.	Udaipur (R)	Dhuleshwar Meena	Con.

*Dr. Gurdial Singh Dhillon was elected on the Congress ticket but ceased to have any party affiliation after his election as Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

1	2	3	4
TAMIL NADU (39)			
333.	Chidambaram (R)	V. Mayavan	DMK
334.	Chinglepet	C. Chitty Babu	DMK
335.	Coimbatore	K. Ramani	CPI(M)
336.	Cuddalore	V. Krishnamoorthy	DMK
337.	Dharapuram (R)	C. T. Dhandapani	DMK
338.	Dindigul	N. Anbuezhian	DMK
339.	Gobichettipalayam	P. A. Saminathan	DMK
340.	Kallakurichi	M. Deiveekan	DMK
341.	Karur	C. Muthusamy Gounder	SWA
342.	Krishnagiri	M. Kamalanathan	DMK
343.	Kumbakonam	Era Sezhiyan	DMK
344.	Madras North	K. Manoharan	DMK
345.	Madras South	Murasoli Maran	DMK
346.	Madurai	P. Ramamurti	CPI(M)
347.	Mayuram (R)	K. Subravelu	DMK
348.	Mettur	S. Kandappan	DMK
349.	Nagapattinam	V. Sambasivam	Con. (O)
350.	Nagercoil	K. Kamaraj Nadar	Con. (O)
351.	Nilgiris	M. K. Nanja Gowder	SWA
352.	Perambalur (R)	A. Durairasu	DMK
353.	Periakulam	H. Ajmalkhan	SWA
354.	Pollachi	B. Narayanan	DMK
355.	Pudukkottai	R. Umanath	CPI(M)
356.	Ramanathapuram	S. M. Mohammed Sheriff	U.A.
357.	Salem	K. Rajaram	DMK
358.	Sivaganga	Thandavan Kiruttinan	DMK
359.	Sivakasi	S. P. Ramamoorthy	SWA
360.	Sriperumbudur (R)	P. Sivasankaran	DMK
361.	Tenkasi (R)	R. S. Arumugam	Con. (O)
362.	Thanjavur	S. D. Somasundaram Gopalar	DMK
363.	Tindivanam	T. D. Ramabadra Naidu	DMK
364.	Tiruchendur	M. Santosham	SWA
365.	Tiruchengode	K. Anbazhagan	DMK
366.	Tiruchirapalli	K. Ananda Nambiar	CPI(M)
367.	Tirunelveli	S. Xavier	SWA
368.	Tirupattur	R. Muthu Gounder	DMK
369.	Tiruttani	S. K. Sambandham	DMK
370.	Vellore (R)	G. Kuchelar	DMK
371.	Wandiwash	G. Viswanathan	DMK

UTTAR PRADESH (85)

372.	Agra	Achal Singh	Con.
373.	Akbarpur (R)	Ramji Ram	U.A.
374.	Aligarh	Shiv Kumar Shastri	B.K.D.
375.	Allahabad	Hari Krishna	Con (O)
376.	Almora	Jang Bahadur Singh	Con.
377.	Amethi	Vidya Dhar Bajpai	Con
378.	Amroha	Ishaq Sambhali	CPI
379.	Aonla	Smt. Savitri Shyam	Con.
380.	Azamgarh	Chandrajit Yadav	Con
381.	Bhagpat	Raghuvir Singh Shastri	B.K.D.
382.	Bahraich	Karuna Krishna	JS
383.	Ballia	Chandrika Prasad	Con.
384.	Balrampur	Atal Behari Vajpayee	JS
385.	Banda	Jageshwar Yadav	CPI
386.	Bansgaon (R)	Molahu Prasad	SSP
387.	Bara Banki	Ram Sevak Yadav	SSP
388.	Bareilly	Brij Bhushan Lal	JS
389.	Basti (R)	Sheo Narain	Con. (O)
390.	Bijnor (R)	Rama Nand	Con.
391.	Bilhaur	Smt. Sushila Rohtagi	Con
392.	Budaun	Onkar Singh	JS
393.	Bulandshahr	Surendra Pal Singh	Con.
394.	Chail (R)	Masuriyadin	Con. (O)
395.	Chandauli	Nihal Singh	SSP
396.	Dehra Dun	Yashpal Singh	U.A.

1	2	3	4
397.	Deoria	Bishwa Nath Roy	Con.
398.	Domariaganj	Narayan Sarup Sharma	JS
399.	Etah	Rohan Lal Chaturvedi	Con.
400.	Etawah	Arjun Singh	SSP
401.	Faizabad	Ram Krishana Sinha	Con
402.	Farrukhabad	Awadhesh Chandra Singh	Con.
403.	Fatehpur	Sant Baksh Singh	Con.
404.	Firozabad (R)	Shiv Charan Lal	B.K.D.
405.	Garhwal	Bhakt Darshan	Con.
406.	Ghatampur (R)	Tula Ram	Con.
407.	Ghazipur	Sarju Pandey	CPI
408.	Ghosi	Jharkhande Rai	CPI
409.	Gonda	Smt. Sucheta Kripalani	Con (O)
410.	Gorakhpur	Vacant	
411.	Hamirpur	Swami Brahmanand	Con.
412.	Hapur	Prakash Vir Shastri	B.K.D.
413.	Hardoi (R)	Kinder Lal	Con.
414.	Hathras (R)	Nar Deo Snatak	Con.
415.	Jalaun (R)	Ram Sewak	Con.
416.	Jaunpur	Raj Deo Singh	Con.
417.	Jhansi	Smt. Sushila Nayar	Con (O)
418.	Kairana	Ghayoor Ali Khan	SSP
419.	Kaisarganj	Smt. Shakuntala Nayar	JS
420.	Kannauj	S. N. Misra	Con.
421.	Kanpur	S. M. Banerji	CPI
422.	Kasganj	Mushir Ahmad Khan	Con.
423.	Khalilabad	Ranjeet Singh	JS
424.	Kheri	Balgovind Verma	Con.
425.	Khurja (R)	Ram Charan	B.K.D
426.	Lalganj (R)	Ram Dhan	Con.
427.	Lucknow	Anand Narain Mulla	U.I.P.
428.	Machhalshahr	Nageshwar Dwivedi	Con
429.	Maharajganj	Mahadeva Prasad	Con.
430.	Mainpuri	Maharaj Singh	Con.
431.	Mathura	Vacant	
432.	Meerut	Maharaj Singh Bharti	SSP
433.	Mirzapur	Vansh Narayan Singh	JS
434.	Misrikh (R)	Sankata Prasad	Con.
435.	Mohanlalaganj (R)	Smt. Ganga Devi	Con.
436.	Moradabad	Om Prakash Tyagi	JS
437.	Muzaffarnagar	Latafat Ali Khan	CPI
438.	Nainital	Krishana Chandra Pant	Con.
439.	Padrauna	Kashi Nath Pandey	Con. (O)
440.	Phulpur	Janeshwar Misra	SSP
441.	Pilibhit	Mohan Swaroop	PSP
442.	Pratapgarh	Dinesh Singh	Con.
443.	Rae Bareli	Smt. Indira Nehru Gandhi	Con.
444.	Rampur	Syed Zulfiqar Ali Khan	U.I.P.
445.	Ramsanehighat (R)	Bajinath Kureel	Con.
446.	Robertsganj (R)	Ram Swaroop	Con.
447.	Saharanpur (R)	Sunder Lal	Con.
448.	Saidpur (R)	Shambhu Nath	Con.
449.	Salempur	Vishwa Nath Pandey	Con. (O)
450.	Shahabad	Jitendra Bahadur Singh	JS
451.	Shahjahanpur	Prem Kishan Khanna	Con.
452.	Sitapur	Sharda Nand	JS
453.	Sultanpur	Shripati Misra	BKD
454.	Tehri Garhwal	Manabendra Shah	Con.
455.	Unao	Krishna Deo	Con.
456.	Varanasi	Satya Narain Singh	CPI(M)
WEST BENGAL (40)			
457.	Alipore	Indrajit Gupta	CPI
458.	Arambagh	Amiyanath Bose	U.A.
459.	Asansol	Deven Sen	SSP
460.	Asugram (R)	Bhagaban Das	CPI(M)
461.	Balurghat (R)	Jatindra Nath Pramanik	Con. (O)
462.	Bankura	Jitendra Mohan Biswas	CPI
463.	Barasat	Ranen Sen	CP

1	2	3	4
464.	Barrackpore	Mohammad Ismail	CPI(M)
465.	Basirhat	Sardar Amjad Ali	U.I.P.
466.	Berhampore	Tridib Chaudhuri	U.I.P.
467.	Birbhum (R)	Sisir Kumar Saha	Con.
468.	Bolpur	Anil Kumar Chanda	Con.
469.	Burdwan	N. C. Chatterjee	U.I.P.
470.	Calcutta North East	H. N. Mukherjee	CPI
471.	Calcutta North West	Ashok Kumar Sen	Con.
472.	Calcutta South	Ganesh Ghosh	CPI(M)
473.	Contai	Samar Guha	PSP
474.	Cooch Behar (R)	Benoy Krishna Das Chowdhury	U.I.P.
475.	Darjeeling	Smt. Maitreye Basu	U.A.
476.	Diamond Harbour	Jyotirmoy Basu	CPI(M)
477.	Ghatal	Parimal Ghosh	Con.
478.	Hooghly	Bejoy Krishna Modak	CPI(M)
479.	Howrah	Krishna Kumar Chatterjee	Con.
480.	Jalpaiguri (R)	Birendra Nath Katham	Con. (O)
481.	Jangipur	Hazi Lutfal Haque	Con.
482.	Jhargram (R)	Amiya Kumar Kisku	Con.
483.	Joynagar (R)	Chittaranjan Roy	U.I.P.
484.	Katwa	Dwaipayan Sen	Con.
485.	Krishnagar	Ila Pal Chaudhuri	Con.
486.	Malda	Smt. Uma Roy	Con.
487.	Mathurapur (R)	Kansari Haldar	CPI
488.	Midnapore	V. K. Krishna Menon	U.A.
489.	Murshidabad	Syed Badrudduja	U.I.P.
490.	Nabadwip (R)	P. R. Thakur	Con.
491.	Purulia	Bhajahari Mahato	U.I.P.
492.	Raiganj	Chapala Kanta Bhattacharyya	Con.
493.	Serampore	Bimalkanti Ghosh	Con. (O)
494.	Tamluk	S. C. Samanta	U.I.P.
495.	Uluberia	Jugal Kishore Mondal	Con. (O)
496.	Vishnupur (R)	Pashupati Mondal	Con.
DELHI (7)			
497.	Chandni Chowk	Ram Gopal Shalwale	JS
498.	Delhi Sadar	Kanwar Lal Gupta	JS
499.	East Delhi	Hardayal Devgun	JS
500.	Karol Bagh (R)	Ram Swaroop Vidyarthi	JS
501.	New Delhi	M. L. Sondhi	JS
502.	Outer Delhi	Brahm Parkash	Con.
503.	South Delhi	Balraj Madhok	JS
HIMACHAL PRADESH (6)			
504.	Chamba	Vikram Chand Mahajan	Con.
505.	Hamirpur	Prem Chand Verma	Con.
506.	Kangra	Hem Raj	Con.
507.	Mahasu	Virbhadra Singh	Con.
508.	Mandi	Lalit Sen	Con.
509.	Simla (R)	Pratap Singh	Con.
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU (2)			
510.	Panjim	Janardan Jagannath Shinkre	U.A.
511.	Marmagao	Erasmio De Jesus Sequeira	U.I.P.
MANIPUR (2)			
512.	Inner Manipur	M. Meghachandra	CPI
513.	Outer Manipur (R)	Paokai Haokip	Con.
TRIPURA (2)			
514.	Tripura East (R)	Manikya Kirit Bikram Kishore Debbarma Bahadur	Con.
515.	Tripura West	J. K. Choudhury	Con.

1	2	3	4
OTHER TERRITORIES (5)			
516.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	K. R. Ganesh	Con.
517.	Chandigarh	Sri Chand Goyal	JS
518.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli(R)	Sanjibhai Rupjibhai Dalkar	Con. (O)
519.	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (R) ..	P. M. Sayeed	Con.
520.	Pondicherry	N. Sethuraman	Con. (O)
NORTH-EAST FRONTIER AGENCY (1)*			
521.	.. ..	D. Ering	Con.
ANGLO-INDIANS (2)*			
522.	.. ..	Frank Anthony	U.I.P.
523.	.. ..	A.E.T. Barrow	U.I.P.

Table 19 shows the State-wise allocation of seats in the two Houses and the party position in Lok Sabha as on March 15, 1970.

Functions and Powers of Parliament

The main functions of Parliament are to make laws for the country, to make finances available for the needs of the Government and appropriate funds necessary for the services of the State. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the House of the People which also votes the salaries and allowances of Ministers and can force the resignation of the Council of Ministers by refusing to pass the budget or any other major legislative measure or by adopting a vote of no-confidence. Parliament is also vested with the power to impeach the President and to remove judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, the Chief Election Commissioner and the Comptroller and Auditor-General in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Constitution.

All legislation requires the consent of both Houses of Parliament. Delegated legislation is also subject to review and control by Parliament. Although all financial legislation must be recommended by the President, the House of the People alone can sanction grants, appropriations and proposals for taxation. Parliament's power to debate public questions and to review the work of the different departments of the Government is unfettered by any limitations except those imposed by the Constitution or by its own rules of procedure. In times of an emergency, declared under Article 352, the legislative authority of Parliament also extends to matters enumerated in the State List. The power to amend the Constitution also rests solely in Parliament.

Parliamentary Committees

To assist Parliament in its deliberations, Parliamentary Committees are appointed either on a motion by the respective Houses themselves or by their presiding officers. The Committees fall under three groups: those of a general nature concerned mainly with the organisation and powers of the Houses, those assisting the Houses in their legislative functions, and committees with financial functions. In the first category falls the Committees on Rules, Privileges, Absence of Members, the Business Advisory Committee, etc. The legislative committees include Select Committees of either House and Joint Select Committees of the two Houses, set up *ad hoc* for the consideration of important bills. The

*Nominated by President.

TABLE 19
ALLOCATION OF SEATS IN TWO HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND PARTY POSITION IN LOK SABHA
(As on March 15, 1970)

State/Union Territory		No. of seats in Rajya Sabha	LOK SABHA												Total
			No. of Seats	Congress	Congress (Opposition)	Swatantra	Jana Sangh	Dravida Mun- netra Kazhagam	Communist Party of India	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	Samyukta Socialist Party	Praja Socialist Party	United Independent Parliamentary Group	Bharatiya Kranti Dal		Unattached
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Andhra Pradesh	18	41	23	11	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	41
2. Assam	7	14	9	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	14
3. Bihar	22	53	24	8	—	1	—	5	—	5	1	5	1	3	53
4. Gujarat	11	24	2	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	24
5. Haryana	5	9	6	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
6. Jammu & Kashmir	4	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
7. Kerala	9	19	1	—	—	—	—	3	9	—	3	1	—	2	19
8. Madhya Pradesh	16	37	22	1	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	36*
9. Maharashtra	19	45	31	5	1	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	44*
10. Mysore	12	27	10	8	4	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	27
11. Nagaland	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
12. Orissa	10	20	4	2	9	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	20

TABLE 20
ALLOCATION OF SEATS AND STRENGTH OF PARTIES IN STATE LEGISLATURES (As on 1-3-1970)

State/Union Territory	No. of seats in the Legislative Council	No. of seats in the Legislative Assembly	Congress	Swatantra	Communist	Communist (M)	Jana Sangh	Praja Socialist	Republican	B.K.D.	Samyukta Socialist	Other Parties **	Independents	Total	Seats vacant
1. Andhra Pradesh	90	287	187	21	10	8	3	—	2	—	1	42	12	286	1
2. Assam	96	126	72	2	7	—	—	5	—	—	3	1	26	116	10
3. Bihar*	—	318	113	3	25	2	32	18	—	8	53	34	28	316	2
4. Gujarat	—	168	102	55	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	6	168	—
5. Haryana	—	81	53	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	18	1	79	2
6. Jammu & Kashmir	36	73	62	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	3	3	72	3
7. Kerala	—	133	9	—	20	49	—	—	—	—	—	37	11	130	3
8. Madhya Pradesh	@90	296	185	—	1	—	66	3	—	—	4	23	5	291	5
9. Maharashtra	78	270	203	—	10	1	5	7	2	—	6	24	12	270	—
10. Mysore	63	216	151	11	2	1	3	21	1	—	4	3	15	212	4
11. Nagaland	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	52	—
12. Orissa	—	140	27	49	7	1	—	21	—	—	1	28	6	140	—
13. Punjab	@	104	28	1	4	2	8	1	—	—	2	57	1	104	—
14. Rajasthan	—	184	111	28	1	—	18	—	—	11	6	1	6	182	2
15. Tamil Nadu*	63	234	48	19	3	10	—	4	—	—	141	4	4	231	3
16. Uttar Pradesh*	108	425	233	4	4	1	42	3	1	94	32	90	6	424	1
17. West Bengal	@	280	55	—	30	80	—	5	—	—	9	26	11	280	—
18. Goa, Daman & Diu	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	30	—
19. Himachal Pradesh*	—	60	40	—	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	11	60	—
20. Manipur*	—	30	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	29	1
21. Pondicherry	—	30	10	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	2	30	—
22. Tripura	—	30	27	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—
	624	3,569	1,726	193	131	157	196	91	7	113	135	599	184	3,532	37

@ Not yet formed.

* As on : Bihar 20-3-70, Tamil Nadu 15-3-70, U.P. 21-3-70, Himachal Pradesh 28-4-70, Manipur at the time of dissolution.

** Other parties include : *Andhra Pradesh* : People Democratic Group 4, Jan Congress 7, Telengana United Front 31; *Assam* : Revolutionary Communist Party of India 1; *Bihar* : Janta 12, Lok Tantrik Congress 9, Soshit Dal 6, Hul Jarkhand 7; *Haryana* : Haryana Samyukta Vidhayak Dal 18; *Kerala* : Muslim League, 14, Indian Socialist Party 11, Revolutionary Socialist Party 6, Karshaka Thozhilali Party 1, Kerala Congress 5; *Madhya Pradesh* : Lok Sewak Dal 19, Pragatishheel Vidhayak Dal 4; *Maharashtra* : Peasants & Workers 21, Muslim League 1, Hindu Mahasabha 1, Forward Bloc 1; *Mysore* : Janta Paksha 2, L.S.S. 1; *Nagaland* : Nagaland Nationalist Organisation 43, United Front of Nagaland 9; *Orissa* : Jan Congress 26, Progressive Bloc 1, Tamil Arasu Kazhagam 1; *Uttar Pradesh* : Kisan Mazdoor Party 1, Hindu Mahasabha 1, Muslim League 2, Forward Bloc 21, Barga Congress 33, Revolutionary Socialist Party 12, Lok Sewak Sangh 4, Gorkha League 4, Progressive Muslim League 3, Indian National Democratic Front 1, Marxist Forward Bloc 1, Revolutionary Communist Party of India 2, Socialist Unity Centre 7, Workers Party of India 2; *Goa, Daman and Diu* : Maharashtrawadi Gomaniak Party 14, United Goans 12; *Pondicherry* : DMK 15; *Jammu & Kashmir* : National Conference 3.

† *Rajasthan Pradesh Congress Songhan.*

three important committees in the third category are the Public Accounts, the Estimates and the Public Undertakings Committees. While Rajya Sabha members are associated with the first and third Committees, membership of the second is confined only to the Lok Sabha.

The Public Accounts Committee scrutinises the Appropriation Accounts of the Government of India and the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon. It ensures that public money is spent in accordance with Parliament's decisions and calls attention to cases of waste, extravagance, loss, nugatory expenditure or lack of financial integrity in Public services. The Estimates Committee reports on "what economies, improvements in organisation, efficiency or administrative reform, consistent with the policy of underlying the estimates" can be effected. It also examines whether "the money is well laid out within the limits of the policy implied in the estimates" and suggests the form in which the estimates shall be presented to Parliament. The Committee on Public Undertakings examines the reports and accounts of certain specified public undertakings and reports of the Auditor-General thereon, if any. It also examines whether the public undertakings are being run efficiently and "managed in accordance with sound business principles and prudent commercial practices."

Another important committee of the Lok Sabha is the Committee on Government Assurances. Its function is to scrutinise the assurances, promises, undertakings, etc., given by Ministers on the floor of the House and to report on the manner in which they have been implemented. Ministers are debarred from being members of these four committees.

Besides the two Joint Committees, one on Offices of Profit and the other on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament, a new Parliamentary Committee of both Houses of Parliament called the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was constituted on December 18, 1968. The Committee consists of 30 members, 20 from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha, elected by the respective Houses. The functions of the Committee are to consider the reports submitted by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to report to both Houses as to the measures that should be taken by the Union Government (including the Administration of the Union Territories) for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also to examine the measures taken by the Union Government to secure due representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services.

Consultative Committees

There are Consultative Committees for different Ministries which provide a forum for discussions between Members of Parliament and the Ministries of the Government on matters of policy and the working of administrative departments. Membership of these committees is fixed by the Government in consultation with Opposition Parties with regard to their respective strength in Parliament.

JUDICIARY

Supreme Court of India

The Supreme Court of India consists of a Chief Justice and not more than thirteen Judges appointed by the President. The Judges hold office till the age of 65. For appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court, a person must be a citizen of India and must have been at least five years a Judge of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession; or an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession for at least ten years; or he must be in the opinion of the President, a distinguished jurist. Provision has also been made for the appointment of a Judge of a High Court as an *ad hoc* Judge of the Supreme Court and for retired

Judges of the Supreme Court or High Courts to sit and act as Judges of that Court. The Constitution debars a retired Judge of the Supreme Court from practising in any court of law or before any other authority in India.

A Judge of the Supreme Court cannot be removed from office except by an order of the President passed after an address by each House of Parliament, supported by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting, has been presented to the President in the same session for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

The membership of the Court, as on April 1, 1970 was as follows:

Chief Justice : M. Hidayatullah

Judges : J. C. Shah
S. M. Sikri
J. M. Shelat
V. Bhargava
G. K. Mitter
C. A. Vaidialingam
K. S. Hegde
A. N. Grover
A. N. Ray
P. Jaganmohan Reddy
I. D. Dua

The law officers of the Union Government were:

Attorney-General of India: Niren De

Solicitor-General of India: Jagdish Swaroop

Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction. Its exclusive original jurisdiction extends to all disputes between the Union and one or more State or between two or more States *inter se*. In addition to this, Article 32 of the Constitution gives an extensive original jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in regard to the enforcement of fundamental rights guaranteed under Part III of the Constitution. It is empowered to issue directions or orders or writs, including those in the nature of writs of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, *prohibition*, *quo warranto* and *certiorari*, whichever may be appropriate, to enforce these rights.

The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court can be invoked by a certificate of the High Court concerned or by special leave granted by the Supreme Court, in respect of any judgment, decree or final order of the High Court in cases involving substantial questions of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution. Appeals also lie to the Supreme Court in civil matters where the amount or value of the subject matter of the dispute is not less than Rs. 20,000 or where the judgment, decree or final order involves claims respecting property of like amount, or where the High Court concerned certifies that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court. In criminal cases, the right to appeal to the Supreme Court has been provided for, "if the High Court (a) has on appeal reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and sentenced him to death; (b) has withdrawn for trial before itself any case from any court subordinate to its authority and has in such trial convicted the accused person and sentenced him to death; or (c) certifies that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court." Parliament is authorised to confer on the Supreme Court any further powers to hear and entertain appeals from any judgment, final order or sentence in a criminal proceedings of a High Court in Indian territory.

Besides this, the Supreme Court has a very wide appellate jurisdiction over all courts and tribunals in India inasmuch as it can grant special leave

to appeal from any judgment, decree, determination, sentence or order in any case or matter passed or made by any court or tribunal in the territory of India. It has also a special advisory jurisdiction in matters which may specifically be referred to it by the President under Article 143 of the Constitution.

THE STATES

The system of government in the States, as embodied in Part VI of the Constitution, closely resembles that of the Union.

EXECUTIVE

The State Executive consists of the Governor and a Council of Ministers with a Chief Minister at its head.

The Governor of a State is appointed by the President of India for a term of five years and holds office during his pleasure. Only Indian citizens above 35 years of age are eligible for appointment to this office. The Governor is the head in each State and all executive actions of the State are taken in his name. The Governor's discretionary powers relate to the making of reports to the Union President about (i) the administration of Scheduled Areas, if any, in his State and (ii) the breakdown of the constitutional machinery in his State.

Council of Ministers

The Constitution provides for a Council of Ministers with a Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions except insofar as he is required by or under the Constitution to exercise his functions in his discretion. The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor, who also appoints other Ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister. The Council of Ministers, which holds office during the pleasure of the Governor, is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.

Administrative Units

The principal unit of administration in a State is the district under a Collector and Magistrate. As Collector, he is responsible to the Commissioner who heads a division or to the Board of Revenue (depending upon the practice obtaining in a particular State), and through that agency to the Government, for the proper collection of revenue and for the administration of all matters connected with land other than irrigation, agriculture and forestry in their technical aspects and registration. As District Magistrate, he is responsible for the maintenance of law and order and the criminal administration of the district. For this purpose, the police force in the district with the Superintendent of Police as its immediate head is under his control and direction, although for purposes of disciplinary control and technical supervision, the Superintendent is responsible to the Inspector-General of Police. Besides a number of Assistant or Deputy Collectors and Magistrates who help him in the discharge of his duties, the Collector has also at his disposal the assistance and professional advice of a number of other district officers such as the Executive Engineer, the Deputy Commissioner of Excise, the Civil Supplies Officer and the District Development or Planning Officer.

Co-ordination for purposes of development programmes at State headquarters is achieved through an inter-departmental Committee of Secretaries incharge of various development departments with the Chief Secretary or the Secretary in charge of planning as the chairman. Generally, the functions of coordination for planning and for the implementation of programmes in the districts are combined in a single officer commonly described as the Development Commissioner. As a rule, a Committee of the State Cabinet

under the Chief Minister provides overall guidance and direction. State Planning Boards which include leading non-officials have also been constituted in most of the States.

LEGISLATURE

For every State there is a legislature which consists of the Governor and the two Houses* (except in the case of Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Orissa, Rajasthan and Nagaland which have only one House—the Legislative Assembly). Parliament can, by law, provide for the abolition of an existing Legislative Council** or for the creation of one where one does not exist if the proposal is supported by a resolution of the Legislative Assembly concerned.

Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council)

The Legislative Council of a State comprises not more than one-third of the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly of the State and in no case less than 40 members. Nearly one-third of the members of the Council are elected by members of the Legislative Assembly of the State from amongst persons who are not members of the Assembly, one-third by electorates consisting of members of municipalities, district boards and other local authorities, one-twelfth by registered teachers in educational institutions not lower than secondary schools and a further one-twelfth by registered graduates of more than three years' standing. The remaining members are nominated by the Governor from among those who have distinguished themselves in the fields of literature, science, art, co-operative movement and social service. The Legislative Councils are permanent, one-third of their members retiring every second year.

Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly)

According to Article 170, the Legislative Assembly of a State should consist of not more than 500 and not less than 60 members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the State. The demarcation of territorial constituencies is to be done in such a manner that the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to it is, as far as practicable, the same throughout the State. The term of an Assembly is five years unless it is dissolved earlier.

The strength of the Legislative Councils in the States with bicameral legislatures and the strength of the elected element of the Legislative Assemblies in all the States and the Territorial Councils in the Union Territories and the position of various political parties as on March 1, 1970 is given in Table 20.

Powers and Functions

The State Legislature has exclusive powers over subjects enumerated in List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and concurrent powers over those enumerated in List III. Ordinances promulgated by the Governor are subject to the approval of the Legislature. The financial powers of the Legislature include authorisation of all expenditure, taxation and borrowing by the State Government. The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.

The Legislative Assembly alone has the power to originate Money Bills. The Legislative Council can make only recommendations in respect of changes it considers necessary within a period of fourteen days of the receipt

*Although the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1958, provides for the creation of a Legislative Council in Madhya Pradesh, it has not yet been constituted in the State.

**Legislative Councils in West Bengal and Punjab have been abolished w.e.f. August 1, 1969 and January 7, 1970 respectively.

of a bill from the Assembly. This in no way affects the freedom of the Assembly to accept or reject the recommendations of the Council.

Reservation of Bills

Besides possessing the power to give or withhold his assent to bills passed by the legislature, the Governor of a State may reserve certain bills for the consideration of the Union President. Such bills relate to subjects like compulsory acquisition of property, estates and jagirs, measures affecting the powers and the position of High Courts, and imposition of taxes on the storage, distribution and sale of water or electricity in inter-State river or river valley development projects. No bill seeking to impose restrictions in inter-State trade can be introduced in a State legislature without the previous sanction of the President.

Control over Executive

Besides exercising the usual power of financial control, the State legislatures use all the normal parliamentary devices like questions, discussions, debates, adjournment and no-confidence motions and resolutions, etc., to keep a watch over the day-to-day work of the Executive. They also have their Committees on Estimates and Public Accounts to ensure that grants sanctioned by the legislature are properly utilised.

JUDICIARY

High Courts

Every State has a High Court which stands at the head of the States' judicial administration. Among the Union Territories, Delhi alone has a High Court of its own. Each High Court consists of a Chief Justice and such other judges as the President may, from time to time, deem necessary to appoint. The Chief Justice of a High Court is appointed by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the State. The procedure for appointing other judges is the same except that the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned is also consulted. They hold office until they attain the age of 62 and are removable in the same manner as a judge of the Supreme Court of India. To be eligible for appointment as a judge, one must have held a judicial office in India for ten years or must have practised as an advocate of a High Court or two or more such courts in succession for a similar period.

The table below gives the name, seat and territorial jurisdiction of the sixteen High Courts in India.

TABLE 21
JURISDICTION AND SEAT OF HIGH COURTS

No.	Name	Year of establishment	Territorial Jurisdiction	Seat of the Court
1	2	3	4	5
1	Allahabad	1866	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad (Bench at Lucknow)
2	Andhra Pradesh ..	1954	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
3	Assam and Nagaland*	1948*	Assam and Nagaland	Gauhati
4	Bombay	1861	Maharashtra	Bombay (Bench at Nagpur).
5	Calcutta	1861	West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	Calcutta

*The jurisdiction of the former Assam High Court was extended to cover the State of Nagaland, constituted on December 1, 1963 and the name of the Court changed accordingly from the same date.

TABLE 21 (concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5
6	Delhi	1966	Union Territory of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh	Delhi (Bench at Simla)
7	Gujarat	1960	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
8	Jammu & Kashmir	1928	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar and Jammu
9	Kerala	1956	Kerala, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	Ernakulam
10	Madhya Pradesh ..	1956	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur (Benches at Indore and Gwalior)
11	Madras	1861	Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry	Madras
11	Mysore	1884	Mysore	Bangalore
13	Orissa	1948	Orissa	Cuttack
14	Patna	1916	Bihar	Patna
15	Punjab and Haryana	1947	Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh	Chandigarh
16	Rajasthan	1949	Rajasthan	Jodhpur

Under Article 226, every High Court has the power to issue to any person or authority and Government within its jurisdiction, directions, orders or writs (including writs which are in the nature of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, *prohibition*, *quo warranto* and *certiorari*, or any of them for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution and for any other purpose.

This power may also be exercised by any High Court exercising jurisdiction in relation to the territories within which the cause of action, wholly or in part arises for the exercise of such power, notwithstanding that the seat of such Government or authority for the residence of such persons is not within those territories.

The High Courts have powers of superintendence over all courts and tribunals within their jurisdiction (Article 227). They can call for returns from such courts, make and issue general rules and prescribe forms to regulate their practices and proceedings and determine the manner and form in which books, entries and accounts shall be kept.

Subordinate Courts

Subject to minor local variations, the structure and functions of the subordinate courts are more or less uniform throughout the country. Each State is divided into a number of districts, each under the jurisdiction of the principal civil court presided over by a district judge. Subordinate to him is a hierarchy of different grades of civil judicial authorities.

Besides hearing suits properly so called, the civil courts exercise jurisdiction over several other matters, such as guardianship, marriage and divorce, testamentary and inter-State representation and admiralty jurisdiction. In another category of cases, such as those pertaining to the Land Acquisition Act and the Forest Act, questions affecting civil rights are, in the first instance, dealt with by administrative officers or tribunals, but their decisions are subject to the appellate authority of the appropriate civil courts.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended and revised from time to time, regulates the administration of criminal justice and the constitution of criminal courts. The officer presiding over the district Court in civil suits is the judge of the Sessions Division for criminal cases in that district. The Sessions Judge is sometime assisted by additional or assistant sessions judges. These officers are subordinate only to the High Court and are generally independent of the executive. They, however, deal only with the more

*The name of Punjab High Court was changed to Punjab and Haryana High Court in 1966 when the former State of Punjab was reorganised.

serious crimes and take cognisance of cases only when they have been committed to them by a magistrate after a preliminary enquiry.

The exercise of preventive jurisdiction in certain matters and the trial of crimes listed as not triable by Sessions Court are entrusted to magistrates of various classes. In respect of nearly all judicial acts, the magistracy, including the District Magistrate, is subject to the control of the High Court. Some categories of cases involving minor crimes are tried by honorary magistrates, generally retired officers or other responsible citizens and by benches of magistrates.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local self-governing institutions are broadly classified into two categories—urban and rural. In the big cities they are known as Corporations, and in medium and small towns as Municipal Committees or Boards. The pattern of local government in rural areas has recently been changed and a three-tier structure, popularly known as 'Panchayati Raj', is being introduced in the various States.

Corporations

The corporations, established under specific Acts of the State Legislature, are headed by elected Mayors. The administration of a city under a corporation is entrusted to three authorities: (i) General Council of the Corporation; (ii) Standing Committees of the Council; and (iii) Commissioner or Executive Officer. The General Council appoints all the officers of the corporation except the Commissioner who is usually appointed by the State Government. The Standing Committees elected by the Council carry out the main work of the administration covering taxation and finance, engineering works, health and education. The executive power of the corporation vests in the Commissioner, who prescribes the duties of the various establishments and supervises their work. In addition to matters connected with the safety, health, education and other conveniences of the citizens, the jurisdiction of the corporation also extends to the maintenance of streets and bridges, avenues and parks, recreation grounds and markets.

Municipal Boards and Committees

Municipalities with elected Presidents also function through committees. All the members of a municipality constitute its general body which discusses and decides all questions of policy and important details of municipal administration. The powers of passing the budget, imposing taxation, voting expenditure and making rules and regulations vest in the general body. The day-to-day work of the municipality is carried on by an executive officer, drawn either from the State cadre of municipal executive officers or from the State Civil Service.

Local Self-Government in Districts

The new system of Panchayati Raj or democratic decentralisation involves a three-tier structure of local self-governing bodies at the village, block and district levels. Specific powers and functions in the field of development and local administration have been assigned to Panchayati Raj institutions. Panchayati Raj is under implementation in all the States except Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland.

Village Panchayats

Panchayats are elected by Gram Sabhas consisting of the entire adult population of the village. Elected by and from among the villagers, they are responsible for agricultural production, rural industries, medical relief

maternity and child welfare, management of common grazing grounds, maintenance of village roads, streets, tanks and wells and provision of sanitation, drainage, etc. In some places panchayats also look after primary education, the maintenance of village records and the collection of land revenue. For building up funds they levy tax on houses and lands, fairs and festivals and sale of goods, impose octroi duties, and build up remunerative community assets. There are now 2,14,000 village panchayats functioning in the country, covering approximately 98 per cent of the entire rural population.

While the administrative, civil and executive functions at the village level are attended to by the panchayat, the judicial functions are exercised by a separate body known as *Nyaya Panchayat*. These latter bodies are competent to try cases involving minor offences under the Indian Penal Code and other special and local laws. Their powers of punishment are limited to the imposition of moderate fines, and they employ simple and summary procedure for the disposal of cases. They have also been given limited powers under the Civil Procedure Code. Legal practitioners are not permitted to appear before them.

CHAPTER IV

DEFENCE

The supreme command of the Armed Forces is vested in the President of India. The responsibility for their administrative and operational control is that of the Ministry of Defence and the three Services Headquarters. The main function of the Ministry is to ensure that (i) development and activities of the three Services are co-ordinated, (ii) decisions on policy matters are obtained from the Government, transmitted to the three Services Headquarters and implemented, and (iii) financial sanction for defence expenditure is obtained from Parliament.

ORGANISATION

Although the overall control of the three Services vests in the Ministry of Defence, they normally function directly under their respective Chiefs of Staff. As on July 15, 1970, the Chiefs of Staff were :

<i>Chief of the Army Staff</i>	General S. H. F. J. Manekshaw
<i>Chief of the Naval Staff</i>	Admiral S. M. Nanda
<i>Chief of the Air Staff</i>	Air Chief Marshal P. C. Lal

Army

The Army is organised into four Commands—Western, Eastern, Southern and Central—each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the rank of Lieutenant-General. The Commands are divided into Areas, each under a General Officer Commanding of the rank of Major-General. The Areas are further sub-divided into Sub-Areas, each under a Brigadier.

The Army Headquarters, located in New Delhi, functions under the Chief of the Army Staff, assisted by the Vice Chief of the Army Staff and the Deputy Chief of the Army Staff. While the Vice Chief controls the Directorates of Military Operations, Military Intelligence, Military Training and Combat Development, the Deputy Chief controls the Directorates of Staff Duties, Weapons and Equipment, Armoured Corps, Artillery, Signals, Infantry, Territorial Army and the Defence Security Corps. The three other Principal Staff Officers are the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General and the Master-General of the Ordnance controlling their respective branches. Two other branches are the Engineer-in-Chief's Branch and the Military Secretary's Branch.

The Adjutant-General's Branch is divided into four Directorates, namely, Organisation, Recruiting, Personal Services and Medical Services and includes the Judge Advocate-General's Department and that of Provost Marshal. The Army Medical Directorate, though under a Lieutenant-General, is technically placed under this Branch.

The Quartermaster-General's Branch has several Directorates. One among them organises rail, sea and air movements of personnel and stores within and outside the country, and another provides accommodation for personnel. The Directorates of Supply and Transport, Remounts and Veterinary, Military Farms, Postal Services, Pioneers, the Chief Technical Examiner of Works and the Chief Canteens Officers are also under the supervision of the Quartermaster-General.

The three Directorates under the Master-General of Ordnance are Ordnance Services, Procurement Progressing Organisation and Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. The Ordnance Services Directorate is responsible for procuring, stocking and supplying all kinds of defence equipment required for troops. The Procurement Progressing Organisation is responsible, among other things, for the planning, procurement and progressing of equipment and stores from foreign and indigenous sources. It also deals with compilation, control and release of 'free' foreign exchange and non-convertible rupees required for the Army's needs on a planned basis. The Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Directorate is charged with the responsibility of inspection, repair and maintenance of all types of mechanical and electrical equipment used by the Army.

The Engineer-in-Chief is the head of the Corps of Engineers. He advises the Chiefs of Staff of the three Services and the Director-General of Ordnance Factories on all matters concerning works including their planning and construction. He has a number of Directorates under him, namely, Policy and Co-ordination, Transport, Army, Navy and Air Force Works, Work Study, Engineering Staff, Stores and Plants and Directorate-General of Works.

The Military Secretary maintains personal records of officers and is responsible for their postings and transfers, promotion and retirement as well as for the grant of honorary ranks.

Navy

At the Naval Headquarters in Delhi, the Chief of the Naval Staff is assisted by five Principal Staff Officers, namely, the Vice Chief of the Naval Staff, the Chief of Personnel, the Chief of Material, the Chief of Logistics and the Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff. He functions through four Operational and Administrative Commands, one afloat and three ashore. These are : (i) Flag Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Naval Command, (ii) Flag Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Naval Command, (iii) Commodore Commanding Southern Naval Area, and (iv) Flag Officer Commanding Western Fleet.

The Indian Fleet consists of the aircraft carrier *INS Vikrant* (Flagship of the Navy), two cruisers, *INS Mysore* and *INS Delhi*, two Destroyer Squadrons, (*INS Rajput*, *Ranjit*, *Rana*, *Godavari*, *Gomati* and *Ganga*) and a number of Frigate Squadrons, including some of the latest types of anti-submarine and anti-aircraft frigates. These new types of frigates specially constructed for the Navy in the UK are *INS Brahmaputra*, *Beas*, *Betwa*, *Khukri*, *Kirpan*, *Kuthar*, *Talwar* and *Trishul*. The former frigates are *INS Cauvery*, *Kistna* and *Tir*, which are now being used for cadets' training. The three mine-sweeping Squadrons are formed by *Karwar*, *Kakinada*, *Cannanore*, *Cuddalore*, *Bassein* and *Bimilipatan*.

A beginning has been made in building naval craft in India. A survey ship, *INS Darshak*, was built by the Hindustan Shipyard at Visakhapatnam and commissioned on December 12, 1964. Three sea-ward defence boats—*INS Ajay*, *Abhay* and *Akshay*—have already been completed by the Garden Reach Workshop at Calcutta while three more are under construction. A bucket dredger and two hopper barges are being built, and the Frigate Project is being tackled by the Mazagon Dock. The keel of the first Leander Frigate was laid on October 5, 1966.

A Cruiser Graving Dock at the Naval Dockyard, Bombay, which can also accommodate the Navy's aircraft-carrier, was commissioned for service in January 1962. Work on the extension of the Ballard Pier adjacent to the present Naval Dockyard in Bombay is nearing completion. A new jetty has also been constructed at Visakhapatnam on the east coast as part of the naval base development programme.

Control of all Coast Batteries was taken over by the Navy in 1964 and 1965. The Battery in Bombay was commissioned as *INS Trata* on December 24, 1964. The Ppty Officers' School, *INS Agrani* was commissioned at Coimbatore on September 18, 1965.

INS Jarawa, equipped with necessary transport and communications facilities, enables the naval garrison stationed at Port Blair in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to patrol the various islands in the area. *INS Gomantak* at Marmagao and *INS Hansa* at Dabolim are under a Naval Officer-in-Charge at Goa, which is proposed to be developed as a full-fledged naval base.

Air Force

The Chief of the Air Staff is assisted by four Principal Staff Officers controlling the main branches of the Air Headquarters, viz., the Vice Chief of the Air Staff, the Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, the Air Officer-in-Charge Administration and the Air Officer-in-Charge Maintenance. Each of these branches controls a group of Directorates.

The Air Force fleet consists of a variety of fighter, bomber and transport and maritime reconnaissance aircraft. Among the fighter aircraft are US-22, Mysteres, Hunters, Gnats, MiG 21s and HF-24s. Canberras comprise the bomber fleet.

The transport fleet, which till some years ago consisted mainly of Dakotas and Fairchild Packets, has been modernised and now includes Otters, AN-12s, Caribous and Indian-built HS-748s. Maritime reconnaissance fleet consists chiefly of Super-Constellations. The helicopter fleet consists mainly of MI-4s and Alouette-III helicopters. Indian-built HT-2, T6G Texan Dakotas and Vampires are used for training purposes.

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

National Defence College

The National Defence College, set up at New Delhi in 1960, trains senior officers of the three Services on the pattern of the Imperial Defence College in the UK. Its main purpose is to enable officers to study in depth the military, scientific, industrial, social, economic and political factors involved in war as also the higher direction and strategy of warfare. The College also serves as a meeting ground for senior Service and civilian officials to get together and exchange ideas.

National Defence Academy

Admissions to the National Defence Academy, Khadakvasla, are made on the basis of a qualifying bi-annual written examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission at different centres in the country, followed by an interview before a Services Selection Board. Boys who have passed the Matriculation or an equivalent examination and are between 15 and 17½ years of age on the first day of the month in which the course starts are eligible for admission. Cadets must be unmarried and cannot marry during the period of their stay at the Academy.

All the expenses of the cadets while at the Academy, except the pocket expense of Rs. 30 per month, are borne by the Government. Where the monthly income of parents is less than Rs. 300, even this expense is borne by the Government.

The Academy conducts a three-year combined basic training course for cadets of all the three Services after which they receive specialised training at their respective Service establishments.

Defence Services Staff College

The Staff College at Wellington provides training for grade staff appointments to serving officers on an inter-Service basis. About 150 officers from the three Services are trained every year, the duration of the course being 10 months.

Armed Forces Medical College

The Armed Forces Medical College, Poona, besides imparting training to newly commissioned medical officers, runs refresher courses for medical officers of the Armed Forces as well as Specialist courses in hygiene, X-ray, blood-transfusion and pathology. It also runs an MBBS course.

Rashtriya Indian Military College

Run on the lines of public schools, the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, prepares future officers for the three Services by imparting preliminary pre-cadet training to such pupils who desire subsequently to choose a military career. It serves as a feeder to the National Defence Academy.

Army Colleges and Schools

The Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, is the premier centre for training officers of the Army. The main source of entry into the Academy is the National Defence Academy. Cadets passing out of the Academy receive one year's training at Dehra Dun before being commissioned. The other categories of entrants in higher age-groups are those who have qualified in the competitive entrance examination of the Union Public Service Commission and the Services Selection Board for two years' training, graduate cadets of the NCC for a year and a half, other graduates selected for specialised commissions in the technical arms for a year and serving Regular or Territorial Army personnel—JCOs and NCOs—for two years. At the Military Academy, cadets undergo strenuous training designed mostly to equip them with the basic military knowledge necessary for all Army officers whatever their corps, arm or service.

The Officers' Training School at Madras trains officers granted Short Service Commissions in the Army.

The Armoured Corps Centre and School, Ahmednagar, undertakes the training of regimental instructors, squadron commanders and regimental commanders of the corps. The College of Military Engineering, Kirkee, imparts training to officers and other ranks in all aspects of military engineering. Longer courses of over two years' duration are also conducted to train officers up to the Degree standard.

The Army College of Telecommunication Engineering at Mhow imparts basic and advanced technical training in telecommunications and signal tactics. The School of Artillery at Deolali provides training in field, anti-tank and anti-aircraft artillery. The Infantry School at Mhow conducts courses in the tactical and administrative handling of infantry units and sub-units for senior officers and junior commanders of all corps in the Army. The Ordnance School at Jabalpur imparts specialised corps training in the identification, handling, storage, care, custody and preservation of all items, including ammunition and explosives, stocked by Ordnance depots.

Some of the other Army training centres and schools are : the Army Service Corps School, Bareilly; the Remounts and Veterinary Centre and School, Meerut; the School of Physical Training, Poona; the Army and Air Transport Support School, Agra; the School of Mechanical Transport, Faizabad; the Corps of Military Police Centre and School, Faizabad; the Education Centre and School, Pachmarhi; the Military School of Music,

Pachmarhi; Army Cadet College, Poona and the College of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, Trimulgherry.

Naval Training Centres

Except for highly specialised technical courses, training of all officers and men in the Navy is undertaken at the main naval training centres located at Cochin, Bombay and Visakhapatnam. Advanced courses in subjects like gunnery, torpedo and anti-submarine and communications have already been started.

The principal training centres of the Navy are *INS Venduruthy* and the Naval Air Station *Garuda* both situated at Cochin. *INS Venduruthy* is the premier training establishment, comprising technical schools for gunnery, communications, navigation and torpedo and anti-submarine. *INS Garuda* has the training aircraft of the Navy and some technical schools.

At *INS Shivaji*, Lonavla (Maharashtra), mechanical engineers and artificers are trained. A new Engineering College has been started there to train junior engineers and electrical officers of the Service.

INS Valsura, Jamnagar, trains officers and men of the Electrical Branch of the Service. With most of the ships now acquired being fitted with complicated electronic equipment, training at this School has been geared to the present requirements of the Service.

New recruits joining the Navy are trained at *INS Circars*, Visakhapatnam, and on completion of their courses become sailors. Officers and men of the Supply and Secretariat Branch are trained at *INS Hamla* in Bombay. Sea training is imparted by the Fleet.

Air Force Colleges and Schools

The basic flying training for pupil pilots is imparted at the Pilot Training Establishment and the intermediate training at the Air Force Flying College, Jodhpur. Advanced flying and conversion training on jets and multi-engined aircraft is conducted at the Jet Training and Transport Training Wings of the Air Force at Hyderabad and Yelahanka. Pupil navigators also receive their initial training at Jodhpur and advanced training at Bangalore before graduating as full-fledged aircrew.

The Air Force Administrative College, Coimbatore, trains officers in various ground duties, and medical officers receive training at the Institute of Aviation Medicine, Bangalore. The Air Force Technical College, Jalahalli, trains officers in engineering, signals and armament and electrical engineering. Schools at Jalahalli train airmen in accounting, equipment, general office duties, medical assistance, telephone operations, drill instruction, police duties, music, motor driving and catering. Another school, also located at Jalahalli, trains airmen in higher signal trades. Flying instructors are trained at a separate school at Tambaram. Another school, located at Tambaram, trains airmen in technical trades. A school for higher staff studies in combined land-air warfare has been instituted at Hyderabad. Paratroopers for air-borne units of the Army are trained at the Paratroopers Training School, Agra.

A composite Air Force Academy is scheduled to be activated near Hyderabad in 1970. Initially, it will train only aircrew officers. By 1972, when the Academy is expected to be fully operational, it will start imparting training to non-technical ground duties officers also.

DEFENCE SUPPLIES, PRODUCTION AND RESEARCH

A new Department of Defence Supplies was set up in 1965. Among the activities of this Department is the utilisation of the resources in the private sector industries for the manufacture of equipment needed by the

Armed Forces. It was also responsible for the development of electronics industry in the country.*

The Department of Defence Production was set up soon after the Chinese aggression in 1962 to direct, co-ordinate and strengthen defence production in the country. Included in the Department are : Directorate-General of Ordnance Factories, Directorate-General of Inspection, Directorate-General of Planning and Co-ordination, Defence Research and Development Organisation and seven public sector undertakings.

The Directorate-General of Inspection is responsible for the testing and inspection of a wide range of defence stores such as arms, ammunition, vehicles, engineering and electrical stores, electronics items, etc., whether produced in the Ordnance factories or obtained from the private sector for use by the armed forces.

The Directorate-General of Planning and Co-ordination has under it four groups dealing with Armaments, Vehicles and Engineers, Electronics and Industrial Engineering. A Defence Production Board was set up in May 1964 to recommend to the Government the establishment of installations for production of new items, and preparation of future plans and policy for stock piling of raw materials.

The Research and Development Organisation was created in January 1958 by the amalgamation of the Technical Development Establishments of the three Services and the Defence Science Organisation to promote and apply scientific research to production. It is closely associated with the Production Organisation and is responsible for achieving self-sufficiency in military stores and equipment. The Organisation (a) renders scientific advice to Service Headquarters, (b) carries out applied research to solve the problems of the Services, (c) designs and develops weapons and equipment based on the operational requirements defined by Services, (d) evaluates and carries out technical trials of new weapons and equipment, and (e) renders technical guidance to civil trade for the development of new equipment. It also undertakes basic, applied and operational research and development of products and processes related to fabrication of instruments, weapons, ammunition, engineering stores and telecommunication equipment.

There are at present more than 30 institutions, major and minor, under the Research and Development Organisation, catering to the needs of the Armed Forces. Among the new establishments are the Institute of Nuclear Medicine, the Defence Institute of Physiology, the Defence Food Research Laboratory, the Solid State Physics Laboratory, the Defence Electronics Research Laboratory and the Institute of Works Studies.

With the growing tempo of Defence research and production, a scheme has been evolved to impart theoretical knowledge of engineering subjects to those receiving practical training at various Defence installations.

The Research and Development Organisation, manned entirely by Indian personnel, has developed a number of items for the armed forces including a mountain gun, a semi-automatic rifle, a self-loading pistol, a new type of anti-tank mine, a light-weight forward area VHF communication set, generating sets of various types, including a precision generator for anti-aircraft gun, pre-fabricated portable but collapsible assault boat, aluminium floating bridge, dehydrated food for use at high altitudes, anti-corrosive paints, five-man campo pack rations and survival rations.

Ordnance Factories

The Directorate-General of Ordnance Factories controls 27 ordnance factories which turn out defence equipment, arms and ammunition and a large number of other articles needed by the armed forces.

The activities of Ordnance Factories cover the production of weapons, ammunition, vehicles, supply-dropping equipment, clothing and a large

*A Department of Electronics under the Cabinet Secretariat was set up on June 26, 1970.

range of general stores. A comprehensive five-year plan for modernisation of Ordnance factories is under execution. A new Rod Mill, a new Heavy Calibre Cartridge Case Plant and a new Shell Forging Plant at Kanpur have been commissioned. A small arms factory has been set up at Tiruchi. Construction work at the Ordnance Factory at Ambajnarai is progressing. Production of Vijayant tanks is proceeding according to schedule. The tank factory at Avadi is designed as an integrated unit for the manufacture of all major assemblies of the tank, including the engine, gear-box and the suspension units.

The value of issues of Ordnance Factories during 1969-70 is estimated at Rs. 111.50 crores.

DEFENCE UNDERTAKINGS IN PUBLIC SECTOR

The Hindustan Aeronautics Limited was set up on October 1, 1964 by merging the Hindustan Aircraft Limited, Bangalore, and Aeronautics India Limited. It is responsible for the production of aircraft and allied equipment.

Progress has been made in the establishment of three MiG factories at Nasik (Airframe), Koraput (Engine) and Hyderabad (Electronics). The final phase of the manufacturing programme from raw materials has commenced.

The production of Gnats at HAL has helped to build up the Gnat Squadrons to the planned figures. The production of the supersonic jet fighter Marut (HF-24), which is one of the major tasks of HAL, has made progress. Further development of this aircraft has been undertaken at HAL to provide the IAF with an improved ground attack aircraft. The production of the Alouette helicopter has been undertaken at Bangalore. The first few Alouette helicopters have been delivered to the IAF and the Navy. The first few Krishaks and AOP aircraft, designed by HAL, have also been delivered to the IAF. The development of Kiran, a jet trainer aircraft, is making progress.

The Kanpur division of the HAL manufactures HS-748 aircraft. An order for 24 aircraft was placed on HAL by the IAC and delivery of the first lot of 14 has been completed.

The Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, which started production in 1956 with only two electronics items, has diversified its production and manufactures over 70 different items of equipment. These range from tiny transmitters to highly sophisticated radars. The value of production of this factory which was Rs. 5.97 lakhs in 1956-57 is estimated at Rs. 23 crores in 1969-70. The production programme of BEL includes the manufacture of general-purpose receivers and medium power transmitters as well as other electronics equipment not only for the Armed Forces, but also for other departments like the Civil Aviation, All India Radio, Meteorological Department and Police and Fire Services.

The expansion programme of the Mazagon Dock, Bombay, has been taken up. The first frigate constructed at the Dock was launched in October 1968. The shipyard at Goa, which was earlier on lease to Mazagon Dock Ltd. was established as an independent company in October 1967 under the name of Goa Shipyard Ltd. The Garden Reach Workshop has a wide range of ship-building activity. The undertaking specialises in the designing and construction of shallow draft vessels including harbour tugs, coasters, launchers naval craft, barges and pontoons.

Bharat Earthmovers Ltd. has two main ventures; the rail coach division at Bangalore, which manufactures broad gauge railway coaches, and the heavy earth-moving equipment at Kolar Fields.

Praga Tools at Hyderabad manufactures drilling machines, tool and cutter grinders, surface grinders, milling machines and machine-tool acces-

sories, screw coupling, auto and diesel spares. It also supplies forgings and castings.

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS

In addition to their normal duty of defending the country, the Armed Forces, from time to time, perform certain emergency duties, such as (i) going to the aid of civil authorities, (ii) rendering help in areas affected by natural calamities like floods, earthquakes and famines, (iii) carrying out photographic surveys which are of use in the planning and development of hydro-electric and other schemes, and (v) reclamation of wasteland. Since independence, India's Defence Forces have also assisted in implementing the Korean Truce Agreement and the recommendations of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia set up under the Cease-fire Agreement concluded at Geneva on July 20, 1954. Several officers and other ranks, including some from the Navy and the Air Force, were deputed in September 1954, for the second assignment which still continues. The Army embarked on yet another mission of peace when on November 16, 1956 a contingent was sent to the UAR to join the United Nations Emergency Force. Nearly 70 Service officers served with the UN Observation Group in the Lebanon in 1958. Besides the 700 Service personnel working with the UN Force in the Congo earlier, India sent a brigade of combatant troops with some ancillary units to join that Force in March 1961. In October 1961, India sent six interdictor Canberra jet aircraft to the Congo along with the necessary Air Force personnel. In view of the national emergency, the Brigade Group along with some administrative and ancillary units was withdrawn from the Congo in April 1963. A small contingent which remained behind has also been withdrawn. A small contingent of army officers was sent to the Yemen and a medical team to Laos.

TERRITORIAL ARMY

The Territorial Army, which was raised in October 1949, is designed to give the youth of the country an opportunity for receiving military training in their spare time and to serve the country in times of emergency by providing units to the regular Army. Membership of the Territorial Army does not involve service outside India except under a special order of the Union Government. The Territorial Army is composed of units of Artillery, Infantry, the Corps of Engineers (including Railways, Ports, Docks and Inland Waterways), the Corps of Signals (including Posts and Telegraphs), the Medical Corps and the Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

Any able-bodied national of India between the age of 18 and 35 (with relaxation in the upper age-limit for entry into certain technical units) and possessing the requisite qualifications is eligible to join the Territorial Army as an Officer or Other Rank.

The Territorial Army has two types of units—provincial and urban. Training for recruits in the provincial units lasts 30 days. In the urban units training is given for 32 days in the evenings after working hours, at week-ends or on holidays. Every member of the Territorial Army who has undergone recruit training is liable to undergo annual training for two calendar months in the provincial units and for a period varying from a minimum of 144 hours to a maximum of 240 hours in the urban units, including a camp of eight to fourteen days.

While under training or otherwise employed, Officers and Other Ranks of the Territorial Army are entitled practically to the same pay and allowances, ration and medical facilities as are admissible to the corresponding ranks

of the regular Army. They are also entitled to terminal gratuity, disability and family pension under certain conditions.

A limited number of appointments on the permanent staff, with a tenure of three to five years is offered to all ranks of the Territorial Army provided they possess the necessary experience and qualifications. Territorial Army personnel are also entitled to the award of decorations and medals.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

The National Cadet Corps consists of three Divisions, namely, Senior, Junior and Girls. The Senior and Junior Divisions are composed of three Wings—Army, Navy and Air Force. The Army Wing has units of the Armoured Corps, Artillery, Corps of Engineers, Signals Corps, Infantry, Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers and Medical Corps.

In addition to normal basic training, cadets of the technical units receive specialised training. Naval Wing units are, of necessity, raised in the coastal towns where facilities for naval training are available. In the Air Wing units, theoretical and practical training is given in flying and with the help of the flying clubs, cadets obtain 'A' flying licence at Government expense. Gliding has also been introduced as part of the training of air cadets. The special needs of girl cadets have been fully kept in view and their training has been made more instructive, interesting and useful. Aero-modelling and gliding have also been introduced in the Senior Wing of the Girls' Division.

Participation in the NCC was made compulsory for all able-bodied male college students in 1964. In view of the report of the Education Commission which suggested a National Service Programme for students and the growing opinion among educationists in favour of making NCC training optional, all universities but nine have made participation in NCC entirely voluntary. The strength of the Corps, as on January 1, 1970, was 13,71,255. Of this 7,26,510 were in the Senior Division and 6,44,745 in the Junior Division. The number of girls in the NCC on that date was 121,239—59,132 in the Senior Division and 62,107 in the Junior Division. The NCC Senior Division and the NCC Rifles were amalgamated in 1964 for removing disparities in their training programmes. The Officers Training Units of the NCC train selected officers for joining the Officers' Cadre in the Army.

AUXILIARY CADET CORPS

The Auxiliary Cadets Corps was started to cope with the demand for military training for boys and girls in schools who cannot get admission to the National Cadet Corps. It has now been replaced by National Fitness Corps.

WELFARE OF EX-SERVICEMEN

The Director-General of Resettlement in the Defence Ministry deals with matters relating to the resettlement of ex-Servicemen in Government and private services, vocational and technical trades, land colonies and transport service. Training in basic agriculture is given to facilitate their absorption in the community projects as *Gram Sevaks*. In matters of employment, preference is given to ex-Servicemen in filling up vacancies in the police, watch and ward, excise and other departments where military training is a qualification. In addition, relaxation in age limits to the extent of the military service rendered has been permitted.

One of the most important non-official organisations which renders useful assistance to ex-Servicemen and their families, in close liaison with the local administration, is the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board. The Board, which has its headquarters in New Delhi, co-ordinates the activities of State Boards. These, in turn, control a network of district boards, having in some cases tehsil or taluk committees. In addition to the funds of the Board, which are primarily used for payment of special pensions to blinded ex-Servicemen and to meet expenditure on other miscellaneous items, there are a number of other Central funds like the Flag Day Fund, the Armed Forces Benevolent Fund and the Armed Forces Reconstruction Fund, which also render valuable assistance for the welfare of ex-Servicemen.

CHAPTER V EDUCATION

Education is primarily the responsibility of State Governments, the Union Government concerning itself with the co-ordination of educational facilities and determination of standards in respect of higher education (through the University Grants Commission) and research and scientific and technical education. Co-ordination in regard to other sectors of education is secured through a standing committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education. The Union Government is also responsible for the running of five universities (Aligarh, Banaras, Delhi, Visva Bharati and Jawaharlal Nehru) and such other institutions of national importance as Parliament may by law declare.

The Central Advisory Board of Education lays down the general education policy. Its four standing committees dealing with elementary, secondary, university and social education, formulate aims and objects, assess prevailing position and draw up future plans in their respective fields. A steering committee of the Board co-ordinates their activities.

An Education Commission under the chairmanship of Dr. D. S. Kothari was set up in October 1964 to advise the Government on a national pattern and development of education. It secured the services of eminent educationists and scientists from abroad through the UNESCO, the British Council and USAID, and submitted its report to the Government on June 29, 1966. The recommendations were widely discussed by teachers, educationists and Parliamentarians and out of the consensus of opinion was formulated a National Policy on Education issued by a Government resolution on July 24, 1968.

The total number of recognised institutions, enrolment therein, the number of teachers and expenditure incurred is shown in the following two tables.

TABLE 22
GROWTH OF INSTITUTIONS, STUDENTS AND TEACHERS

Particulars	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1964-65	1965-66 (Provisional)
Number of institutions	2,86,860	3,66,641	4,72,655	7,53,416	7,27,263
Number of students on rolls (lakhs)	2,55.43	3,39.24	4,79.63	6,74.17	6,91.63
Number of teachers (lakhs)	8.04	11.07	15.08	20.13	21.24

TABLE 23
PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE

(in crores of rupees)					
Head of expenditure	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1964-65	1965-66 (Provisional)
Direct expenditure	91.05	144.81	257.36	421.78	467.31
Indirect expenditure	23.33	44.85	87.02	112.73	119.02
Total expenditure	114.38	189.66	344.38	534.51	586.33

Contributions from different sources to the total expenditure are shown in the table below :

TABLE 24
SOURCES OF EXPENDITURE

(in crores of rupees*)

Sources	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1964-65	1965-66 (Provisional)
Government funds	65.27 (57.1)	117.20 (61.8)	234.09 (68.0)	372.45 (69.7)	412.41 (70.3)
District boards funds	7.86 (6.9)	9.90 (5.2)	11.83 (3.4)	31.21 (5.8)	32.72 (5.6)
Fees	23.33 (20.4)	37.90 (20.0)	59.03 (17.1)	88.56 (16.6)	94.70 (16.2)
Endowments ..	2.46 (2.2)	5.69 (3.0)	9.81 (2.9)	36.23	40.07
Others	10.82 (9.4)	12.51 (6.6)	18.96 (5.5)	(6.8) 6.06	(6.8) 6.42
University funds ..	—	—	—	(1.1)	(1.1)
TOTAL	114.38	189.66	344.38	534.51	586.33

The distribution of expenditure in the first three Plans and the outlay for the Fourth Plan is set out below :

TABLE 25
EXPENDITURE UNDER THE PLANS

(in crores of rupees)

Major Head	First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan	Fourth Plan (1969-74)
Elementary education	85	95	179	234.74
Secondary education	20	51	103	118.32
University education	14	48	87	183.52
Other educational schemes† ..	34	79	227	286.08
TOTAL	153	273	596	822.66

Plans and Education

A working partnership has been evolved between the Centre and the State Governments to implement educational development plans. Most of the schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Governments with some assistance from the Centre.

The achievements under the first three Plans and the targets of the Fourth Plan are shown in table 26.

*Figures in brackets represent percentages to the total.

†Includes Social (Adult) Education Scholarships, Cultural Programmes, Technical Education and other miscellaneous schemes.

TABLE 26
ACHIEVEMENTS AND TARGETS

Particulars	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1968-69	Fourth Plan (Targets)
Number of pupils in classes I to V (in lakhs)	9.5	25.7	349.9	492.7	559.3	683.4
Percentage thereof to total population (6-11 age-group) ..	43.6	50.0	62.4	74.9	77.9	85.0
Number of pupils in classes VI to VIII (in lakhs)	31.2	42.9	67.0	103.3	127.2	184.6
Percentage thereof to total population of age group 11-14	12.9	15.9	22.5	30.3	33.5	42.1
Number of pupils in classes IX to XI (in lakhs) ..	12.6	19.8	30.3	51.9	65.9	104.0
Percentage thereof to total population of age group 14-17	5.6	7.9	11.1	16.7	19.4	26.0
Number of pupils at the university stage—arts, science and commerce ..	3.1	5.5	7.4	12.3	16.9	26.6
Percentage thereof to total population in age group 17-23	0.8	1.2	1.5	2.3	2.9	3.8
Percentage of students reading science at university stage	30.0	33.0	25.7	41.5	40.2	44.7
Number of Primary/Junior basic schools	2,09,671	2,78,135	3,30,339	391,064	3,99,109	—
Number of Middle/Senior basic schools ..	13,596	21,730	49,663	75,798	83,943	—
Number of High/Higher Secondary schools ..	7,288	10,838	17,257	25,090	32,433	—
Number of Multipurpose schools ..	—	255	2,115	2,386	—	—
Number of training schools ..	782	930	1,138	601	—	—
Number of training colleges ..	53	107	478	1,272	—	—
Number of arts, science (including research institutions) and commerce colleges ..	542	772	1,122	1,891	2,163	—
Number of universities ..	27	32	45	64	75	—
Percentage of trained teachers	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary schools ..	58.8	61.2	64.1	70.5	75.3	—
Middle schools ..	53.3	58.5	66.5	76.9	80.3	—
High/Higher Secondary schools ..	53.8	59.7	64.1	68.5	72.6	—

Literacy

The state of literacy in the country, according to the 1961 census, is shown in the table below :

TABLE 27
LITERACY IN INDIA

State/Union Territory	LITERATES			PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Female
INDIA	10,55,25,997	7,79,46,974	2,75,79,723	24.0	34.5	13.0
<i>States</i>						
Andhra Pradesh	76,26,527	54,82,333	21,44,194	21.2	30.2	12.0
Assam	32,48,055	23,61,724	8,86,331	27.4	37.3	16.0
Bihar	85,47,845	69,50,967	15,96,878	18.4	29.9	6.9
Gujarat	62,83,256	43,73,373	19,09,883	30.5	41.1	19.1
Jammu & Kashmir	3,92,761	3,21,827	70,934	11.0	17.0	4.3
Kerala	79,19,220	45,96,265	33,22,955	46.8	55.0	38.9
Madhya Pradesh	55,44,862	44,81,454	10,63,408	17.1	27.0	6.7
Madras (Tamil Nadu)	1,05,80,616	75,32,323	30,48,293	31.4	44.5	18.2
Maharashtra ..	1,17,93,070	85,88,657	32,04,413	29.8	42.0	16.8
Mysore	59,90,585	43,52,428	16,38,157	25.4	36.1	14.2
Nagaland	66,117	45,917	20,200	17.9	24.0	11.3
Orissa	38,01,245	30,42,004	7,59,241	21.7	34.7	8.6
Punjab (Composite)	49,17,396	35,91,177	13,26,219	24.2	33.0	14.1
Rajasthan	30,65,568	25,04,983	5,60,585	15.2	23.7	5.8
Uttar Pradesh ..	1,30,13,183	1,05,46,795	24,66,388	17.6	27.3	7.0
West Bengal ..	1,02,25,664	74,54,006	27,71,658	29.3	40.1	17.0
<i>Union Territories and Other Areas</i>						
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21,372	16,675	4,697	33.6	42.4	19.3
Delhi	14,02,298	9,04,801	4,97,497	52.7	60.8	42.5
Himachal Pradesh	2,31,664	1,91,139	40,525	17.1	27.2	6.2
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amin-di Islands ..	5,610	4,273	1,337	23.3	35.8	11.0
Tripura	2,31,188	1,75,060	56,128	20.2	29.6	10.2
Manipur	2,37,276	1,74,656	62,620	30.4	45.1	15.9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5,495	4,342	1,153	9.5	14.7	4.1
Goa, Daman & Diu	1,92,716	1,18,011	74,605	30.75	39.04	23.0
NEFA	24,260	21,879	2,381	7.2	12.3	1.5
Pondicherry ..	1,38,149	92,384	45,765	37.4	50.4	24.6

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Under a Directive Principle of the Constitution, free and compulsory elementary education is to be provided for all children up to the age of 14. A number of steps have been taken to fulfil this obligation.

Most State Governments have enacted legislation for compulsory education, but the emphasis is on providing incentives. Progress of education among children in the age groups of 6-11 and 11-14 during the Plans is shown in Table 26.

Primary education is free in all States. Middle and secondary education is also free in the following States :

Middle : Andhra Pradesh, Bihar (for girls only), Gujarat (up to class VII), Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra (up to class VII), Mysore, Nagaland, Orissa (for girls only), Rajasthan, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh (for girls only).

Secondary : Education is free up to Secondary stage in Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh (for girls only), Mysore, Orissa (for girls only), Nagaland, Rajasthan (for girls only), Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh (for girls only). Progress of primary and secondary education during the three Plans and targets for the Fourth Plan are shown in table 26.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

The table below shows at a glance the position regarding the development and financing of secondary education :

TABLE 28
SECONDARY EDUCATION*

Year	Number of Schools	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (Rs. crores)
1950-51	20,884	52,32,009	2,12,000	30.74
1955-56	32,568	85,26,509	3,38,188	52.02
1960-61	66,920	1,81,22,356	6,41,689	111.83
1961-62	75,221	2,05,65,739	7,12,590	127.96
1962-63	82,817	2,26,70,116	7,90,071	147.05
1963-64	88,584	2,47,39,669	8,52,007	166.88
1964-65	97,405	2,70,71,005	9,34,356	189.18
1965-66 (Provisional)	1,03,274	3,09,06,208	10,06,829	221.68

As a result of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission appointed by the Government of India in 1952 and the suggestions made by the Central Advisory Board of Education in this behalf, it was decided that the eventual pattern of education should be :

- eight years of integrated Elementary (Basic) Education,
- three or four years of secondary education with diversified courses,
- three years of University Education after the Higher Secondary school leading to the first degree.

The Education Commission had suggested a uniform pattern of 15 years' duration leading to first degree (i.e. 10 years of high school education, 2 years of higher secondary education and 3 years for the first degree course).

"The educational structure : It will be advantageous to have a broadly uniform educational structure in all parts of the country. The ultimate objective should be to adopt the 10+2+3 pattern, the higher secondary stage of two years being located in schools, colleges or both according to local conditions."

A few States have taken preliminary steps to adopt the new pattern of secondary education and propose to complete the change-over during the Fourth Plan period.

The erstwhile Centrally sponsored schemes, namely, strengthening of science laboratories in secondary schools, training of science teachers including the setting up of State Units/Institutes of science education, State Insti-

*Includes senior basic and post basic schools for which separate figures are available in Table 29.

TABLE 29
PROGRESS OF BASIC EDUCATION

Particulars	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1964-65	1965-66 (Provisional)
Number of schools :							
(i) Junior basic ..	33,379	42,971	65,949	73,982	78,293	83,823	85,584
(ii) Senior basic ..	388	4,482	14,269	15,485	16,553	18,392	18,999
(iii) Post-basic ..	—	19	31	31	24	38	48
Number of students							
(i) Junior basic ..	8,46,240	37,30,459	65,01,134	76,43,412	83,99,927	1,06,69,586	1,15,78,907
(ii) Senior basic ..	66,482	13,29,748	32,20,298	35,89,550	38,82,734	44,55,865	45,84,935
(iii) Post-basic ..	—	2,377	4,340	4,712	5,838	5,726	6,566
Number of teachers							
(i) Junior basic ..	74,756	1,11,347	1,75,606	1,96,429	2,11,413	2,33,270	2,50,138
(ii) Senior basic ..	2,363	39,672	1,02,083	1,11,810	1,20,048	1,35,187	1,42,382
(iii) Post-basic ..	—	—	249	265	263	328	328
Direct expenditure:							
(Rs. In crores)							
(i) Junior basic ..	3.94	8.11	15.99	18.87	20.87	24.61	28.22
(ii) Senior basic ..	0.21	4.06	12.36	15.18	13.53	19.21	21.95
(iii) Post basic ..	—	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.09	0.13

tutes of education, State Evaluation and Examination Reforms Units, Bureaux of Educational and Vocational Guidance and production of books for children and teachers were transferred to the States from 1969-70.

BASIC EDUCATION

Basic education has been the accepted pattern of the educational system for sometime. The Education Commission has recommended that the essential principles of basic education are so important that they should guide and shape the educational system at all levels and, therefore, no one stage of education may be designated as Basic education.

The progress of basic education is shown in table 29.

The National Institute of Basic Education, set up in 1956, presently a constituent unit of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, is engaged in carrying out research and offering training and guidance to teachers and administrators of basic education. It also provides suitable material and literature to pupils and teachers.

VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOL EDUCATION*

Under the Fourth Plan a major task in the field of post-elementary education will be to provide a large variety of vocational courses for children who do not intend to continue their general education beyond the elementary stage. The industrial training institutes will meet a part of this demand. To prepare students to take up employment after the secondary stage, a number of vocational courses are being provided in industrial training institutes, polytechnics, schools for nursing and agricultural schools.

The number of institutions, enrolment therein, teachers and expenditure on vocational and technical school education are shown below :

TABLE 30
VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOL EDUCATION

Year	Number of institutions	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (Rs. crores)
1950-51	2,339	1,87,194	11,598	3.69
1955-56	3,074	2,62,465	16,597	5.45
1960-61	4,145	4,01,274	27,152	11.41
1961-62	3,751	4,08,443	28,857	12.80
1962-63	3,846	4,24,264	29,849	13.04
1963-64	4,137	4,57,350	33,494	16.24
1964-65†	3,147	2,69,096	17,380	7.29
1965-66 (Provisional)	2,776	2,47,910	17,785	8.13

*Vocational institutions include schools for agriculture, arts, and crafts, commerce engineering, forestry, industry, medicine, physical education, teacher's training, veterinary science, polytechnics and others.

†From 1964-65 a new classification of institutions has been introduced.

SPECIAL SCHOOL EDUCATION

The following table indicates the progress of special school education between 1950-51 and 1965-66.

(From 1964-65 a new classification of institutions was adopted. Institutions like schools for music, dancing, other fine arts, social work etc., which were formerly included under special education are now being classified under vocational/professional education.)

TABLE 31
SPECIAL SCHOOL EDUCATION

Year	Number of institutions	Number of students	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (Rs. crores)
1950-51	52,813	14,04,443	16,686	2.33
1955-56	50,987	14,87,878	20,611	2.65
1960-61	67,084	16,89,651	31,699	3.20
1961-62	2,50,434	26,25,997	34,224	3.46
1962-63	2,68,547	22,67,689	31,011	3.38
1963-64	2,16,566	19,50,411	28,386	3.40
1964-65	2,59,392	23,46,279	26,852	2.30
1965-66 (Provisional)	2,21,065	17,87,507	28,756	2.45

HIGHER AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Post-secondary education in India is imparted through arts and science, professional and special education colleges, research institutions and universities. In States having Boards of Higher Secondary and Intermediate Education, post-intermediate education is conducted under the direction and control of universities in respect of courses of study, examinations and award of degrees and diplomas.

A forum for the discussion of university problems and for the mutual recognition of degrees and diplomas awarded by the universities in India is provided by the Inter-University Board founded in 1925. The functions of the Board are advisory in character.

Besides universities, there are a large number of institutions which impart higher learning. The Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi, Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar, Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad, Tata Institute of Social Science, Bombay and the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, are all deemed to be universities for the purposes of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. Many of the research laboratories and institutions mentioned in the chapter on "Scientific Research" are recognised by the Inter-University Board as centres of higher research. Some of them undertake teaching as well.

Table 32 shows the State/Territory-wise distribution of various types of institutions of higher education and table 33 indicates the growth of these institutions since 1950-51.

TABLE 32
STATE/TERRITORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION 1965-66 (REVISED)

State/Union Territory	Universities	Institutions deemed as universities	Institutions of National Importance	Boards of Education	Arts, Science and Commerce colleges (including Research Institutions)	Colleges for professional and other education (excluding commerce colleges)	Total
Andhra Pradesh	100	231	336
Assam	85	26	114
Bihar	144	290	441
Gujarat	124	99	228
Jammu and Kashmir	18	32	51
Kerala	100	165	267
Madhya Pradesh	153	236	398
Maharashtra	248	457	715
Mysore	89	225	330
Nagaland	2	..	2
Orissa	62	50	115
Punjab	111	111	227
Rajasthan	67	183	255
Tamil Nadu	93	247	345
Uttar Pradesh	186	1,246	1,446
West Bengal	244	171	425
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1
Diadra & Nagar
Haveli
Delhi
Goa, Daman & Diu	35	28	70
Himachal Pradesh	4	4	8
Manipur	6	21	27
NEFA	11	10	21
Pondicherry	1	1	2
Tripura	4	5	9
INDIA	64	9	9	15	1,891	3,848	5,836

TABLE 33 *
HIGHER EDUCATION

Year	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Universities	27	32	45	46	56	56	62	64
Boards of education	7	11	13	14	13	14	13*	15
Research institutions	18	34	41	44	44	41	40	39
Special education colleges	92	112	208	222	262	293	1,231	1,253
Professional & Technical colleges	208	346	852	961	1,073	1,153	2,616	2,773
Arts & science colleges	498	712	1,039	1,138	1,200	1,326	1,522	1,674
Students on rolls	4,03,519	6,81,179	9,86,111	10,58,020	11,63,881	12,80,404	17,43,251	19,10,558
Teachers	24,453	37,865	62,229	68,643	75,524	84,079	1,16,595	1,28,364
Direct Expenditure (in crores of Rs.)	17.68	29.71	56.88	65.68	74.90	83.63	113.30	124.11

*Excludes 2 boards for which statistics are not available.

Table 35 gives details about the universities, their character, their number of colleges and of students and the expenditure incurred on them.

University Grants Commission

In pursuance of the recommendations of the University Education Commission appointed by the Government in 1948, the University Grants Commission was constituted in 1953 and given an autonomous statutory status by an Act of Parliament in 1956. The University Grants Commission Act, 1956, requires the Commission to take such steps as it may think fit for the promotion and co-ordination of university education and for the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in universities. The Commission has the authority to make appropriate grants to different universities and implement development schemes.

The composition of the Commission as on March 31, 1970, was as follows :

<i>Chairman</i>	..	..	..	D. S. Kothari
<i>Members</i>	..	..	..	S. Dhawan, Tapas Majumdar, A. B. Lal, P. B. Gajendragadkar, G. K. Chandiramani, P. Govindan Nair, Indumatibehen Chimanlal and A. S. Adke
<i>Secretary</i>	..	..	..	P. J. Philip

HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The following table indicates the expansion of facilities for higher technical (engineering and technology) education* during the period 1951 to 1969 :

TABLE 34
HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION
(Engineering and Technology)

Year	Institutions		Sanctioned intake		Out-turn	
	Degree	Diploma	Degree	Diploma	Degree	Diploma
1951	53	89	4,788	6,216	2,693	2,626
1956	71	109	6,612	10,318	4,337	4,103
1961	111	209	15,497	26,525	7,026	10,349
1962	114	231	17,669	29,924	8,426	12,046
1963	118	248	20,744	37,822	9,120	12,938
1964	126	261	21,700	41,300	10,320	17,280
1965	133	274	24,695	48,048	10,282	17,699
1966	137	284	25,006	48,579	13,051	22,260
1967	137	284	25,070	47,120	13,878	22,476
1968**	135	280	25,000	47,000	15,820	23,224
1969**	135	278	25,000	47,000	17,800	27,900

The Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, the first in the chain of five higher technological institutes, started functioning in 1951. The Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, and the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, admitted the first batch of students in 1958 and 1959 respectively, and the Institute at Kanpur in 1960. The College of Engineering and Technology established in Delhi was raised to the status of an Indian Institute of Technology in 1963. The Institutes at Bombay, Madras and Kanpur were intended to provide for 1,600 students at under-graduate

*For a list of engineering and technological institutions, see Appendices.

**Provisional.

TABLE 35
UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA (1970)

Name, location and year of establishment	1	Character	No. of Colleges 1965-66†	Number of students 1965-66†	Expendi- ture (in Rs. crores) (1965-66)†
1. Agra University, Agra (1927)	..	Affiliating	145	69,924	4.85
2. Agricultural University, Ludhiana (1962)	..	Residential and Teaching	4	2,031	2.30
3. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh (1921)	..	Residential and Teaching	1	5,456	1.75
4. Allahabad University, Allahabad (1857)	..	Residential and Teaching	6	8,712	0.73
5. Andhra University, Waltair (1926)	..	Residential and Teaching	62	35,985	3.81
6. Andhra Pradesh Agr. University, Hyderabad (1964)	..	Affiliating and Teaching	6	2,144	0.88
7. Annamalai University, Annamalainagar (1929)	..	Residential and Teaching	—	4,272	0.91
8. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi (1916)	..	Residential and Teaching	18	9,149	4.14
9. Bangalore University, Bangalore (1964)	..	Federal	50	21,397	1.46
10. Berhampur University, Berhampur (1967)	..	Affiliating and Teaching	—	—	—
11. Bhubaneswar University, Bhubaneswar (1960)	..	Affiliating and Teaching	44	24,813	1.57
12. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur (1952)	..	Affiliating and Teaching	44	36,048	2.07
13. Bombay University, Bombay (1857)	..	Federal and Teaching	58	62,800	5.42
14. Burdwan University, Burdwan (1960)	..	Affiliating and Teaching	39	30,965	1.93
15. Calcutta University, Calcutta (1857)	..	Affiliating and Teaching	168	1,41,068	8.26
16. Delhi University, Delhi (1922)	..	Affiliating and Teaching	39	32,592	4.82
17. Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh (1965)	..	Affiliating and Teaching	28	10,668	0.67
18. Gauhati University, Gauhati (1948)	..	Affiliating and Teaching	72	38,102	2.75
19. Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur (1957)	..	Affiliating and Teaching	41	17,934	1.48
20. Gujarat University, Ahmedabad (1949)	..	Affiliating and Teaching	125	73,291	4.96
21. Indira Kala Sangset Vishwavidyalaya, Khariragarh (1956)	..	Affiliating and Teaching	28	109	0.01
22. Indore University, Indore (1964)	..	Teaching and Federal	16	12,271	0.74
23. Jabalpur University, Jabalpur (1957)	..	Affiliating and Teaching	21	12,891	1.11

TABLE 35 (contd.)

				2	3	4	5
24.	Jadavpur University, Jadavpur (1955)	--	--	Unitary and Teaching	4	4,702	1.42
25.	Jammu University, (Jammu)	--	--	Affiliating and Teaching	35	14,097	1.54
26.	Kashmir University (Kashmir)	--	--				
27.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur (1964)	--	--	Residential and Teaching	8	2,282	0.82
28.	Jiwaji University, Gwalior (1964)	--	--	Affiliating and Teaching	32	13,680	1.30
29.	Jodhpur University, Jodhpur (1962)	--	--	Residential and Teaching	1	6,534	0.59
30.	Kalyani University, Kalyani (1960)	--	--	Residential and Teaching	—	1,080	0.60
31.	Kameshwari Singh Sanskrit University, Darbhanga (1961)	--	--	Affiliating and Teaching	—	—	—
32.	Kanpur University, Kanpur (1966)	--	--	Affiliating	—	—	—
33.	Karnatak University, Dharwar (1949)	--	--	Affiliating and Teaching	53	26,538	2.51
34.	Kerala University, Trivandrum (1937)	--	--	Federal and Teaching	140	1,14,722	8.39
35.	Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra (1956)	--	--	Residential and Teaching	5	1,844	0.85
36.	Lucknow University, Lucknow (1921)	--	--	Residential and Teaching	18	17,867	1.11
37.	Madras University, Madras (1857)	--	--	Affiliating and Teaching	151	96,406	11.31
38.	Madurai University, Madurai (1966)	--	--	Affiliating and Teaching	—	—	0.57
39.	Magadh University, Bodhagaya (1962)	--	--	Affiliating and Teaching	34	26,930	2.65
40.	Meerut University, Meerut (1966)	--	--	Affiliating and Teaching	—	—	—
41.	M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda (1949)	--	--	Residential and Teaching	17	12,607	1.60
42.	Marathwada University, Aurangabad (1958)	--	--	Affiliating and Teaching	28	14,350	1.54
43.	Mysore University, Mysore (1916)	--	--	Affiliating and Teaching	63	26,657	3.12
44.	Nagpur University, Nagpur (1923)	--	--	Affiliating and Teaching	83	45,778	3.91
45.	North Bengal University, Siliguri (1962)	--	--	Affiliating and Teaching	18	11,989	0.95
46.	Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology, Bhubaneswar (1962)	--	--	Residential and Teaching	3	1,348	0.33
47.	Osmania University, Hyderabad (1918)	--	--	Affiliating and Teaching	61	31,210	3.38
48.	Panjab University, Chandigarh (1947)	--	--	Affiliating and Teaching	150	79,336	7.65
49.	Panjabi University, Patiala (1962)	--	--	Residential and Teaching	9	5,596	1.03
50.	Patna University, Patna (1917)	--	--	Residential and Teaching	10	11,582	1.42
51.	Poona University, Poona (1949)	--	--	Affiliating and Teaching	46	35,450	3.47
52.	Rabindra Bharati, Calcutta (1962)	--	--	Affiliating and Teaching	21	2,235	0.10
53.	Rajasthan University, Jaipur (1947)	--	--	Affiliating and Teaching	76	33,625	4.03

TABLE 35 (contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5
54. Ranchi University, Ranchi, (1960)	..	Affiliating and Teaching	35	26,533	1.89
55. Ravi Shankar University, Raipur (1964)	Affiliating and Teaching	43	14,009	1.17
56. Roorkee University, Roorkee (1949)	Residential and Teaching	—	2,069	1.38
57. Sambalpur University, Sambalpur (1967)	..	Affiliating and Teaching	—	—	—
58. Sardar Patel University, Vallabha Vidya Nagar (1955)	..	Affiliating and Teaching	13	8.5 0	0.94
59. Saugar University, Saugar (1946)	..	Affiliating and Teaching	64	18,637	1.67
60. Saurashtra University, Ahmedabad (1965)	..	Affiliating and Teaching	—	—	—
61. Shivaji University, Kolhapur (1962)	..	Affiliating and Teaching	52	22,441	2.38
62. S.N.D.T. Women's University, Bombay (1951)	..	Affiliating and Teaching	16	5,016	0.22
63. Shri Venkateswara University, Tirupati (1954)	..	Affiliating and Teaching	31	14,977	2.15
64. South Gujarat University, Surat (1965)	..	Affiliating and Teaching	—	—	—
65. Udaipur University, Udaipur (1962)	..	Affiliating and Teaching	11	5,018	1.03
66. University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore (1964)	..	Residential and Teaching	—	1,316	0.19
67. U.P. Agricultural University, Pantnagar, Nainital Distt. (1960)	..	Residential and Teaching	5	1,152	0.38*
68. Utkal University, Cuttack (1943)	..	Affiliating and Teaching	72	26,838	3.75
69. Varanaseya Sanskrit-Vishwaavidyalaya, Varanasi (1958)	..	Affiliating and Teaching and Examining	—	636	0.17
70. Vikram University, Ujjain (1957)	..	Affiliating and Teaching	38	20,813	2.23
71. Visva Bharati University, Santiniketan (1951)	..	Residential and Teaching	8	779	0.89
72. A. P. Singh University of Rewa (1968)	..	Affiliating	—	—	—
73. Calicut University, Calicut (1968)	..	Affiliating	—	—	—
74. Gujarat Ayurveda University, Jamnagar (1967)	..	Affiliating and Teaching	—	—	—
75. Maharashtra Krishi Vidyapeeth (1968)	..	—	—	—	—
76. Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat.	—	—	—	—
77. Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi-1 (1969)	..	Residential and Teaching	—	—	—
78. Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar (1970)	..	—	—	—	—
79. Guru Nanak University, Amritsar (1970)	..	—	—	—	—

*Provisional.

†Figures relate to the year 1964-65.

and 400 at the post-graduate and research levels. The targets for the Kharagpur Institute were 2,000 and 500 respectively and for the Delhi Institute 1,250 and 300. During 1969-70 the total enrolment at these Institutes was 10,324.

The sanctioned annual intake capacity of all engineering colleges and other first-degree institutions exceeded 25,000 seats in 1967. For diploma institutions the sanctioned annual capacity exceeded 48,000 in 1966. Since then there has been no expansion of the facilities at the degree and diploma levels. In 1968, when unemployment among engineering graduates and diploma-holders became acute, admissions to technical institutions had to be regulated. Most of the engineering colleges and polytechnics reduced their annual quotas. The over-all reduction was about 30 per cent in engineering colleges and polytechnics. The actual admissions made in 1968 were about 18,000 to engineering colleges and about 27,000 to polytechnics. This reduced level was maintained in 1969 also and some institutions had to merge with others or stop admissions temporarily.

RURAL HIGHER EDUCATION

On the recommendations of the Rural Higher Education Committee, a National Council for Higher Education in Rural Areas was established in 1956 to advise the Government on all matters relating to the development of rural higher education. The Council had selected 14 institutions for development into rural institutes and these are functioning at Gandhigram (Tamil Nadu), Jamianagar (Delhi), Udaipur (Rajasthan), Birouli (Bihar), Bichpuri (Agra, U.P.), Sansora (Gujarat) Coimbatore, (Tamil Nadu), Gargoti (Maharashtra), Rajpura (Punjab), Wardha (Maharashtra), Hanumanamathi (Mysore), Thavanoor (Kerala), and Indore (Madhya Pradesh). Twelve of these institutes are affiliated to the Council. The other two, namely, Jamia Rural Institute, New Delhi, and Vidya Bhawan Rural Institute, Udaipur, are affiliated to Jamia Millia Islamia and Udaipur University respectively.

The post-graduate diplomas in rural economics and co-operation, and rural sociology and community development have been recognised by the Government as equivalent to M.A. degree of a university. Recognition of the diploma in rural services as equivalent to a first degree of a university for purposes of employment has been secured. It is also recognised by the Inter-University Board and certain universities for post-graduate studies in specified subjects. The diploma in civil and rural engineering has been recognised by the All-India Council of Technical Education and some State Governments for appointment to subordinate services and posts. The two-year certificate course in agricultural science and the Sanitary Inspectors' course have been recognised by most of the State Governments.

The diploma course in general education and teachers' training of three years' duration after the higher secondary stage being conducted in the Rural Institute at Gargoti has been recognised as equivalent to B.A. B.T. for purposes of employment.

To train personnel to man supervisory posts at intermediate levels, an Advanced Course for Sanitary/Health Inspectors of 9 months'/one year's duration was started in 1964 at Gandhigram Rural Institute. Admission is restricted to those having 5 to 6 years' experience as Sanitary/Health Inspector. A Junior Course was started earlier in 1961. It is of one year's duration and qualification for eligibility is matriculation.

A committee was appointed in November 1967 by the Council to review the progress of the Scheme and to suggest ways and means for improving its working. It submitted its report in October, 1969. The recommendations have already been approved and are now under examination and implementation.

ADULT EDUCATION

Adult education aims at providing education to the adult population for the betterment of their lives and for creating in them an urge for change from traditional to progressive society with faith in them and the future of the country. The field programme of adult education with adult literacy as the core activity, is the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territory administrations. The role of the Union Ministry of Education is to co-ordinate programmes, provide supporting services and conduct pilot projects which are of importance to the programmes of social education in the country as a whole.

Under the World Literacy Programme of UNESCO a Functional Literacy project for farmers has been launched as an integral part of a joint programme of the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Education and Youth Services, and Information and Broadcasting. The project which was initiated on experimental basis in a selected district in each of the States of Mysore, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh has been extended to a selected district in each of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. During 1969-70, the project was extended to 15 additional districts in the country, thereby covering 25 districts in all under the project.

Facilities for adult education for industrial workers and their families are given by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services through institutes in selected areas where there is a concentration of industrial population. The first institute was established at Indore in 1960 and another similar institute was started at Nagpur from May 1968.

The most significant development in 1969-70 has been the constitution of the National Board of Adult Education to promote, guide and evaluate the programme of adult education. The Board consists of representatives of the concerned Ministries of the Union Government including representatives of the Planning Commission, University Grants Commission, Inter-University Board and the Central Social Welfare Board. It also includes 20 persons nominated by the Chairman of the Board to represent educationists, organisations of the industrial workers and farmers' and voluntary organisations engaged in adult education. The Union Minister for Education & Youth Services is its Chairman.

The Ministry also encourages the production of literature for neo-literates and the new reading public. Since 1954 the Ministry has been organising annual prize competitions to encourage writers in writing books for this class of people. About 40 prizes are awarded every year to authors of best books written in different regional languages. So far, 14 competitions have been held by the Ministry.

RESEARCH AND TRAINING

The National Council of Educational Research and Training, established in 1961 (i) undertakes, aids and promotes research in all branches of education; (ii) organises advanced pre-service and in-service training and disseminates improved techniques and practices; (iii) organises extension service for institutions engaged in educational research and training of teachers; (iv) develops and improves multi-purpose secondary education; and (v) analyses systems of examination so that it helps children's growth and reduce subjectivity.

The Governing Body of the Council is assisted by the Board of Educational Studies, the Central Committee on Educational Literature and Committees on Appointments, Finance and Works. The Board functioning through three standing sub-committees examines all proposals relating to research, training and extension projects referred to it and initiates, guides and co-ordinates research and training activities of the Council. The Committee on Educational Literature supervises the Council's programme of

production of text books and other educational literature. In addition to the publication of the "Year Book on Education", the Council brings out three periodicals: "School Science", "Journal of the National Institute of Education" and a half-yearly research journal "Indian Educational Review".

The research and teachers' training programmes of the Council are developed through the National Institute of Education at New Delhi and four regional colleges of education at Ajmer, Bhubaneshwar, Bhopal and Mysore. The Institute's programme is at present being implemented by its constituent units—Department of Teaching Aids, Department of Field Services, Department of Basic Education, Central Institute of Education, Department of Adult Education Data Processing and Educational Survey Unit, Department of Educational Psychology and Foundation of Education, Department of Science Education, Department of Social Sciences and Humanities, Department of Educational Administration, Department of Pre-Primary and Primary Education, Department of Teacher Education, Department of Textbooks, and the Publication Unit.

The Indian Institute of Advanced Study

The Institute was inaugurated on October 20, 1965 at Simla. It conducts advanced study and research on social sciences; historical sciences; philosophy and letters. The aim is to "study Man in the context of Nature and Human Society in given times and spaces".

The various categories of academic personnel at the Institute are fellows, visiting professors, lecturers and guest fellows.

The Institute has a publication section which has so far published nine volumes of Transactions containing the papers and proceedings of the seminars and conferences held at the Institute. The Institute has a library with more than 50,000 volumes and acquires a large number of Indian and foreign journals and magazines.

DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI

The programme for the propagation, development and enrichment of Hindi, the official language of the Union, comprises various schemes. Important among them in progress are:

(i) Evolution, review, co-ordination and finalisation of Hindi terminology other than legal; (ii) standardisation of keyboard for Hindi typewriters and teleprinters; (iii) evolving a standard system of Hindi shorthand; (iv) organisation of Hindi teachers' training colleges on a zonal basis in the non-Hindi speaking areas; (v) compilation of the Hindi encyclopaedia in twelve volumes by the Nagari Pracharini Sabha; (vi) preparation of standard manuals on various subjects; (vii) preparation of terminological indices of selected Hindi poets and novelists and publication of omnibus volumes of works of eminent writers; (viii) preparation of lingual dictionaries; (ix) preparation of linguaphone records, language lessons and tapes etc.; (x) translation of standard works in foreign languages into Hindi; (xi) finalisation of the form of Devanagari script; (xii) collection and indexing of special vocabulary of arts and crafts; (xiii) evolution of symbols in Devanagari script for sounds in other regional languages; (xiv) translation and publication of standard works on scientific and technical subjects; (xv) establishment of the Central Hindi Directorate and its regional offices for propagation and development of Hindi; (xvi) Commission for Scientific and technical terminology; (xvii) publication of a quarterly journal, "Bhasha" and monthly bulletin "Hindi Samachar Jagat" devoted to the problems of language and literature; (xviii) preparation and publication of UNESCO "Courier" in Hindi, Primers and Readers for foreigners; (xix) preparation of self taught books for learning South Indian languages through the medium of Hindi; (xx) award of prizes to Hindi writers belonging to non-Hindi speaking

areas; (xxi) Hindi Teachers' Training and Research Institute at Agra; (xxii) providing facilities of postal tuitions for learning Hindi to the non-Hindi speaking people of non-school age group in the country and abroad; (xxiii) translation into Hindi of codes; manuals, forms and non-statutory literature of the various Ministries and Departments of the Government of India; (xxiv) publication of popular Hindi books in collaboration with private publishers; (xxv) free distribution of Hindi books to Schools, Colleges and public libraries in non-Hindi speaking States; and (xxvi) propagation of Hindi in foreign countries.

Development of Modern Indian Languages

India is a multi-lingual country. Although with the reorganisation of States on the basis of a dominant language spoken in a particular area a certain amount of homogeneity has been achieved within the bounds of each State, still each of them contains linguistic minority ranging from 2.22 per cent (Kerala) to 63.53 per cent (Bihar) and 79.44 per cent (Nagaland) of their total population. In other words, each of the States in India represents in micro-structure the same diversity that India as a whole may be said to represent in a macro-design. National integration in a country as diverse as India is only possible through mutual respect for each other's language and the points of view expressed by them. Multi-linguism is thus a necessity for India. It is in this context that the National Policy on Education as laid before Parliament assumes relevance. The National Policy Resolution states :

"The energetic development of Indian languages and literature is a *sine qua non* for educational and cultural development. The regional languages are already in use as media of education at the primary and secondary stages. Urgent steps should now be taken to adopt them as media of education at the university stage."

It further states :

"At the secondary stage, the State Governments should adopt, and vigorously implement the three-language formula which includes the study of a modern Indian language, preferably one of the southern languages, apart from Hindi and English in the Hindi-speaking States, and of Hindi along with the regional language and English in the non-Hindi speaking States."

The Government of India from the year 1968-69 have been implementing a scheme for the writing of books at university level to facilitate change-over from English to regional languages as medium of instruction.

Urdu being an important language, Government of India have set up a Tarraqui-e-Urdu Board for the production of educational literature in Urdu. 500 titles have so far been selected for translation and original writing in Urdu and 176 books have so far been allotted to translators and authors. A similar Board as for Urdu may be set up for production of educational literature in Sindhi.

With a view to fostering national integration, Government of India have also decided to publish books in Indian languages or in English for use by university students which could be translated in other Indian languages. These would be written by eminent writers in different subjects from any part of India. These books will be selected on the basis that they will be of such standard and authority that, generally speaking, all Universities will accept them as text-books or reference literature and that such books are expected to remain effective books at least for a period of five to ten years.

To begin with, the Government of India have decided that the National Book Trust should take up translation of 11 volumes of

Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan series known as "History and Culture of Indian People" into 12 languages. The National Book Trust has also been asked under this programme to produce medical books by Indian authors. A text-book on Indian Medicines has already been published.

The Government of India has established a Central Institute of Indian Languages at Mysore to serve as a nucleus to bring together all the research and literary output from the various linguistic streams to a common head thereby demonstrating the fundamental unity of the country.

A major task of the Institute will be to identify the bonds of unity among different Indian languages in terms of history, vocabulary, cross-fertilisation, grammar, linguistic structure and literary and cultural themes and subject content. The Institute will also undertake formulation of techniques of simplifying the teaching of languages, reducing the time element involved in learning different languages and preparing basic vocabularies for basic Tamil, basic Kannada, basic Hindi, basic Urdu etc. The study of tribal languages with a view to devising suitable material for teaching Indian languages to them and teaching their languages to others who come either in administrative or cultural contacts with them will also be a special responsibility of this Institute.

YOUTH SERVICES

The Ministry of Education and Youth Services operates a few special programmes in the field of physical education, games, sports, youth services and youth welfare including assistance to universities in the promotion of Youth Welfare Boards and Committees and promotion of scouting and guiding in schools.

To develop a comprehensive and integrated programme of services for student and non-student youth and to emphasise this aspect of the work the Ministry of Education was re-designated on February 14, 1969, as the Ministry of Education and Youth Services. A conference was convened in May 1969 to consider problems relating to non-student youth who form the bulk of the population in the 16-30 age-group and to develop a common programme for national youth services. Based on these recommendations, a comprehensive national programme of youth services for non-student youth is under consideration.

National Service Scheme

NCC training is no longer compulsory in colleges and universities. Instead, students have to choose between the NCC and two new schemes—the National Service Corps (NSC) and the National Sports Organisation (NSO). But owing to the paucity of resources, it has been decided to implement the schemes on a voluntary and selective basis. The new schemes were introduced in October 1969 in selected universities and institutions.

National Fitness Corps Programme

The National Fitness Corps Programme is an integrated multipurpose programme of physical education for the middle, high and higher secondary schools. The programme has been accepted by most of the State Governments and Union Territories and is being implemented through the National Fitness Corps Directorate which has been providing in-service re-orientation courses to the existing physical education teachers. At the beginning of the academic session 1968-69, about 16,000 schools with a total student population of 70,00,000 were covered under the programme.

Lakshmibai College of Physical Education (Gwalior)

The College, which was set up by the Government of India in 1957 to provide teacher-training facilities for a three-year Degree Course at the

Under-Graduate level and also for Post-Graduate studies and research, continued to improve progressively its facilities for students.

National Physical Efficiency Drive

The Scheme was initiated by the Government of India during the Second Plan period to awaken general awareness among the people of the need and value of physical fitness and to arouse their enthusiasm for a higher standard of physical efficiency and achievement.

The National Physical Efficiency Drive for 1969-70 was organised all over the country during November, 1969, to January, 1970. As against the actual participation of over 11 lakh persons during last year, a participation target of 17 lakh persons was laid down for 1969-70 drive.

Sports

Encouragement offered to the organisation of sports has been in the following directions :

- (i) Rendering assistance to the National sports organisations (one for each game), on the advice of the All India Council of Sports, for the purchase of sports equipment, sending Indian teams abroad, inviting foreign teams to play in India, holding national championships, etc.
- (ii) Setting up of Sports Councils in the States/Union Territories.
- (iii) Rendering assistance to State Governments and national sports organisations for the construction of utility stadia.
- (iv) The National Institute of Sports established at Patiala in 1961 has so far trained 1,808 coaches. It conducts courses in different games under the guidance of experts and lays special emphasis on popularising sports and games in educational institutions and rural areas.

The All-India Council of Sports advises the Government of India and the Sports Federations in the matter of development of games and sports in the country.

To ensure better liaison and coordination between the Lakshmibai College of Physical Education (Gwalior) and the National Institute of Sports (Patiala), a Society has been set up by the Government of India under the chairmanship of Ram Niwas Mirdha, M.P. The society is responsible for the administration of these Central Institutes.

CHAPTER VI

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Promotion of art and culture and inculcation of art consciousness among the people are sought to be achieved through the agency of the Lalit Kala Akademi (Academy of Art), Sangeet Natak Akademi (Academy of Dance, Drama and Music) and Sahitya Akademi (Academy of Letters). Some of the facilities for mass communication at the disposal of the State have also been utilised to make the people conscious of their cultural heritage. A number of institutions have collaborated in the task of popularising traditional arts and crafts.

ART

Lalit Kala Akademi

The Lalit Kala Akademi, set up in 1954, promotes the development of fine arts and undertakes programmes for the growth and nourishment of painting, sculpture and other graphic arts. It also co-ordinates activities of the regional or State akademis, encourages exchange of ideas among various schools of art, publishes literature and fosters inter-regional and international contacts through exhibitions, exchange of personnel and of art objects.

The Akademi holds a National Exhibition of Art every year at New Delhi. Exhibitions of arts and crafts of eastern and western countries in India and of Indian arts and crafts abroad are organised by it. The Akademi has also started holding an International Exhibition of Contemporary Art, once every three years. The first such exhibition was held in 1968. The second is to be held in New Delhi in 1971. The Akademi has undertaken the programme of making facsimiles of important frescoes in various parts of the country.

The Akademi makes annual awards to outstanding artistes participating in the National Exhibition of Art.* It honours its Fellows with *Tamrapatras*, *Angavastras* and Rs. 5,000 as a token of recognition for their contribution in the field of art. To date the Academy has conferred fellowships on Nandal Bose, Jamini Roy, D. P. Roy Chowdhury, K. Venkattapa, Rai Krishna Dasa, S. L. Haldankar, V. P. Karmarkar, G. Venkatachalam, O. C. Gangoly, Ravi Shanker, Maha Shanker Raval and Binode Behari Mukherjee.

Among the art publications brought out by the Akademi are *Mughal Miniatures*, *Krishna Legend*, *Ajanta Painting*, *Mewar Painting*, *Kishangarh Painting*, *Birbhum Terracotta*, *Bundi Painting*, *Painting of the Sultans and Emperors of India in American Collections*, *Miniature Painting of Khajanchi Collection*, *Golden Flute*, *South Indian Bronies*, *Drawing and Paintings of Rabindranath Tagore*, picture postcards of *Indian Miniatures* and seven portfolios of miniature paintings, one on *Bhagavata Purana*; two on *Gita Govinda*, and one each on *Leaves from Indian Painting*, *Ragamala Painting*, *Bundi Painting* and *Kangra Painting*. *Monographs* on 'Bendre', 'Ravi Verma', 'Hebbar', 'Haldar', 'Ram Kinker', 'P. Das Gupta', 'Benode Behari Mukherjee', 'Chavda', 'Paniker', 'Husain', 'Dhanraj Bhagat', 'G. N. Tagore', 'Kshitindranath Majumdar', 'Gopal Ghose', 'K. Sreenivasulu', 'S. G. Thakur Singh', 'Sanyal', 'K. Venkattapa', 'Ram Kumar', 'Sher Gill', 'Chintamani Kar', 'K. H. Ara', and 'Sailoz Mookerjee' besides a set of postcards of

*For a list of 1970 awards, see Appendices.

contemporary paintings and paintings selected out of the exhibits at the First Triennale, India, have also been published in the Lalit Kala series on Contemporary Indian Art. The Akademi brings out two bi-annual art journals, *Lalit Kala (Ancient)* and *Lalit Kala (Contemporary)*. *An Artistes' Directory*, *Meaning of Art* and reports on *Seminars on Architecture* and *Art Education* and *Indian Art History* have also been published by the Akademi.

The Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has brought out a number of important art publications. They include *Indian Art Through the Ages*, *Heritage of Indian Art*, *Architecture and Sculpture of India*, *The Way of the Buddha*, *Kangra Valley Painting*, *Basohli Painting* and *Contemporary Indian Painting*.

National Gallery of Modern Art

The National Gallery of Modern Art, established in 1954, has a collection of 2,005 art objects representing various trends in art forms for over a hundred years. Among the distinguished artistes whose works are represented at the Gallery are Rabindranath Tagore, Nandalal Bose, Abanindranath Tagore, Ravi Verma, Gaganendra Nath Tagore, Jamini Roy, D. P. Roy Chowdhury, Amrita Sher Gill, Sudhir Khastagir and many other modern painters and sculptors.

DANCE, DRAMA AND MUSIC

Sangeet Natak Akademi

The Sangeet Natak Akademi, inaugurated in 1953 and registered as a society in 1961, directs its activities to the fostering of dance, drama and music. It promotes research, encourages setting up of theatre centres and training institutions, organises seminars and festivals, awards, prizes and fosters cultural exchanges. It also maintains libraries of records, books and films relating to the fields of its activity, a museum of musical instruments, masks and costumes and a sound-recording studio.

The Akademi gives annual awards* to outstanding artistes in the field of dance, drama and music. It also has a scheme of prizes for books on music, dance and drama in all Indian languages. A prize of Rs. 1,500 is given annually for plays in various Indian languages, for which five languages are selected every year by rotation.

The Akademi gives financial assistance to the institutions working in these fields, all over the country, for various purposes, such as, training in these arts, to meet the cost of new productions, purchase of technical equipment and survey and research projects. It publishes a quarterly journal in English, *Sangeet Natak*, and a bi-monthly, *News Bulletin*, reporting the Akademi's activities.

Three training institutions run by the Akademi are the National School of Drama and Asian Theatre Institute at New Delhi; Kathak Kendra, New Delhi and Jawaharlal Nehru Manipuri Dance Academy at Imphal.

Radio Drama

The National Programme of Plays, including some of the best-known plays in Indian dramatic literature, are broadcast simultaneously from different stations of All India Radio in Hindi and regional languages. To provide encouragement to up-coming writers, regional stations also observe "Drama Weeks" which include some of the best plays in the language.

Radio Sangeet Sammelan

This annual musical event of All India Radio aims at stimulating appreciation of the principal forms of classical music and presenting a variety of

*For a list of 1968-69 awards, see Appendices.

ragas and *raginis* by exponents of Hindustani and Karnatak music. "*Sugam Sangeet*" or light music sessions are held in continuation of the classical music sessions. An annual music competition confined to young artistes (which precedes the *Sammelan*) aims at discovering new talent. Group music competitions have become a feature of the *Sammelan*. During the 1969 *Sammelan*, concerts were held at Bangalore, Calcutta, Calicut, Delhi, Gauhati, Hyderabad, Madras, Patna, Tiruchi, Trivandrum and Vijayawada.

National Programme of Music

Started in July, 1952, this AIR programme, featuring eminent artistes, aims at fostering a better mutual appreciation between Hindustani and Karnatak systems of music. The programme also serves as a platform to introduce young musicians, who do not have the opportunity to display their talents before large audiences. Apart from classical music, regional and folk music, devotional music, Rabindra Sangeet and light music are also periodically broadcast in this programme.

Special Programmes

Special programmes to commemorate anniversaries of eminent musicians and composers are also broadcast. These include anniversaries of Tyagaraja, Tansen, Dikshithar, Maharaja Swati Thirumal, Swami Haridas, Ustad Faiyyaz Khan, D. V. Paluskar, Vishnu Narayan Bhattkhande, etc.

Vadya Vrinda

The AIR Vadya Vrinda (National Orchestra), set up in 1952, has built up a sizeable repertoire of compositions based on traditional ragas and folk tunes. It also produces thematic compositions. During 1969 it produced nineteen compositions.

Other AIR Programmes

Classical music recitals of short duration (Subaddha Sangeet) are also broadcast. Vrindagan (choral music), Sugam Sangeet (modern light music based on classical and folk melodies), folk and devotional music and Western music are among other forms of musical programmes broadcast from All India Radio. A dictionary of Folk Musical Instruments, supplemented with sound illustrations, has been compiled and work on a dictionary of folk music styles is in progress.

LITERATURE

Sahitya Akademi

The Sahitya Akademi, inaugurated in 1954, is "a national organisation to work actively for the development of Indian letters and to set high literary standards, to foster and co-ordinate literary activities in all the Indian languages and to promote through them all the cultural unity of the country."

The publication of a *Bibliography of Indian Literature (20th Century)*, covering all books of literary merit published in the twentieth century in the fourteen major languages specified in the Constitution, as well as books in English published in India or written by Indian authors, is one of the important activities of the Akademi. The first volume of the bibliography relating to Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati and English and the second volume covering Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri and Malayalam have already been published. A comprehensive *Who's Who of Indian Writers* was published by the Akademi in 1961 and a revised and up-to-date second edition is now under preparation.

Among the 555 publications of the Akademi released till the end of 1969 are : critical edition of Kalidasa's *Meghaduta*, Vikramorvasiya and Kumarasambhava, histories of Malayalam, Bengali, Assamese, Oriya,

Telugu, and Kannada literature; four volumes of an Anthology of Sanskrit Literature; a critical edition of the ancient Sanskrit work, *Asokavadana*; anthologies of Hindi, Punjabi, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu and Assamese poetry; folk songs in Assamese, Punjabi and of the Kangra region; Vaishnava lyrics of Assam and Bengal; one-act plays in Gujarati, Kannada and Telugu; short stories in Hindi, Gujarati, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Sindhi, Tamil and Telugu; essays in Kannada; selections of Bharati's poems in Hindi, Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu and Kannada; of the prose-writings of Rajwade, Agarkar, and Chiplunkar and Tilak in Marathi; selections from Nhalal in Gujarati; selections from Bharat Chandra, Kshemanand and Chaitanya Charitamrita in Bengali and Shah Abdul Latif, Sami, Sachal and Diwan Kauramal's prose in Sindhi; from Pooran Singh in Punjabi; selection of Vallathol's poems in Hindi and Kannada, selection of Basavanna in Kannada; select writings of Mahatma Gandhi in Assamese, Bengali, Kannada, Malayalam, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu; a *Symposium on Contemporary Indian Literature, an Anthology of Contemporary Indian Short Stories* (in two series) a Russian-Hindi dictionary and a reprint of the Bengali lexicon, *Bangiya Sabdakosh*.

The Akademi has undertaken the publication of the collected works of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in Urdu of which, besides the first three of the four parts of his commentary on *Quran*, two volumes, namely, *Tazkira* and *Ghubar-i-Khatir* have been published. It has also sponsored a series of monographs on the life and contribution of various Indian writers, both ancient and modern, entitled *Makers of Indian Literature*. So far eleven such monographs in English, four in Hindi, two in Malayalam and one in Tamil have been published.

A number of Indian and foreign classics have been translated and published in several Indian languages. Among them is a selection of Tagore's writings in eight volumes. Ninety such translations have so far been published. The Tagore centenary volume with contributions by distinguished writers from all over the world was published on the occasion of Tagore Centenary in 1961. Translations of Romain Rolland's *The Life of Vivekananda* were published in some Indian languages in connection with his birth centenary in 1963.

The Akademi brought out 39 publications during 1969 in different Indian languages under its various programmes.

The Akademi published two journals, a quarterly in English called *Indian Literature* and a half-yearly in Sanskrit called *Sanskrita Pratibha*. A monthly bulletin is also being issued since 1964.

The Akademi makes annual awards to authors of outstanding books published in Indian languages.*

Gandhian Literature

Early in 1956, a scheme was launched by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to publish a complete collection of Mahatma Gandhi's writings, speeches and letters in chronological order in a series of volumes. The first 38 volumes in English covering the period 1884 to 1928-1929 and 33 volumes in Hindi have been released.

Literary Broadcasts

The National Symposium of Poets, first organised in 1956 by AIR, is now a regular annual feature. This symposium is broadcast on the eve of Republic Day.

*For a list of 1969 awards, see Appendices.

Eminent poets of the country participate in the programme and recite poems in 15 languages.

The Patel Memorial Lectures, delivered annually since 1955 by eminent persons and presenting in a popular manner, the results of their study and experience, aim at contributing to the existing knowledge on a given subject and promoting awareness of contemporary problems. In 1969, Shri K. G. Saiyidain, delivered three lectures on "Gandhi's Significance as a Man and a Thinker". The Lad Memorial Lectures instituted in 1958 are delivered in Marathi from the radio stations serving the Marathi speaking areas.

National Book Trust

The National Book Trust was set up in 1957 to encourage the production of good literature and to make such works available at moderate prices to libraries, educational institutions and the public. So far more than 450 books in series like, 'India—The Land and People', 'National Biography', 'Popular Science' etc. have been released. To promote national integration, the Trust has taken in hand publication of books under projects like 'Aadan Pradan' in which 10 to 20 outstanding books in each Indian language will be brought out and 'Nehru Bal Pustakalaya' in which 100 books will be published for children in all the Indian languages simultaneously.

The Trust also publishes standard works on education, science, culture and humanities. Classical Indian literature, the translation of foreign classics and the translation of Indian classics from one regional language into another have received attention. Universities and other learned bodies can seek the assistance of the Trust for the publication of approved books. The Trust has been commissioned by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services to administer the Scheme of Subsidised Publication of University Level Books.

The Trust organises a National Book Fair annually, Regional Book Exhibitions, Seminars, Writers' Camps and Workshops on problems connected with writing, translation, publication and distribution of books. To promote sales of Indian publications abroad, the Trust participates in International Book Fairs and organises exhibitions of Indian books in important Trade Fairs. During 1969-70, the Trust participated in the Frankfurt Book Fair, Indian Sales Week in Hongkong and Trade Fairs held at Zagreb and Berlin.

Museums

Government maintains and develops museums* of national importance to preserve art objects and revive and strengthen the cultural consciousness of the people. It also extends financial assistance to State and private museums for their development and reorganisation.

PROMOTION OF INTER-STATE CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING

To promote inter-State cultural understanding, Government organises (a) inter-State exchange of cultural troupes (introduced in 1959); (b) visit of cultural troupes to the forward areas for entertainment of the armed forces (initiated in 1963); (c) financial assistance to eminent writers, artistes, etc., in indigent circumstances (originally introduced during 1952-

*Among the important museums are : Indian Museum and Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta National Museum, National Gallery of Modern Art and Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi, Indian War Memorial Museum Delhi, and Salar Jung Museum and Library, Hyderabad.

53 and revised in 1961) by the State and Central Governments in the ratio of 1 : 2; and (d) assistance to institutions engaged in literary activities. During 1969-70, 148 artistes and writers received financial assistance.

CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

Exhibitions

Exhibitions of Indian art and culture are periodically organised abroad. Similar exhibitions reflecting the art and culture of other countries are held in India.

Cultural Agreements

India has cultural agreements with 22 countries. During 1969-70, cultural agreements were concluded with Tunisia, and the Philippines. Regular cultural exchange programmes in pursuance of cultural agreements continued with Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Rumania, U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia. India and the German Democratic Republic also carry out a cultural exchange programme.

Grants

Grants-in-aid have been given to societies and institutions in India and abroad engaged in fostering closer cultural relations between India and other countries.

Indian Council for Cultural Relations

The Indian Council for Cultural Relations was established in April, 1950, as an autonomous organisation with the object of establishing, reviving and strengthening cultural relations and mutual understanding between India and other countries. The Council, with headquarters in New Delhi, has regional offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

The main activities of the ICCR, are : development of Indian studies in foreign universities and *vice versa* through exchange of professors on long-term teaching assignments; publication of periodicals and books in Indian and foreign languages on the culture of India; exchange of books, films and objects of art with libraries and museum abroad; exchange of cultural delegations, scholars and artistes; exchange of exhibitions of art, and books; organisation of Introduction Courses for Indian students and scholars going abroad and for foreign students and scholars coming to India, organising of international summer camps and study tours for foreign students in different parts of the country; welfare of foreign students in India; organising of lectures including Azad Memorial Lectures, seminars, international conferences and performances of dance and music by visiting artistes in different parts of the country.

The Council publishes two quarterly journals, namely, *Indo-Asian Culture* in English and *Thaqafat-ul-Hind* in Arabic and a bi-monthly bulletin called *Cultural News from India*. The Council administers the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for the promotion of peace and international understanding, instituted by the Government in 1964. The first award was presented to U Thant in April, 1967, the second (1966) was made posthumously to Dr. Martin Luther King and was presented to Mrs King in January, 1969 and the third was presented to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan in November, 1969. The fourth award has been announced in favour of Yehudi Meuhin.

Archaeology

The Archaeological Survey of India, established in 1861, is engaged in the exploration and excavation of ancient sites, maintenance and preser-

vation of ancient monuments declared to be of national importance by law, study of epigraphs and coins, exhibition and preservation of ancient relics in the museums, and preparation and publication of multiform records, reports and reviews. It has 10 Circles spread all over the country and 10 separate specialised branches dealing with excavation, pre-history, epigraphs, chemical preservation, archaeological gardens, museums, and survey of temples.

During the last few years, the Survey has sent expeditions to the UAR, Nepal and Afghanistan for conducting diverse archaeological works.

Among the numerous excavations conducted by the Survey are the proto-historic sites at Lothal (Gujarat) and Kalibangan (Rajasthan); neolithic-cum-megalithic sites at Burzahom (Jammu and Kashmir) and Paiyampalli (Tamil Nadu) and Early Stone Age sites on Godavari in Maharashtra and on Banganga in Himachal Pradesh, besides the prolific site of Nagarjunakonda in Andhra Pradesh.

The Survey brings out *Indian Archaeology—A Review* (yearly) and *Ancient India*, a bulletin, besides research publications on various subjects. Among the recent ones is a book on Ajanta Mural which is an album of paintings and sculptures.

CHAPTER VII

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

The policy of the Government of India with regard to science and scientific research was formulated in a resolution of March 4, 1958, and laid as a statement on the table of both Houses of Parliament on March 31, 1958.

The aims of this policy are :

- (i) to foster, promote, and sustain, by all appropriate means, the cultivation of science and scientific research in all its aspects—pure, applied and education;
- (ii) to ensure an adequate supply, within the country, of research scientists of the highest quality, and to recognise their work as an important component of the strength of the nation;
- (iii) to encourage and initiate, with all possible speed, programmes for the training of scientific and technical personnel, on a scale adequate to fulfil the country's needs in science and education, agriculture and industry, and defence;
- (iv) to ensure that the creative talent of men and women is encouraged and finds full scope in scientific activity;
- (v) to encourage individual initiative for the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge, and for the discovery of new knowledge, in an atmosphere of academic freedom; and
- (vi) in general, to secure for the people of the country all the benefits that can accrue from the acquisition and application of scientific knowledge.

To accomplish these aims, the Government of India have decided to offer good conditions of service to scientists and accord them an honoured position by associating them in the formulation of policies and by taking such other measures as may be deemed necessary from time to time.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Scientific and industrial research under State auspices is carried out in India mainly through the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the various national laboratories or research institutes set up under its control. The Council also supports, scientific research in universities and other centres of learning. The Council grants fellowships to qualified persons who wish to pursue science as a career and disseminates scientific knowledge and information. It has also the responsibility of administering the "Pool for temporary placement of well-qualified Indian scientists and technologists returning from abroad." It maintains a National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel in the country.

National Laboratories

The national laboratories, institutes and museums set up by the Council at various centres in the country and the functions entrusted to them are shown in the following table.

TABLE 36
NATIONAL LABORATORIES/INSTITUTES/MUSEUMS

Name	Functions
1. National Chemical Laboratory, Poona	Basic and applied research in the physics and chemistry of solid states; in the chemistry of rare metals, radiation, dye-stuffs terpenes, macrocyclic compounds polymers, enzymes; and in chemical engineering. The National Collection of Industrial micro-organism and a Fine Chemicals Unit are housed in the Laboratory.
2. National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi	Research in applied physics including industrial physics. Fundamental research on thermionic emission, electric and magnetic properties of solids, ultrasonics, low temperature physics, radio propagation, crystal physics, etc. Maintenance of and research on basic standards of mass, length, time and temperature as well as on derived standards for electricity, electronics, etc. Developmental testing of balances, weights and measures, radio and TV receivers, optical instruments, electronic instruments, temperature measuring devices, etc. Development of products and processes of interest to radio and electronics industry.
3. Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad	Fundamental and applied research on fuel-solid, liquid and gaseous. Physical and chemical surveys of Indian coals are conducted through seven coal survey stations located at Jealgora, Namkum, Nagpur, Jammu, Raniganj, Jorhat and Bilaspur.
4. Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta	Project-oriented basic and applied research on glass, ceramics refractories, and enamels; evaluation, beneficiation and utilization of raw materials; method of improving glass and ceramic products and processes; standardisation of raw materials and finished products. A mica research unit forms part of the Institute.
5. Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore	Development of modern methods of storage, preservation, packaging, handling, and processing of food materials; development of nutritious, supplementary and substitute foods; investigations on cereals and proteins, spices and flavours; confectionary, fruits and vegetables, meat, fish and poultry products; evaluation of the nutritive value of food products, food engineering and process development. Training of food technologists. Experiment stations at Trichur, Mangalore, Anantharajupet, Bombay, Nagpur, Lucknow and Ludhiana.
6. National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur	Basic and applied research on indigenous ores and minerals, ferrous and non-ferrous metals and alloys, and refractories, including beneficiation of low grade ores, development of substitute alloys and special steels, metallic corrosion and its prevention, electroplating, design and fabrication of prototype plants, etc. Regional foundry stations at Batala, Madras, Howrah and Ahmedabad. Marine Corrosion Station at Digha.
7. Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow	Study of plant drugs; standardization of crude drugs, design and synthesis of new

TABLE 36 (contd.)

Name	Functions
8. Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi	chemotherapeutic agents based on detailed biochemical studies of selected disease processes; discovery of new antibiotics. Research on design, construction and maintenance of roads; investigation of new techniques of road construction, road traffic and road safety; research on standards and specifications for road building plant and machinery.
9. Central Electrochemical Research Institute, Karaikudi	Research directed towards the development and expansion of electrochemical industries in the country. Specific fields of research include electrolytic production of organic and inorganic chemicals, electro-metallurgy and electric furnace products, storage and other types of batteries, corrosion, electro-finishing, electro-deposition, metal finishing. Field Stations at Madras and Mandapam camp.
10. Central Leather Research Institute, Madras	Development of technology for the manufacture of a wide variety of leathers, leather auxiliaries and allied products; design of leather machinery and implements. Regional extension centres at Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur, Rajkot and Jullundur.
11. Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee	Research on building and allied branches of civil engineering including building materials, foundation engineering, building techniques, design and functional efficiency and building economics and management and other user requirements. Field Research Station at Calcutta and extension cells at Ahmedabad, Bhopal and Vijayawada.
12. National Botanical Garden, Lucknow	Collection, introduction and propagation of ornamental plants, botanical horticultural and phytochemical research on economic plants, manufacture of botanical gardens, setting up of herbaria, and botanic museums, especially of economic plants and identification, supply and exchange of plant materials, Research Station at Banthra.
13. Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani	Research and development work in audio-engineering, communications, broadcast receivers, electronic instrumentation and control, solid state devices, special purpose vacuum tubes and microwave components. Television centre at New Delhi.
14. Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute, Bhavnagar	Improvement of the quality of sodium chloride used for various industrial purposes, utilization of byproducts from marine and inland lake bitters, and recovery, production and utilization of marine chemicals, desalination of water, use of seawater for agriculture and exploitation of seaweeds and algae as sources of food and chemicals. Marine algae research station at Mandapam.
15. Central Mining Research Station, Dhanbad	Research on methods of mining, safety in mines, health hazards to persons working in mines; and development of mine machinery and testing of equipment used in mines.

TABLE 36 (contd.)

Name	Functions
16. Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad	Research on problems relating to the industries and raw materials of the region. Research programmes cover the following fields: oils and fats, surface coatings, organic chemicals and drugs, heavy chemicals and fertilizers, entomology, X-ray crystallography, chemical engineering.
17. Indian Institute of Experimental Medicine, Calcutta	Fundamental research in biological sciences for the solution of medical problems. Research programmes cover the following fields: biochemistry, microbiology, medicinal chemistry and pharmacology, WHO international reference centre for vibrio phage typing.
18. Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur	Research in mechanical engineering comprising design and development of capital machinery, machine components, and elements. The MERADO (Mechanical Engineering Research and Development Organization) has centres at Madras, Ludhiana and Poona.
19. Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu-Tawi	Research on problems relating to the industries and raw materials of the north-west Himalayan region, with particular reference to the medicinal plants. Branch laboratory at Srinagar and field research station at Jammu.
20. Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur	Research concerned with water treatment and supply; river and stream sanitation; treatment and disposal of sewage and industrial wastes; industrial hygiene and air pollution; and rural sanitation. Ten field/zonal centres at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Jaipur, Bhopal, Poona and Madras.
21. Central Indian Medical Plants Organisation (CIMPO), Lucknow	Cultivation of the medicinal and aromatic plants in demand in the country; devising improved methods of cultivation, breeding of high yielding varieties and strains; and introduction of exotic plants rich in active principles. Two zonal centres at Jammu-Tawi and Bangalore and four commercial centres at Haldwani, Bangalore, Jammu and Srinagar.
22. National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore	Scientific investigation of the problems of flight with a view to their practical application of the results obtained to the design, construction and safe operation of aircraft. Research and Development on all aspects of aeronautics covering the fields of aerodynamics, structures, materials, propulsion and systems engineering.
23. Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat	Research and development work towards efficient utilization of the natural resources of Assam and surrounding areas, such as coal, petroleum, limestone, bamboo, reeds, waste products like saw dust and tea waste; and to take various problems arising out of the peculiar topography, humid climate and seismicity of the region

TABLE 36 (contd.)

Name	Functions
24. Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehra Dun	Research and Development work on the processing and utilization of crude petroleum and natural gas, and in the field of petrochemicals and related subjects. Special courses for the benefit of personnel from the oil and petrochemical industries.
25. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh	Promotion and development of indigenous manufacture of scientific instruments for teaching, research and industry, and maintenance of scientific instruments, and training of precision instruments mechanics. Service and maintenance centres at New Delhi, Madras and Calcutta.
26. National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad	Correlation of the field data in all fundamental aspects of geology and geophysics with laboratory investigations and theoretical studies. Research is carried out in 8 divisions : seismology, gravity and isostasy, geomagnetism and geoelectricity, rock mechanics, palaeomagnetism and heat flow, theoretical geophysics, geophysical prospecting, and geophysical instrumentation.
27. Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar	Research and development of the natural resources of the region. Projects and concerned with utilization of forest, agricultural and animal husbandry products, such as paper, pulp, fibres, leather, fish, fish oils, etc; mineral and ore beneficiation; coal and combustion technology; and design and development of industrial machinery.
28. Structural Engineering Research Centre, Roorkee	Research in specialized design and development work in structural problems connected with building, bridges and other structures; development of utility computer programmes for the analysis and design of 'repeat' structures such as multi-storeyed buildings, prestressed beams, shell roofs, folded plates and transmission line towers; Regional centre at Madras.
29. Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow	Research on harmful effects of industrial toxins on skin, blood, gastro-intestinal tracts, central nervous system, bones, etc.
30. National Institute of Oceanography, Panaji, Goa	Research on various aspects of physical, biological, geological and chemical oceanography including prospecting for petroleum and minerals in sea bed; and processing of oceanographic data. Four research divisions and two field units in various parts of the country.
31. Publications & Information Directorate, New Delhi	Planning and publication of encyclopaedic volumes on raw materials and industrial products of India, journals and other publications disseminating scientific and technical information. The Indian Languages Unit releases similar information through the medium of Hindi and other Indian languages.
32. Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre, New Delhi	Provides full range of documentation services; and translation of scientific papers from foreign languages into English.

TABLE 36 (contd.)

Name	Functions
33. Birla Industrial and Technological Museum, Calcutta	To depict scientific and technological advancement.
34. Visvesvaraya Industrial & Technological Museum, Bangalore	To depict scientific and technological advancement.

Sponsored Research

Through a liberal system of grants-in-aid, scientists in other technical institutes, industrial laboratories and universities are enabled to pursue fundamental and applied research and develop their own special fields. During 1969, 627 such research schemes were in progress in about 130 centres. The schemes provide opportunities for training young research workers and developing centres of independent research work. Junior and senior fellowships are also being awarded to talented young persons, besides financial aid to retired and emeritus scientists. In 1969, the Council granted 2,294 fellowships and grants to 58 retired scientists and 17 emeritus scientists.

Research Associations

Research associations in different industrial fields are being assisted in their capital and recurring expenditure and by way of technical advice, preparation of plans and procurement of expertise and materials. Nine industrial research associations, (3 for cotton textile and one each for art silk, wool, jute, plywood, tea and cement) received grants from CSIR in 1969. The School of Research and Training in Earthquake Engineering, Roorkee, and the Centre for Preparation of Biochemical, Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi, were also functioning during 1969.

Liaison and Extension Services

Liaison units have been set up in most of the laboratories to maintain contact with the industry, trade associations and users of research. Extension wings of the national laboratories arrange practical demonstration of the processes for the benefit of the industry.

Publications and Information

Technical reports, scientific monographs, literature surveys, symposia, proceedings and fortnightly news bulletins are published through the Publications and Information Directorate which also handles technical enquiries on natural resources. *The Wealth of India*, a dictionary of Indian raw materials and industrial products, as well as journals like *The Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research*, *The Indian Journal of Chemistry*, *The Indian Journal of Pure and Applied Physics*, *The Indian Journal of Experimental Biology*, *Indian Journal of Bio-chemistry and Research and Industry* are among the important publications handled by the Directorate. The Indian Languages Unit undertakes publication of the journal, *Vigyan Pragati* (Hindi) and popular science books in Hindi and other Indian languages. *Science Reporter*, a popular science journal, is also issued by the Council. The Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre publishes Indian Science Abstracts and Annals of Library Science and Documentation. It also compiles a series of catalogues listing the holdings of libraries and establishments such as the Indian Institute of Science, the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, etc. An annotated quarterly bibliography, *Education Abstract—the Indian Education Material*, is also compiled by INSDOC.

Scientists' Pool

For placement of eminent scholars and scientists returning from abroad, the Council maintains a Pool. The number of Pool scientists working at the end of 1969 was 355.

Vijnan Mandirs

'Vijnan Mandirs' which have been set up generally as sites covered by Community Development Projects are equipped with a laboratory each and manned by suitably qualified and trained personnel. These centres disseminate scientific knowledge among the rural populace and educate them in the potentialities of the methods of science as applied to their day-to-day life. Since April 1963, their administrative control has been transferred to State Governments and Union Territories.

ATOMIC ENERGY AND OUTER SPACE RESEARCH

The Atomic Energy Commission is responsible for planning and formulating the programme for the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The programme aims at encouraging the use of atomic energy in agriculture, biology, industry and medicine, mainly through the production and application of radioisotopes and radiation sources, and the development of atomic energy as a source of cheap electric power. The programme is executed by the Department of Atomic Energy.

The principal centre for research and development of atomic energy is the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) at Trombay, near Bombay. The Centre provides the requisite expertise and trained personnel for the atomic energy programme. There are three nuclear reactors at the Trombay Establishment—"Apsara", a one megawatt pool type reactor; "Cirus", a 40-mw Canada-India Reactor, potentially one of the world's largest isotope producer and "Zerlina" a zero energy experimental reactor. Other production facilities at the Trombay Establishment include a Thorium Plant and a Uranium Metal Plant, a Heavy Water Reconcentration Plant, a Fuel Element Fabrication Plant, a Plutonium Plant, a 5.5 MeV Van-de-Graaf accelerator, plus a number of laboratories and workshops. In recent years, an Electronics Prototype Engineering Laboratory and a Reliability Evaluation Laboratory have been added to the existing facilities. The fuel element fabrication plant produces fuel elements for the "Cirus" and "Zerlina". This plant is also used for research and development work in new fuels and reactor materials. India is among the dozen or so countries in the world to have an operational plutonium plant for reprocessing irradiated fuel elements to obtain plutonium, a valuable fissile material for future power reactors.

The Radio-Chemistry and Isotopes Laboratories at Trombay are producing 350 different radioactive products, part of which is exported. During 1969-70, 24 countries, including France, Sweden, Hungary, Denmark and Australia, bought Trombay-produced isotopes and equipment. For the first time the Bhabha Centre has also perfected a technique for radiographic inspection of Boeing-737 jet engines.

The Radiation Medicine Centre of BARC, established in 1963 in the premises of the Tata Memorial Centre is concerned with the medical application of radio-isotopes. It has developed extensive facilities for diagnostic and therapeutic applications of radio-isotopes. The service facilities available include thyroid function studies, radio-isotopes therapy, renal function studies haematological studies, absorption studies and radio-isotopes in medicine is also carried on by the Tata Memorial Centre, Bombay.

The Electronics Laboratories are engaged in intensive development work on nuclear and non-nuclear electronic instrumentation and equipment.

They are also assisting the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. (ECIL), a Government of India concern at Hyderabad in the production of such items like computer TDC-12, a 400 channel analyser, and a medical spectrometer.

The Technical Physical Division is evolving and fabricating sophisticated high-vacuum equipment.

The Directorate of Radiation Protection of the Bhabha Centre is responsible for a countrywide programme of radiation safety. It runs a Film Badge Service which currently covers nearly 1,250 institutions representing over 16,000 radiation workers. The Directorate has developed a number of monitoring instruments which are being produced by the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. on a mass scale. A Seismic Array at Gauribidanur in Mysore State detects underground nuclear explosions, while eleven monitoring stations at different locations in the country measure radioactive fallout from nuclear explosions.

In the field of agriculture, considerable work has been done to study the fundamental aspects of biological actions of ionising radiations, the induction of mutations in plants of economic importance such as rice, groundnut, etc., and to develop methods of preservation of food by irradiation. Several mutants of scientific and economic value have already been isolated. They include new strains of rice with such characteristics as higher yield, finer grain, early flowering and whiter kernel. Significant advances have been made in the control of insect pests in stored grain by radiation.

Minerals Division

The Atomic Minerals Division of the Department is charged with the function of conducting comprehensive surveys for the location of atomic minerals, development of mineral technology, drilling, mining and conservation of atomic minerals. A public sector undertaking, the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, operates a Uranium Mine and Mill at Jaduguda in Bihar. The Indian Rare Earths Limited, another Government undertaking, is responsible for commercial exploitation of the mineral sands on the beaches of Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

To meet the fuel requirements of nuclear power reactors, a nuclear fuel complex is being set up at Hyderabad.

The country's first nuclear power station, the 380 MW Tarapur Atomic Power Station near Bombay, has been commissioned. Two other nuclear power stations are in various stages of construction; One 400 MW station is being built with Canadian assistance at Rana Pratap Sagar in Rajasthan and another at Kalpakkam near Madras. The Kalpakkam Atomic Power-Station will be wholly Indian-built with 80 per cent indigenous content. A Reactor Research Centre is also being set up next to the Kalpakkam nuclear plant site.

Financial assistance to universities and research institutions has been provided to promote research in various branches of nuclear science. The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, is the national centre for advance study and fundamental research in nuclear science and mathematics. Other institutions receiving assistance are the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta, and the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad. A High Altitude Research Laboratory at an altitude of 2,750 metres has been set up at Gulmarg in Kashmir. A Radio Astronomy Centre is being built at Ootacamund and a large radiotelescope in the form of a cylindrical parabolic antenna, 530 metres long and 30 metres wide, is being set up nearby. Fellowships and scholarships, tenable in various universities and science institutions in India, are also provided.

Close liaison and contact is maintained with international bodies con-

cerned with the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Bilateral agreements for collaboration in the development of atomic energy for peaceful uses have been concluded with a number of countries.

Space Research

An Indian National Committee on Space Research (INCOSPAR) was established in 1962 to aid and advise in the formulation and execution of policies on the peaceful uses of outer space. The INCOSPAR has now been reconstituted under the National Institute of Sciences of India (NISI) and since August 15, 1969, the programme of space research and its utilisation for peaceful purposes is being operated by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) under the Department of Atomic Energy. The projects established so far are, the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station (TERLS) at Thumba near Trivandrum, (Kerala), the Space Science and Technology Centre (SSTC), Rocket Propellant Plant (RRP) both at Thumba and the Experimental Satellite Communication Earth Station (ESCES) at Ahmedabad. The work on the setting up of the plants for fabrication of Centaur as well as an indigenously designed rocket is in progress. The first India-built Centaur two-stage rocket, fabricated under licence from Sud Aviation of France, was launched on February 27, 1969. The Centaurs are being built at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay. Besides space research, ISRO is also engaged in the development work on materials and equipment required for the overall space programme. A number of sounding rockets have been successfully fired since November 21, 1963, from the Thumba Station. The station has been developed as an international centre under the sponsorship of the United Nations. Dedicated as an international facility on February 2, 1968, scientists from member nations along with Indian scientists conduct special experiments at the station. A Rocket Fabrication Facility is being constructed there.

Next to Thumba, on Veli Hill, is the Space Science and Technology Centre which has developed and is testing rockets of the Rohini and Menaka series. Under Project Rohini, the progressive development of a series of rockets from a 75 mm. diameter rocket to a satellite launching vehicle has been undertaken. It has the major responsibility of developing sounding rockets of superior performance, for developing expertise in aerospace engineering as well as in ground based experiments and scientific payload construction. A rocket range is being set up at Shriharikota in Andhra Pradesh. This facility will be used as a sounding rocket launching facility and for flight testing of new rockets which are being developed at the Space Science and Technology Centre at Thumba.

The Experimental Satellite Communication Earth Station at Ahmedabad, among other activities, trains scientists and engineers from India and other developing countries in satellite communications technology. A College of satellite communications is attached to the station.

The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, is engaged in the task of space research. The Physical Research Laboratory at Ahmedabad is also playing role in the country's space programme parallel to that of the Tata Institute in the early years of the nuclear programme. It, along with TERLS and SSTC, designs and fabricates scientific payloads for its experiments.

The Experimental Satellite Communications Earth Station at Ahmedabad is engaged in building the Arvi Commercial Satellite Communications Earth Station, a task that is being undertaken for the first time by an Indian team. The station is also engaged in conducting regular training courses for Indian trainees and those from other developing countries.

OTHER DEPARTMENTAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

There are eleven Hydraulic Research Stations under the Central Board of Irrigation and Power. The Central Water, Power and Irrigation Research Centre, at Khadakvasia (near Poona), is the pioneer hydraulic research station in India. Work on fundamental and basic research schemes on problems of river valley projects, power stations and transmission systems is connected through 20 irrigation and 18 power research stations in the country under the supervision of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power. Total grants for 1969-70 for research relating to Irrigation and Power amounted to Rs. 30 lakhs.

A Research and Development Directorate has been set up under the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation. It is concerned with type certification, manufacture of aircraft and specifications for aircraft materials.

The Botanical Survey of India located at Calcutta appraises the plant wealth in the country and maintains five regional circles at Dehra Dun, Coimbatore, Poona, Allahabad and Shillong, in addition to a Central Botanical Laboratory, a Central National Herbarium and Botanical Gallery in the Indian Museum in Calcutta. The Survey also maintains the Indian Botanical Garden, Sibpur (Howrah).

The Zoological Survey of India, with headquarters at Calcutta, maintains the standard zoological collections of India, identifies zoological specimens, collects information on the zoology of India and brings out journals, monographs and books. Eight regional stations have been established at Shillong, Poona, Jabalpur, Jodhpur, Madras, Patna and Dehra Dun. A High Altitude Zoology Field Station was established on September 18, 1968 at Solan to explore high altitude fauna.

The Geological Survey of India, with headquarters at Calcutta and established more than a hundred years ago, is responsible for the preparation of the geological maps of India. The field work of the Survey is conducted through eight regional circles.

The National Atlas Organisation with headquarters at Calcutta, is engaged in the compilation of the National Atlas of India.

The Anthropological Survey of India, with headquarters at Calcutta, is responsible for conducting anthropological surveys including social, psychological, economic, linguistic, physical, genetic and instructional investigations. Its regional stations are located at Nagpur, Shillong, Mysore and Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Dehra Dun.

The India Meteorological Department, organised on an all-India basis for the first time in 1875, provides advance information about weather conditions. The scientific activities of the Department include meteorology in all its aspects, meteorological instrumentation, terrestrial magnetism and atmospheric electricity, seismology and astrophysics, (see also Chapter XXII).

The main function of the National Research Development Corporation with headquarters at New Delhi is to develop and exploit in public interest for profit and otherwise, patented and unpatented inventions of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government departments, universities, research institutions and individuals.

The primary role of the Survey of India with headquarters at Dehra Dun is to carry out topographical surveys and to prepare up-to-date maps.

The Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun conducts research, among others, in the utilisation of timber for constructional purposes.

All India Radio maintains a research unit in New Delhi to investigate problems relating to the propagation and reception of radio waves and the design and performance of radio receivers.

The Railway Board has established a research centre at Lucknow with sub-stations at Lonavla and Chittaranjan to investigate problem referred

to them by the railway workshops and the Central Standards Office (Railways).

The problems of road development and road materials, highways and bridges, engineering, ports and harbours, etc., are dealt with by the Indian Roads Congress functioning under the Ministry of Transport.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS

A number of research organisations financed by private endowments and Governmental assistance are engaged in the field of scientific research. The more important of these are dealt with in the following paragraphs.

The Bose Institute, Calcutta, is engaged in research in physics, chemistry, plant physiology, plant breeding, cytogenetics, micro-biology and zoology.

The Birbal Sahni Institute for Palaeobotany, Lucknow, carries out research in the fossil flora of India and related problems.

The Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, one of the oldest research organisations in the country, conducts research in fundamental and applied aspects of physics and chemistry.

The Institute of Research in Himalayan Geology promotes studies on the Geology of Himalayas, their minerals and metal resources, river systems, Glaciers etc. in cooperation with Indian Universities interested in the field.

The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, undertakes advanced instruction and conducts original investigation in all branches of scientific knowledge.

The Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, is a centre for research in atmospheric physics, cosmic rays, electronic and theoretical physics.

The Maharashtra Association for Cultivation of Science, Poona, conducts research in botany, mycology, plant pathology, entomology, biochemistry and soil science.

The Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research in Delhi renders research service to industrial concerns.

Several colleges, universities and research institutions provide courses of study and research facilities in various branches of science.

MEDICAL RESEARCH

The Indian Council of Medical Research has been engaged in the promotion and co-ordination of research in India ever since its establishment in 1912. It maintains six permanent research Institutes/Centres like the Nutrition Research Laboratories at Hyderabad, the Virus Research Centre at Poona, the T.B. Chemotherapy Centre at Madras, the Cholera Research Centre at Calcutta, Indian Registry of Pathology, New Delhi and Occupational Health Research Institute, Ahmedabad. The Council has also taken over the Polio Vaccine Project at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor and the Blood Group Reference Centre at Bombay. The Council also has ten semi-permanent research units/centres and 462 *ad hoc* research schemes all over the country. It provides grants-in-aid, disseminates information on medical research and publishes two journals.

The National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi (erstwhile Malaria Institute of India), carries out research in communicable diseases. This Institute has also been designated as WHO Reference Centre.

The All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, established in 1956 by an Act of Parliament, conducts research in various branches of medical science.

Apart from medical colleges and attached hospitals, each specialising in some branch of research, the country has a number of specialised institutions. The All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, provides

training in preventive and social medicine for diseases peculiar to India. The School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, carries out research in diseases peculiar to tropical areas. The Rural Health Training Centre located at Delhi undertakes research in rural health problems.

The King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy (Tamil Nadu), conducts research in the preparation of bacterial vaccines, sterile solutions and therapeutic sera.

The Central Family Planning Institute, works for the advancement of knowledge of various aspects of the Family Planning movements in India.

Research in tuberculosis and other chest diseases is conducted at the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi. Studies of the morphology of tubercle bacilli and the effect on them of the different drugs constitute a special feature of its investigations. It brings out a quarterly journal—*Indian Journal of Chest Diseases*. The National Tuberculosis Institute, Bangalore, also conducts research in control of tuberculosis and trains persons for the National Tuberculosis Programme.

The Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Chingleput, conducts among others, research investigation on clinical, bacteriological, historical and epidemiological aspects of leprosy.

The Haffkine Institute, Bombay, undertakes investigations in the manufacture of vaccines, sera and other biological products. It has been functioning as the chief centre for investigations connected with the prevention and treatment of plague. The scope of the Institute's work has been enlarged to cover, the problems of nutrition, malaria and virus diseases.

Investigations on cancer are carried out at the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay. Statistical surveys of the incidence of cancer in India have also been undertaken by it. Research in cancer is also being conducted at the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta. The Cancer Institute, Madras established in 1955 has also grown into a major cancer therapeutic and research centre in the country.

Investigations at the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, relate to problems of microbiology, serology and biochemistry. The Institute maintains a pathological museum.

The Pasteur Institute, located at Coonoor, is engaged in research on rabies, influenza, anti-venom serum, tropical eosinophilia and serological reactions.

The activities of the Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta, centre round biological and chemical assays of drugs. The Laboratory maintains a herbarium and renders technical advice to concerns manufacturing drugs.

One among several private-owned research organisations is the Bengal Immunity Research Institute, Calcutta, which conducts research on large range of problems which have a bearing on the prevention, control and cure of diseases.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, established in 1929, undertakes, aids, promotes and co-ordinates agricultural and animal husbandry education and research in India. The Council has been reorganised to enable it to develop and administer a national programme of agricultural research. Administrative control of nine research institutes which were previously controlled directly by the Department of Agriculture was transferred by the Government to the reorganised Council from April, 1966. During 1969-70, the Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore and Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow and a major portion of the All India Soil & Land—Use Survey Organisation have also been transferred to the ICAR.

The Council has also assumed administrative control of eight Commodity Research Institutes : (i) Indian Lac Research Institute (Namkum); (ii) Central Tobacco Research Institute (Rajahmundry); (iii) Jute Agricultural Research Institute (Barrackpore); (iv) Technological Research Laboratory (Jute, Tollygunge); (v) Technological Research Laboratory (Cotton, Mutunga); (vi) Central Coconut Research Station (Kayangulam); (vii) Central Coconut Research Station (Kasargod) and (viii) Central Arecanut Research Station (Vittal). It also co-ordinates the research activities of the 11 agricultural universities which have recently come into existence. The Council has been entrusted with the responsibility to coordinate an all India programme of Demonstrations on private farmer's fields by scientists of Agricultural Universities and Research Centres. It has also been decided to develop Indian Agricultural Research Statistics which has been functioning as part of the Council's Headquarters into a full fledged Institute. Twenty two new comprehensive All-India Coordinated Research Projects have been approved for the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

The Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Mandapam, carries out biological investigations in edible fish found in the coastal waters of the country.

The Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Barrackpore, conducts research in inland fish—estuarine, riverine, lacustrine and pond fish.

The Central Fisheries Technological Research Stations at Cochin and Ernakulam undertakes studies in fishing gear material, gear design, fishing methods and preservation of fish and fish products.



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CHAPTER VIII

HEALTH

The steady improvement in the general health of the population is reflected in broad terms in the following tables showing the expectation of life at birth and the birth and death rates :

TABLE 37
EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH

Year	Males	Females
1941—50*	32.5 years	31.7 years
1951—60*	41.9 years	40.6 years
1961—65**	48.7 years	47.4 years
1966—70**	53.2 years	51.9 years

TABLE 38
BIRTH, DEATH AND POPULATION GROWTH RATE

(per thousand)

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Growth Rate
1941—50*	39.9	27.4	12.5
1951—60*	41.7	22.8	18.9
1961—65**	41.0	17.2	23.8
1966—70**	38.6	14.0	24.6

Health programmes are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Union Government have, however, sponsored and supported major schemes for improving the standard of health of the nation under the Plans. The broad objectives of the health programmes during 1961-69 have been to control and eradicate communicable diseases, to provide curative and preventive health services in rural areas through the establishment of a primary health centre in each community development block and to augment the training programmes of medical and para-medical personnel. The programmes were formulated on the basis of the report of the Health Survey and Planning Committee of 1961.

During the Fourth Five Year Plan, efforts will be made to provide an effective base for health services in rural areas by strengthening the primary Health Centres, which will render preventive and curative health services, take over the maintenance phase of communicable diseases, control programmes like malaria, small-pox etc., and become the focal points for family planning programme. Sub-divisional and district hospitals will be further strengthened to serve as referral Centres for Primary Health Centres. The campaigns against communicable diseases will be intensified. Medical education and training of para-medical personnel will be expanded to meet the minimum technical manpower requirements.

*Census estimates.

Estimates based on the projections made by the Expert Committee appointed by the Government.

Plan Outlays

As against outlays of Rs. 140 crores, Rs. 225 crores and Rs. 250.72 crores in the First, Second and Third Plans respectively, the outlays for the Fourth Five Year Plan and during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 and expenditure under major heads are indicated in the following tables :

TABLE 39
OUTLAY ON MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMMES

(in crores of rupees)

Particulars	Central	Centrally sponsored	States	Union Territories	Total
Fourth Five Year Plan ..	53.50	176.50	185.75	19.28	435.03
1969-70	6.35	22.75	24.65	2.40	56.15
1970-71	7.40	25.38	27.14	3.48	63.40

TABLE 40
DISTRIBUTION OF OUTLAYS FOR THE FOURTH PLAN

Item	(in crores of rupees)
Medical education and research (including dental)	85.29
Training programmes	12.93
Control of communicable diseases	127.01
Hospitals and dispensaries	89.77
Primary health centres	76.49
Indigenous systems of medicine	15.83
Other programmes	28.19
TOTAL	435.03

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DISEASES

Malaria

The National Malaria Control Programme, launched in 1953, was converted into the National Malaria Eradication Programme from April 1958. The programme which was scheduled to end by 1967-68 is now expected to be completed by 1975-76. Under this programme 393.25 units, each covering a population of 13 to 15 lakhs, cover the entire population of the country except about 1.5 crore people who live in places 5,000 ft. above sea level, where malaria transmission does not take place. The programme is being implemented by the Union Government with the active participation of the State Governments as well as with the assistance of the United States Agency for International Development and the World Health Organisation. The National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi, is responsible for research and field investigations and for the training of unit medical officers and district health officers in methods of malaria eradication. Other categories of health personnel are being trained by the Regional Co-ordinating Organisations established at Bangalore, Baroda, Bhubaneswar, Hyderabad, Lucknow and Shillong.

Filaria

The National Filaria Control Programme, launched in 1955, consists of (i) anti-mosquito and anti-larval measures, (ii) establishment of filaria clinics for the detection and treatment of positive micro-filaria cases, (iii) provision of underground drainage in hyper endemic cities and towns and (iv) establishment of Bureaux of Filaria at State level for prevention of filarioid conditions. Sixty seven filaria control units are functioning mainly in urban areas protecting about 70 lakh people by anti-larval measures.

Five Special Bureaux for filariasis are functioning in Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore. During the Fourth Plan, the National Filaria Control Programme has been included as a centrally sponsored scheme with cent per cent assistance. The total outlay for the programme is Rs. 5.5 crores.

Tuberculosis

The National TB Survey, which was completed in 1958 by the Indian Council of Medical Research, revealed that (i) the morbidity from TB varies from 13 to 25 per thousand persons in different regions; (ii) the prevalence of the disease in villages, small towns and cities is not as markedly different as originally thought; (iii) the morbidity rate is lower for females than for males; (iv) the prevalence of TB is considerably higher in the age group of 45 years and above than in lower age groups; and (v) bacteriologically positive cases vary from 2 to 8 per thousand persons in different areas. It is estimated that there are nearly 75 to 80 lakh active radiological TB cases in the country out of whom 18 to 20 lakhs are sputum positive cases.

The BCG Vaccination Programme was started in 1949 with the help of the International Tuberculosis Campaign and later the WHO and the UNICEF. By the end of September, 1969, about 25 crore persons had been tuberculin tested and 12.7 crore BCG vaccinated since the inception of the campaign in 1949.

Fifteen TB Demonstration and Training Centres are engaged in extending training facilities to the medical students. Training is also imparted at other institutions such as the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi. Training centres in ten universities train doctors for the diploma course in tuberculosis. The National Tuberculosis Institute established at Bangalore with the assistance of UNICEF and WHO trains medical officers and paramedical personnel for implementation of District Tuberculosis Control Programme in States. There are at present 512 TB clinics in the country though there are still 47 districts without any TB clinic.

The National Tuberculosis Institute, Bangalore, was established in 1959 to impart research and training in Tuberculosis. Two more research institutions are functioning at Madanapalla and Madras.

The Tuberculosis Association of India is the largest voluntary organisation in the country. Since its establishment in 1939, it has been engaged in stimulating anti-tuberculosis activities in a scientific and co-ordinated manner. It assists the authorities in combating the disease and provides assistance through the Tuberculosis Workers' Conferences, the State TB Association Secretaries' Conference, the technical committees and forums which bring together State officials and voluntary workers. More than 200 District TB Associations are functioning in the country which provide assistance in anti-TB activities.

Leprosy

The number of leprosy cases in India is now estimated at 25 lakhs of which about 5 to 6 lakhs are of the infectious type. The prevalence rate in some parts of the country is as high as 40 per thousand of population. The problem is acute in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu and to a lesser extent in Bihar, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Adequate coverage of population at risk has now been secured through the National Leprosy Control Scheme started in 1955. So far about 8 crore people have been covered by it. The subsidiary centres established during the First and the Second Plan periods have been reorganised and upgraded as control units; at the end of 1969, 192 control units were functioning in the country. There are 1,201 survey, education and treatment centres attached

to primary health centres, dispensaries or hospitals and 37 voluntary agencies functioning under the scheme. Besides, 5 Control centres are run by International Organisations.

In the Fourth Plan, the National Leprosy Control Programme has been made a centrally sponsored programme with cent per cent assistance to the States and Union Territories. An allocation of Rs. 5 crores has been made in the Fourth Plan for the expansion of the leprosy control programme.

In order to train the medical officers, para-medical workers and physiotherapeutic technicians, training facilities have been established throughout the country. For Medical Officers, the Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute is fully equipped to train all the Medical Officers in the country, for the para-medical workers, there are 12 Training Centres and for Physiotherapeutic Technicians, there are three Training Centres. So far, in short and full courses, 531 Medical Officers, 3,806 para-medical workers and 322 Physiotherapeutic Technicians have been trained and appointed in various States. The Government is giving handsome grants-in-aid to some suitable voluntary agencies to participate in the control work under the framework of National Leprosy Control Programme.

The Mission to Lepers, established in 1875, is a voluntary organisation engaged in anti-leprosy work. Important among other such voluntary organisations are Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh, Maharogi Seva Mandal, Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation, Ramakrishna Mission and Vidarbha Maharogi Seva Mandal.

Venereal Diseases

Twenty years ago it was estimated that about five per cent of the population suffer from syphilis and an equal percentage from gonorrhoea. Yaws is prevalent in a few districts of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa.

A demonstration team, established by WHO in Himachal Pradesh in 1949, carried out an extensive survey and a mass treatment programme and trained several teams deputed by the State Governments.

The VD Sub-Committee of the Health Panel of the Planning Commission reviewed the position in 1953 and felt that there was considerable dearth of diagnostic and treatment centres in the country. It recommended that there should be at least one VD clinic in every district and one head-quarter VD clinic and a laboratory in every State.

The total number of clinics in the country was 258 in January 1969.

During the Fourth Plan, the VD Control Scheme has been categorised as a centrally-sponsored programme with cent per cent assistance. Fifty additional VD clinics are to be set up during the Plan period.

The financial allotment for the Plan period (1969-74) for V.D. Control is Rs. 1.14 crores.

Medical and para-medical personnel are given refresher training in the modern treatment of venereal diseases at the Training and Demonstration Centre at Safdarjang Hospital in New Delhi and the Institute of Venereology, Madras. Post-graduate training is also offered in these institutions.

Influenza

An Influenza Centre was opened in 1950 at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor to undertake study of and research in problems relating to influenza. The Centre co-operates with the World Influenza Centre, London and other influenza centres organised by the WHO in different parts of the world.

Smallpox

Under the National Smallpox Eradication Programme, launched in 1962, over 13.65 crore primary vaccinations and 62.51 crore re-vaccinations were done up to February, 1970.

Trachoma

On completion of pilot studies during 1956-63, the National Trachoma Control Programme was launched during 1963-64. The programme is in operation in Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Provision has been made to extend it to Assam and Manipur also.

Till March 1970, more than 2 crore people were served by the scheme. During the Fourth Plan period it is proposed to bring an additional population of about 10.5 crores under the control operations.

Cancer

Problems relating to cancer are under investigation at the S.M.S. Medical College, Agra; Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay; the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay; the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta; Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital, Calcutta; Radium Institute & Cancer Hospital, Hyderabad; Cancer Institute, Kanpur; the Cancer Institute, Madras and Mission Hospital, Neyoor. Field research stations for clinical facilities have also been established at Chandernagar and Madras.

NUTRITION AND PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION

Surveys conducted in India since 1935 have revealed quantitative as well as qualitative deficiency in the diet of the people. The average Indian diet lacks essential food elements like proteins, fats, minerals and vitamins. due to deficiency of protective foods like vegetables, fruits, milk and eggs.

The general raising of dietary standards is largely an economic problem and is linked up with the development of the economy. Several measures have been taken to meet the nutritional deficiency of certain vulnerable sections of the population, such as expectant and nursing mothers, school children and industrial workers. The measures taken include school feeding programmes, distribution of skimmed milk, protein supplement to the diet of the vulnerable groups, opening of canteens in industrial concerns and offices, and manufacture and popularisation of cheap and nutritious foods including protein rich bread made by the State-owned Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd.

Skim milk powder supplied by the UNICEF and other organisations is being distributed to children under 14 years and expectant and nursing mothers in different States through primary health centres and selected voluntary agencies for pre-school children.

Mid-day meal or milk is being provided to about 1.31 crore primary school children in different parts of the country for improved nutrition.

Consumer trials to assess acceptability of protein supplements such as multi-purpose food have been conducted. The results indicate that multi-purpose food produced by the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, is not only acceptable but beneficial to health.

The Nutrition Advisory Committee of the Indian Council of Medical Research sponsors schemes for nutrition research, besides advising the Government of India on nutrition matters.

National Nutrition Advisory Committee

The National Nutrition Advisory Committee was appointed in June 1960, to formulate a national nutrition policy and to recommend measures for improving the nutritional status of the population. It was reconstituted in July 1967. So far, the Committee has brought out three reports dealing with Nutritional Requirements of Working Class Families, Standardised Diets and Standardising Dietary Patterns and Menus.

Diploma courses for dieticians are being conducted at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, since 1947. Twelve diet kitchens have been established in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, for introducing diet therapy for treatment of nutritional diseases. The programme aims at training, education and practical nutritional activities to improve nutritional status in rural areas. During 1968-69, the ANP covered 731 blocks out of a total of 5,256 C.D. Blocks.

Prevention of Food Adulteration

The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and the Rules made thereunder are in force throughout the country, except in Jammu and Kashmir. The Act provides for deterrent punishment to offenders and prohibits the manufacture, import or sale of adulterated food articles. The Central Committee for Food Standards and the Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta, envisaged in the Act, have been set up. The former advises the Central and State Governments on matters arising out of the administration of the Act while the latter is carrying out investigations to standardise methods of detection and estimation of colouring matter and anti-oxidants in food. To make the Act more effective, an amending Act was enacted by Parliament in 1964 providing for enhanced punishment for adulteration and appointment of Food Inspectors by the Government of India. The amending Act came into force from March 1, 1965.

There are various sub-committees functioning under the Central Committee of Food Standards, which advise the parent committee on standards for various articles of food and amendment to PFA Rules. A special sub-committee has been set up by the Central Committee for Food Standards to go into the problem of differentiating between adulterated and sub-standard food.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme

The National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme was launched in 1954. During the three Plan periods and the three annual Plans, about 4,18,700 new wells were constructed and 3,04,000 new hand-operated tube-wells bored. In addition, about 5.54,000 old wells were renovated.

The Fourth Plan outlay for the national water supply and sanitation programme is placed at Rs. 386.20 crores.

The programme also provides for the training of public health engineering personnel. The training programme is being implemented at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, the Engineering College, Guindy and the Engineering College, Roorkee. The Central Public Health Engineering Organisation has been set up for helping State Governments in the preparation and execution of their schemes and for giving technical advice and guidance. Similar organisations have also been established in most of the States. These training schemes are being continued in the Fourth Plan and some new training courses are also planned to be started. A sum of Rs. 25 lakhs has been provided in the Fourth Plan for these training programmes.

MEDICAL RELIEF AND SERVICE

Medical relief and service is primarily the responsibility of the States. Certain charitable institutions also participate in giving medical relief.

During 1969-70, there were 2,61,200 hospital beds. In the rural areas there were 4,998 Primary Health Centres as against 725 in March, 1956.

The total number of doctors, nurses and auxiliary non-medical personnel during 1969-70 was estimated at 1,09,000, 66,000 and 52,000 respectively. The targets for doctors, nurses and auxiliary non-medical personnel under the Fourth Plan are 1,37,930, 88,000 and 70,000 respectively.

Central Government Health Scheme

The Contributory Health Service Scheme, now known as the Central Government Health Scheme, came into operation on July 1, 1954. Earlier limited only to Central Government employees and their families in Delhi and New Delhi, the Scheme was extended to Bombay in November 1963 and to Allahabad in March, 1969. The staff of certain autonomous and semi-Government organisations and their families have also been brought under its scope. The contributions are on a graduated scale ranging from 50 P. to Rs. 12 per month. Central Government pensioners are now eligible to join the scheme. In certain selected areas in Delhi, the scheme has been extended to the public on payment of prescribed charges.

The total number of families availing facilities under the scheme at Delhi/New Delhi during 1968-69 was 1,53,599 (up to September 30, 1968) accounting for 6,53,509 beneficiaries through 65 dispensaries (including 5 Ayurvedic and two Homoeopathic dispensaries). In Bombay, 22,731 families accounting for 79,044 beneficiaries were covered by the Scheme through 10 dispensaries, 3 sub-dispensaries and one mobile van. The Scheme covers 7,600 families accounting for 39,000 beneficiaries in Allahabad.

Institute for Ayurvedic Studies and Research

The Central Institute of Research in Indigenous System of Medicine, established in 1953 at Jamnagar, was amalgamated with the Post-Graduate Training Centre in Ayurveda. This centre and Shri Gulab Kunverba Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya were dissolved in 1968 and their functions were entrusted to the Gujarat Ayurvedic University, Jamnagar.

The Ayurvedic Medicinal Plants Survey Unit at Hardwar has been making periodical surveys in the areas of Saharanpur, Yamunotri, Gangotri, Kedar and Bhilangna valleys, and Uttarkashi and Tehri Garhwal areas. A similar survey is being conducted by units at Ranikhet and Ajmer. In December 1969 a new unit was set up at Trivandrum to cover the Kerala region.

Research in Unani drugs is being conducted in the Clinical and Chemistry Research Unit at the Tibbia College, Aligarh Muslim University.

An autonomous Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy to initiate, guide and co-ordinate scientific research in the different aspects—fundamental and applied—of Ayurveda Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy systems of Medicine and Yoga was set up during 1969-70.

Education

The post-graduate training centre in Ayurveda at Jamnagar now forms part of the Institute for Ayurvedic Studies and Research. Another post-graduate-cum-research centre started functioning at Banaras Hindu University from April, 1963. The Central Board of Shuddha Ayurvedic Education was reconstituted as an advisory body and renamed as the Central Board of Ayurvedic Education.

The Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy Central Council Bill providing for the constitution of a Central Council of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy and the maintenance of a Central Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy and for matters connected therewith was introduced in the Rajya Sabha during 1968-69. The bill was circulated to Members of Parliament in November, 1969. It was moved in the Rajya Sabha on May 19, 1970 but the debate was postponed to the next session.

Regulation of Practice

State Boards have been set up in all States for the regulation of practice in indigenous systems of medicine.

Homoeopathy

There are 45 institutions imparting training in homoeopathy of which some are recognised by the State Boards. At present, there are Homoeopathic Boards in all States, except Tamil Nadu. A Homoeopathic Advisory Committee advises the Central Government in all matters relating to development of Homoeopathy. A Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy has started functioning since October 1969, and this Council looks after all problems relating to research in Homoeopathy also.

The Fourth Five Year Plan envisages a scheme of Rs. 1.5 crores for development of Homoeopathy.

Yoga

Research on Yogic treatment of chronic bronchitis and bronchial asthma is conducted at Kaivalayadama SMYM Samiti, Lonavala. A research project on the efficacy of Yoga in diabetes has been set up at the Patanjali Yoga Research Centre at Hyderabad.

Nature Cure

An institute for conducting 4 years' course in nature cure has been established by the Prakriti Niketan Trust at Calcutta. Nature cure training is also given at Bhimavaram, Dharwar and Jaipur.

DRUGS STANDARD CONTROL

Drug Control

The Drugs and Cosmetics Act and the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules are in force in all States except Jammu and Kashmir. The Union Government have powers to keep a check on the quality of imported drugs. The State Governments are responsible for controlling the quality of drugs which are manufactured, sold and distributed in the country. Amendments to the Drugs and Cosmetics Act made in 1955, 1960, 1962 and 1964 empower the Central Government to assist State Governments in enforcing control over the quality of manufactured drugs.

The Drugs Technical Advisory Board, to advise on technical matters arising out of the administration of the Act, and the Drugs Consultative Committee to advise the Central and State Governments for securing uniformity throughout India in the administration of the Act, have been formed.

From 1967 onwards the Central Drug Control Organisation has established Zonal Offices in Bombay, Calcutta, Ghaziabad and Madras.

The Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta, functions as a Statutory Laboratory of the Government of India under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, in the quality control of drugs imported into the country and also those manufactured indigenously. It also collaborates with WHO in quality control of drugs and in preparation of International Standards of drugs.

Drugs Price Control

The prices of drugs are regulated under the provisions of the Drugs Prices (Display and Control) Order, 1966. According to the provisions of this Order no manufacturer can increase the price of an existing product or introduce a new product without getting the prices approved by Governments. Increase in prices or fixing the prices are done after detailed examination of the cost data by an Inter-Ministerial Committee with the Drugs Controller

(India) as a member. Although the promulgation of the Order had helped in establishing the prices and maintaining the prices of new products at a reasonable level, the prices of products marketed earlier than April 1, 1963, have not been affected. The Government asked the Tariff Commission in August 1966 to examine the cost structure of 18 essential drugs and make recommendations. The Commission submitted its report in August, 1968.

On May 16, 1970, the Government of India, under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, issued the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. The order, which came into effect from May 16, 1970, empowers the Government to fix the selling prices of 17 basic drugs in respect of which the Tariff Commission had recommended fair selling prices.

Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act

This Act, which came into force on April 1, 1955, and was amended in 1963, prohibits the publication of objectionable advertisements relating to sexual stimulants, alleged magic cures for venereal diseases and diseases peculiar to women. Import and export of objectionable advertisements are controlled in close liaison with the customs and postal authorities who can, under Section 6 of the Act, intercept articles suspected to contain objectionable advertisements. Liaison is also maintained with Indian Embassies, High Commissions, Legations and Consulates abroad. Advertisements of contraceptives are, however, permitted in view of the importance of family planning. The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation assists the States with the necessary advice in matters relating to the enforcement of the provisions of the Act and Rules.

Drug Manufacture

The BCG Vaccine Laboratory was established at Guindy in Tamil Nadu in 1948. It supplies tuberculin and BCG vaccine free to all States. During 1969-70 (up to November, 1969) the laboratory supplied 1.7 crore doses of liquid and 18 lakh doses of dry BCG vaccine and 33.4 lakh doses of tuberculin. This institution, rated as the largest vaccine producing centre in the world, maintains close liaison with the WHO and UNICEF.

The Central Research Institute, Kasauli, established in 1905, supplies vaccine for TAB, cholera, rabies, antivenom sera, tetanus toxoid and influenza. During the Fourth Plan period, a separate Research and Training Wing will be established at Chandigarh while the Centre at Kasauli will be mainly engaged in the production of biologicals.

The Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri, and the DDT factory, Delhi, went into production in 1955.

The Haffkine Institute at Bombay manufactures vaccines, antitoxines and other biologicals. It conducts evaluation of drugs. The Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd., and the Tatas manufacture BHC (benzene hexachloride).

Medical Depots and Factories

The Medical Stores Organisation, having six depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Gauhati, Hyderabad, Karnal and Madras is maintained primarily for ensuring supply of medical stores of proper quality and approved pattern to Government and certain non-Governmental institutions. The depots at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras receive and distribute stores/equipment received from International Agencies. The Medical Stores Depots are basically a kind of Super Bazar which stock nearly 2,000 varieties of items and cater to the varied requirements of about 16,000 institutions run by the State Governments, local bodies dotted all over the country.

At the factories of the Organisation, a large number of drugs and dressings are manufactured to meet the requirements of both civil and military

medical stores depots. The factories at Bombay and Madras have started manufacturing contraceptive foam tablets and cream. The factories have also laboratories for testing raw materials, finished products and stores purchased in open market.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Medical education in general is the responsibility of the States. The Government of India's interest is limited to the promotion of higher studies and specific schemes of research and specialised training.

There are at present 95 medical colleges,* 15 dental colleges* and 11 other institutions for training in the modern system of medicine. Establishment of new medical colleges and expansion of existing ones under the Plans have raised the admission capacity of these institutions from 3,660 in 1955 to over 12,000 in 1969.

During the Fourth Plan, ten new medical colleges are proposed to be opened.

Central Health Education Bureau

The Bureau, established in November 1956, co-ordinates and promotes health education in the country through various national and State health programmes. It functions through five main divisions namely, Media, Training, School Health Education, Research and National Health Programme. It produces two monthly journals, 'Swasth Hind' (English), and 'Arogya Sandesh' (Hindi), and two quarterly bulletins, 'CHEB News' (English) and 'Swasthya Shiksha' (Hindi) and maintains a film library. The Bureau also organises long-term and short-term in-service training programmes and has a field study and demonstration centre area which is used as laboratory and field practice area for the trainees. During 1969-70, 203 persons attended different courses.

All India Institute of Medical Sciences

The Institute was set up in New Delhi in 1956 under an Act of Parliament. It undertakes research in various branches of medical science and offers an under-graduate course leading to the Bachelor's degree and post-graduate courses in certain subjects. Admission to the courses is made on the basis of all-India competitive examination. It has an attached hospital and a medical college for undergraduate and post-graduate teaching. All its teaching departments are engaged in active research work. At present 42 different courses of study are available at the Institute.

Specialised Training

Facilities for the training of nurses exist in practically all major hospitals in the country and in the nursing colleges at Ahmedabad, Bombay, Chandigarh, Hyderabad, Indore, Jaipur, New Delhi, Poona, Trivandrum and Vellore. State Governments and non-official organisations like the Andhra Mahila Sabha, Madras Red Cross Society, etc., have organised short-term auxiliary nurse-midwife courses with the help of grants from the Centre.

There are 609 Nursing schools and colleges in the country for training nurses, auxiliary nurses and mid-wives and health visitors. At the end of 1969, the number of students in these institutions was 27,320, 16,239 and 2,043 respectively. Besides, two universities provide Master of Nursing degree.

The National Institute of Communicable Diseases which was inaugurated in July 1963 consequent upon the expansion in the activities of the erstwhile Malaria Institute of India, serves as a centre for studies on various problems

*For a list of medical and dental colleges, see Appendices.

connected with communicable diseases. The organisation works under six Divisions *viz.*, Epidemiology, Microbiology, Medical Entomology, Biochemistry, Training & Administration and Zoonosis. The National Filaria Control Programme is also guided by this Institute. A smallpox vaccine testing unit has been functioning from the latter part of 1966. In addition to research works on various aspects of communicable diseases, training courses have been organised on Epidemiology and Control of Communicable Diseases and Medical Entomology. Courses on Malaria and Filaria continue to be among the activities of this Institute.

FAMILY PLANNING

Family planning was adopted in 1952 as an official programme. Starting with a cautious approach in the First Five Year Plan, a more vigorous action-cum-research programme was taken up for implementation during the Second Five Year Plan. In the formulation of the Third Five Year Plan, this programme received a clear and emphatic recognition. It was stated that "the objective of stabilizing the growth of population over a reasonable period must be at the very centre of planned development". The Fourth Plan describes it as "a programme of the highest priority".

The programme aims at a substantial levelling down of the population growth rate as soon as possible and for that purpose to reduce the annual birth-rate from 40 to 25 per thousand of population within the next decade. The operational goals are adoption of family planning by the people as a way of life through group acceptance of a small-family norm, personal knowledge of family planning methods and ready availability of supplies and services.

The programme for its success must cover 9 crore couples in the reproductive age-group, to motivate them to adopt family planning. The necessary organisational set-up at the Centre and the State levels down to the village communities has been evolved, and is being increasingly extended as a part of the normal health services.

The programme is a voluntary one and depends for its success on its voluntary acceptance by the people. Full emphasis is also laid on all the approved methods of contraception—abstinence, conventional contraceptives, I.U.C.D., sterilisation—the choice being left to the people for limiting families and spacing children.

The Fourth Five Year Plan provides an outlay of Rs. 315 crores for the Family Planning Programme.

Organisational Set-up

Health and Family Planning are State subjects. However, in order to enable effective direction and coordination from the Centre for promotion of Family Planning on a large scale, this programme has been kept as a centrally sponsored scheme, though the implementation has to be ensured through the State Governments. The pattern of assistance is 100 per cent for all non-recurring and some recurring items and 90 per cent for the remaining recurring items.

For review and recommendations on the research programmes, various committees have been established at the Centre *viz.*, the Demography Advisory Committee, the Family Planning Communication-Action Research Committee and the Committee on Scientific Aspects of Family Planning of the Indian Council of Medical Research. Committees have also been formed for advising on the mass media programmes and acquisition and preparation of films on the subject.

The set-up laid down for the States consists of the Secretariat Wing, the State Family Planning Bureau at the State headquarters, a District

Family Planning Bureau at each of the districts and Family Welfare Planning Centres as part of the Primary Health Centres in the rural areas.

Voluntary organisations and private medical practitioners are also fully associated and involved so as to get maximum use of available resources for optimum results. For meeting the acute shortage of lady doctors, a Central Family Planning Corps of doctors has been created from which doctors are posted to different States depending upon their requirements.

By February 1970, there were 1,779 urban and 4,906 main rural family planning centres on a wholetime basis.

Sterilization Programme

About 69 lakh sterilization operations have so far been performed in the country through a large number of mobile and static sterilization units. Of these, about 16 per cent are attributable to women. The percentage of female sterilizations has gone up from 11.5 per cent during 1966-67 to 25 per cent during 1969-70. Sterilization Camps (Urban and Rural) are held all over the country in which these operations are performed. In some States, notably Andhra Pradesh and Mysore, short-term Camps, doing over 3,000 tubectomy operations, covering a number of villages have been organised. During 1969 (April-December 1969) 9,83,085 persons were sterilized.

I.U.C.D.

The Intra-uterine Contraceptive Device (I.U.C.D.) programme was launched in July, 1965. It did not maintain the desired momentum and the setback which started in 1967-68 in some States continued during 69-70 too. As against 3.6 lakh IUCD insertions during April-Dec. 1968, 3,18,700 insertions had been performed up to the end of December, 1969.

Nirodh

To place condoms within easy reach of all those who are motivated, the Government has organised their massive distribution through established consumer goods channels. Six of the country's largest and most experienced consumer goods marketing organisations are involved in promoting condoms. Each company serves as the primary distributor in a given region of the country, marketing the product through its regular net-work of salesmen, sub-distributor stockists, wholesalers and retailers.

The Nirodh Commercial Distribution Scheme launched in September, 1968, covered the entire country in November, 1969. About 65,000 retail shops dealing in consumer goods, are selling Nirodh. About 8.2 crore pieces were distributed during April-Oct. '69, as against about 7.2 crore during 1968-69 under the commercial and free distribution schemes.

Oral Contraception

Two hundred and eighty seven Oral Contraception Projects have been commissioned. 479 medical and 477 para-medical persons have been trained in the technique.

Training

There are five Central Training Institutes to train the trainers, Extension Educators and some other categories of staff according to the approved pattern. Forty-three State Family Planning Training Centres and 16 mobile field units have been set up. The capacity of the existing institutions is being augmented to take as large a training load as possible. To attract a larger number of candidates from States, the value of stipends has also been raised. Similarly, the training facilities for auxiliary nurses, midwives, *dais* and the family assistants are being increased. An intensive training pro-

gramme to train 75,000 *dais* (mid-wives) during the Fourth Plan has been initiated.

Motivation and Education

A high-powered mass education and motivation programme was formulated in 1966, envisaging the mobilisation of all mass media—press, film, radio, posters, hand-bills, bus-boards, hoardings—and also traditional media like song and drama and *katha*. Besides, outstanding social workers are being appointed as Family Planning Education Leaders at all levels and part-time village level workers are also being involved. Orientation camps also constitute one of the important modes of education and motivation in this programme. More than 600 language newspapers brought out special family planning supplements during 1969-70.

The family planning mass education and media programme lays emphasis on taking the message to the rural areas which are not covered by mass media like films, the press and radio.

Research and Evaluation

To obtain maximum results within the financial, material and man-power resources allocated to the programme, research is being conducted and encouraged in demography, communication action, reproductive biology and medicine. The Demographic Training Research Centre, Bombay, is continuing its investigations and imparting training in demography to both Indian and foreign students. Demographic centres are also functioning at Calcutta, Poona, Madras, Delhi, Dharwar, Trivandrum, Lucknow, Patna and Baroda. A number of family planning communication and action-cum-research centres are working on schemes having a bearing on various aspects of communication.

Studies in medical and biological aspects of family planning are in progress in a number of institutions and universities under the Indian Council of Medical Research. These include finding out some safe and easy oral contraceptive and investigating the cause and remedy for excessive bleeding in some I.U.C.D. cases. Concurrent evaluation is undertaken through the Evaluation and Intelligence Unit with the help of periodical statistics obtained from States.



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CHAPTER IX

SOCIAL WELFARE

Plan Outlays on Social Welfare Programmes

The expenditure on social welfare programmes in the first three Plans and the outlay in the Fourth Plan are given in the following table :

TABLE 41
EXPENDITURE IN FIRST THREE PLANS AND OUTLAY FOR FOURTH PLAN

	(in crores of Rupees)
1. First Plan	1.60
2. Second Plan	13.40
3. Third Plan	19.40
4. Annual Plans—1966-1969	12.08
5. Fourth Plan—1969-74	41.38

TABLE 42
FOURTH PLAN OUTLAY UNDER MAJOR HEADS

sl. no.	item	(in crores of Rupees)
	outlay	
1. centre		27.43
2. family and child welfare projects		7.00
3. grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations by the central social welfare board		6.00
4. assistance to voluntary organisations for welfare of destitute children and destitute women		3.00
5. welfare of the physically handicapped		2.50
6. nutritional feeding in balwadis		6.00
7. research, training and administration		1.05
8. strengthening of all India voluntary organisations		0.33
9. central bureau of correctional services		0.20
10. educational work for prohibition		0.10
11. rehabilitation of rehabilitable persons from permanent liability homes and infirmaries		1.25
12. centrally sponsored		2.00
13. pre-vocational training centres		2.00
14. states		10.54
15. union territories		1.41
16. total (1+12+14+15)		41.38

PROHIBITION

The Constitution (Article 47) enjoins on the State to endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs. In December 1954, the Prohibition Enquiry Committee was appointed to suggest a programme and machinery for the implementation of the directive. The Committee recommended that schemes of prohibition be integrated with the country's developmental plans. This was affirmed by a resolution of the Lok Sabha on March 31, 1956. The resolution recommended the formulation of a programme to bring about nation-wide prohibition speedily and effectively.

The Third Five Year Plan laid emphasis on prohibition being a voluntary social welfare movement, whose success depended upon (i) its acceptance as public policy accompanied by concrete administrative steps to make the policy a reality, (ii) support of large sections of public opinion and active participation of social workers and voluntary organisations, (iii) finding practical solutions to problems arising out of it, such as unemployment, and (iv) enabling State Governments to meet possible loss of revenue on account of prohibition.

At the commencement of the Third Plan, the Central Government offered to pay to the States 50 per cent of the loss of excise revenue resulting from prohibition. The offer was repeated for a period of five years commencing from April, 1968.

To co-ordinate policies and programmes relating to prohibition on a national basis, a Central Prohibition Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister of State for Social Welfare. One of the important functions of the Committee is to suggest ways and means to intensify propaganda in favour of prohibition. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made in the Fourth Plan for this purpose. During 1969-70 a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was provided for giving grants-in-aid to the All India Prohibition Council for promoting educational activities among the people. The Central Prohibition Committee also promotes research on the economic and social implications of prohibition and recommends measures to encourage and assist official and non-official agencies devoted to prohibition and temperance propaganda, care and rehabilitation of alcoholics and drink addicts and scientific research in respect of problems associated with prohibition. Non-official agencies called *Nasha Bandhi Lok Karya Kshetras* have been launched for educating the people in regard to the social and economic implications of prohibition. These *Kshetras* are being run under State Government auspices.

The progress in the enforcement of the prohibition policy in the different States and Union Territories of the Indian Union is briefly dealt with in the following paragraphs. More recently, the question of prohibition has been under discussion and review. Several State Governments have either decided to scrap it or amend the relevant legislation.

Andhra Pradesh

Prohibition has been totally scrapped from November 1, 1969, in eleven districts where it was in force previously. The entire State is 'wet' now.

Assam

The 'dry' law is in force only in the districts of Goalpara, Kamrup and Nowgong.

Bihar

The State is completely 'wet'.

Gujarat

Total prohibition obtains in the whole of the State.

Haryana

By and large, Haryana is 'wet' except Mohindergarh District where total prohibition has been enforced from April 1, 1970. The State Government has also decided to carry out prohibition programmes on a territorial basis, i.e., by extending prohibition district-wise.

Jammu & Kashmir

There is no 'dry' law in force in the State.

Kerala

No prohibition is in force in Kerala.

Madhya Pradesh

A 'wet' State; the Government has, however, taken a policy decision to close liquor shops in any particular area on request of 70 per cent of the population of the area.

Maharashtra

This is a 'dry' State. The Government has, however, allowed certain relaxation in the prohibition rules and beverages containing 5 per cent alcohol are available to persons above 21 years of age; toddy is on sale for such persons at booths only.

Mysore

Except two *talukas*, there is no prohibition in the State.

Nagaland

This is a 'wet' State.

Orissa

Though there is no 'dry' law in operation, complete prohibition of toddy tapping and use of toddy as an intoxicant is in force in the State.

Punjab

No 'dry' law operates in the State.

Rajasthan

The State is by and large 'wet' except the Districts of Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jalore and Tehsils Gagnada, Dhariwad and Sarada of Udaipur District where complete prohibition is in force. The State Government have decided to extend prohibition on a territorial basis.

Tamil Nadu

Prohibition has been in force throughout the State since October 2, 1948. The enforcement of the prohibition law has been strengthened by enhancement of sentence, summary trials and control over sale and transport of molasses.

Uttar Pradesh

A 'wet' State; prohibition, however, is in force in Uttar Kashi and Pithoragarh Districts (from April 1, 1969) and in Tehri Garhwal and Pauri Garhwal Districts (from April 1, 1970) as well as in a few other religious places.

West Bengal

Prohibition has not been introduced in any area of the State. Among the steps taken to discourage the drink habit are the declaration of 'dry' days in industrial areas, reduction in the hours of transaction in excise shops and grant of licences for retail sale, enhancement of the rate of taxation on liquors, etc.

Union Territories

The sale and import of liquor has been prohibited in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands since October 1, 1967.

In Delhi, restrictions on the saleable strength of country liquor, the number of country liquor shops and quota of country liquor for sale, reduction in the quality of retail sale to individuals, reduction in sale hours, increase in the rates of duty, enhanced punishment for repeated excise offences and minimum punishment for illicit distillation have been imposed. Advertisements relating to liquor consumption and drinking in public have been banned. Sale of liquor in clubs is restricted to members only. There has, however, been a relaxation on the ban on drinking in public in favour of foreign tourists as part of the measures to promote tourist traffic in India.

There is no prohibition in Chandigarh, Goa, Daman and Diu.

Prohibition is in force in certain parts of Himachal Pradesh, namely, Jubbal and Chopal Tehsils and Kumar Sain sub-tehsil (Mahasu District), Chachoi Tehsil (Mandi District), Saho Pargana (Chamba District), whole of Bilaspur District and Tans Giri area within the two miles radius of Renuka Lake during the period of Renuka Fair only.

There is no 'dry' law in Manipur, Pondicherry and Tripura.

WELFARE MEASURES FOR MALADJUSTED GROUPS

Social Defence Programme

The programme of Social Defence includes care, protection of neglected and delinquent children under the provision of Children's Acts, probation services, suppression of immoral traffic and programmes of Social and Moral Hygiene, after-care and beggary. The Central Bureau of Correctional Services provides technical assistance and guidance.

Juvenile Delinquents

Legislation on the lines of the Children's Act, 1960 (applicable to Union Territories), has been enacted in all the States, excepting Assam, Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and Nagaland.

There are at present 90 Juvenile Courts, 1 Child Welfare Board, 93 Special Schools, 133 Fit Persons Institutions and 10 After-care Homes. In addition, there are 120 Remand/Observation Homes offering institutional services to children and 9 Borstal Schools in the country.

Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls

The Indian Penal Code provides for imprisonment up to 10 years and fines for the procurement, buying and selling of girls under 18 years for prostitution. Similar penalties have also been prescribed for importing into India girls below 21 years for this purpose. In addition, there is a special Act known as the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, which provides for the suppression of immoral traffic in women and girls in terms of the International Convention signed at New York in May 1950. Rules under this Act have been framed by almost all the States and Union Territories. There are at present 33 Protective Homes and 67 Reception Centres/District Shelters in India.

Probation Services

The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, is a central legislation applicable to all States except Jammu and Kashmir and is now being enforced in all the States except Uttar Pradesh. In Uttar Pradesh, only the State Act is enforced. Under the probation programme, youthful and first offenders are placed under probation with or without supervision by orders of the trying courts whereby the offenders can make adjustments while staying in the open community.

Beggary

The Criminal Procedure Code treats vagrants and vagabonds alike and provides penalties under Sec. 55(i)(B) and 109(b). Beggars may be prosecuted under Sec. 133 just as those committing public nuisance. Beggary within railway premises was prohibited by law on February 15, 1941. Special Acts have been passed by most of the States to prohibit begging in public places. In others, the municipal and police acts provide measures against begging. The immediate objective is to eradicate beggary from big cities, places of pilgrimage, tourist centres, etc.

To deal effectively with persons, who kidnap children for the purpose of exploiting them for begging, the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 1959, was enacted. This Act makes kidnapping or obtaining custody of a minor and maiming of minor for the purpose of begging specific offences and provides for deterrent punishment which may extend to life imprisonment where children are maimed.

Under the social defence care programmes, assistance is provided for the setting up of beggar homes.

Welfare Services in Prisons

Under the scheme, welfare officers help prisoners in their rehabilitation and maintain liaison between the prisoners and their families. State Advisory Boards on Correctional Services were set up during 1969-70 in Delhi, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore.

Central Bureau of Correctional Services

The Central Bureau of Correctional Services was established in August 1961. The main functions of the Bureau are to co-ordinate and develop a uniform policy, to standardise the collection of statistics on a national basis, to exchange information with foreign Governments and the United Nations agencies and to promote research, training and studies and surveys in the field of prevention of crime and treatment of offenders. It also gives expert advice to the Central and State Governments on correctional matters. A quarterly journal, *Social Defence*, is published by the Bureau.

CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD

The Central Social Welfare Board was set up in August 1953 under a Resolution of the Government. Its functions include survey of the needs and requirements of social welfare organisations, evaluate their programmes and projects, co-ordinate the assistance given by various Central Ministries and State departments, promote the development of voluntary organisations in the areas where no such organisations exist, and render financial assistance to deserving agencies. All welfare schemes sponsored by the Board are implemented through voluntary organisations.

Social Welfare Advisory Boards have been constituted in all States and Union Territories (except Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands) to decentralise the activities of the Board and to enable it to maintain continuous contact with the aided institutions for ensuring the most effective direction of their efforts.

In 1961, the grants-in-aid programme was decentralised and State Boards were delegated powers to sanction and release grants up to a certain limit in the case of yearly grants.

Welfare Extension Projects (Rural)

A scheme of rural welfare, known as Welfare Extension Projects, was sponsored directly by the Board in August 1954. The aim was to (i) provide basic minimum social services to women and children and (ii) create

Project Implementing Committees which would ultimately be converted into local voluntary organisations to take over the programme of the projects. Each of these projects covers about 25 to 30 villages and population of about 20,000. The programme and activities of these projects comprise balwadis (community creches and pre-basic schools), maternity and infant health services (including those for the handicapped, and the delinquent), literacy and social education for women, art and craft centres and recreational activities.

To eliminate duplication of work of Central Social Welfare Board and the Department of Community Development, it was decided that Welfare Extension Projects would be started only in Community Development Blocks. This ensured co-ordination and pooling of the resources of various organisations for a common goal and entrusting the programme to a specialised agency like the Central Social Welfare Board. Each such project of the co-ordinated pattern was to cover 100 villages with a population of about 60,000 with eight or ten centres functioning in each project. The expenditure on these projects was to be shared by the Central Social Welfare Board, the State Government and the Community Development Blocks.

At the end of the Third Five Year Plan, 264 such welfare extension projects were functioning in the rural areas. Only in the remote hilly and backward areas, 8 projects with 40 centres still continue to function under the original pattern and are run by Project Implementing Committees. The Board is also assisting the running of balwadis in 12 of the 17 Integrated Child Welfare Demonstration Projects run by the State Governments, with cent per cent assistance from the Central Board.

Welfare Extension Projects (Urban)

These projects provide a closely knit programme of creches, balwadis, ante-natal and post-natal advisory services, infant health centres, hobby clubs, vocational guidance, social education for adult women and education programmes for youth. Thirty-one such projects run by voluntary organisations are functioning in different States.

Family and Child Welfare Projects

For the welfare of women and children in the context of the family as a whole, the programme of setting up family and child welfare projects was inaugurated on Children's Day, November 14, 1967. It is the largest single national programme directed towards welfare of women and children specially in rural areas. The projects are financed wholly by the Government of India but the Central Social Welfare Board has been entrusted with the responsibility of implementing them.

Each project consists of one main centre and five sub-centres. The main centre consists of Grah Kalyan Kendra and Balvikas Kendra catering to the needs of women and pre-school children. The Grah Kalyan Kendra offers education in personal hygiene, health and sanitation, home-craft family planning, etc. Each project costs about Rs. 60,000 per annum as recurring and Rs. 55,500 as non-recurring expenditure. In the initial stages these projects were brought into existence by conversion of the Co-ordinate Welfare Extension Projects and the Integrated Child Welfare Demonstration Projects. By March 1970, 178 projects had been converted into Family and Child Welfare Projects.

Holiday Camps for Children

Under the scheme, children from lower-income groups are taken to holiday camps at hill stations and summer resorts. Powers for sanctioning grants have now been delegated to State Boards. A sum of Rs. 6.30 lakhs was sanctioned for this purpose. During 1969-70, 189 camps were held.

Night Shelters

Night shelters are run generally by local bodies to provide shelter to wage earners who are compelled to spend nights on pavements for want of housing accommodation.

Socio-Economic Programme

The programme aims at providing needy women and physically handicapped persons with 'work and wage' opportunities to engage themselves in gainful employment for supplementing the meagre incomes of their families. Under this programme the Central Social Welfare Board has sponsored a number of production units with the support and technical assistance from the Central Small Industries Organisation and Regional offices of the All India Handicrafts Board and the All India Handloom Board. One hundred and three units are functioning under this scheme providing work to over 2,000 needy women and physically handicapped persons.

Education and Employment of Handicapped

The number of blind persons in India is estimated to be about 40 to 50 lakhs. There are 140 schools and training centres for the blind in the country. The National Centre for the Blind established in 1950 by the Government of India, at Dehra Dun, provides comprehensive and integrated services. The Model School for the Blind is a secondary school.

Besides the School, the Centre consists of a training centre for the adult blind, a workshop for the manufacture of Braille appliances, a sheltered workshop and the Central Braille Press. The National Library for the Blind circulates Braille literature in the country. The four teachers' training centres at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras impart training to about 40 teachers for the blind annually.

World Conference on the Blind

The World Council for the Welfare of the Blind held its fourth General Assembly in New Delhi in October 1969. The Assembly was attended by 170 delegates from over 50 countries and about one hundred Indian observers.

Training for the Deaf

Out of 75 institutions for the deaf, the training centre at Hyderabad imparts training to the deaf in tailoring, sheet metal work, electrical wiremanship, carpentry, fitting and gas-welding. Recently a section has been added for training deaf girls in tailoring and cutting. Centres for the training teachers of the deaf are also functioning in Ahmedabad, Delhi, Calcutta and Lucknow.

A model School in Delhi imparts education to mentally retarded children of 6 to 15 years of age.

Condensed Course for Adult Women

Adult women in the 18-30 age group are trained under this programme for recognised examinations. They later become eligible for training courses for balsevikas, gram sevikas, nurses, mid-wives, family planning workers, etc. Against the allocation of 130 courses for 1969-71, 102 courses are in progress.

Balsevika Training Programme

The Indian Council for Child Welfare conducts training courses for

Balsevikas through the State branches or other voluntary organisations. Ten centres were functioning up to the end of March, 1970. A total of Rs. 45 lakhs had been sanctioned as grants for this purpose. The present strength of the trainees is 457.

Pre-vocational Centres

Nearly 4,000 children in the age group 11 to 15 years take advantage of the pre-vocational training programme started in 1963. The training covers general education up to the middle school level with English, regional languages, mathematics, elementary science and social studies and vocational orientation in six trades including fitting, sheet metal work, gas-welding, black smithy, moulding and carpentry. It is a three-year course to help them to enter employment market as semi-skilled workers. Assistance from UNICEF is received in the form of tools, equipment, etc., and other educational aids for the training. UNESCO and ILO offer technical advice.

There are 59 pre-vocational training centres in the country. Five Regional centres at Narendrapur (West Bengal), Ludhiana (Punjab), Madras (Tamil Nadu), Secunderabad (Andhra Pradesh) and Karad (Maharashtra) provide in-service training to the staff of the pre-vocational training centres.

Border Areas Programmes

Welfare Centres in the border districts of NEFA, Leh, Lahaul, Kinnaur, Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Kutch and Banaskantha provide maternity service, infant-care, balwadi, craft training and social education for women. There are at present 17 projects in these areas with 63 centres.

Homes and Infirmaries

Forty Homes and Infirmaries for displaced persons from Pakistan in different States, provide institutional facilities to 33,000 persons. Besides, about 1,000 displaced children are being maintained in about 25 children's institutions. Assistance was also given to about 2,600 persons living outside these institutions.

Kasturba Niketan

This is the only home in the Union Territory of Delhi for the maintenance and care of unattached women and children displaced from Pakistan. When it was opened in 1950, it catered to the needs of displaced women from West Pakistan only. During 1969-70, 333 unattached women and children who had migrated from East Pakistan were provided residential and other facilities. Boys and girls of the families are given stipends for continuing their studies in courses like basic teachers' training, nurses etc., after the completion of their general education.

Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate

The main activities of the Directorate cover the following : (i) Training-cum-Production Centres; these centres provide training in handicrafts, tailoring, embroidery, knitting, weaving etc., and provide work to poor women (displaced as well as non-displaced) near their homes; (ii) Three types of courses of training are arranged viz., (a) one-year certificate course in tailoring and cutting, hand embroidery and machine embroidery or hand knitting for the women who have passed the middle school examination; (b) teachers' training course in tailoring, machine embroidery, book keeping and accountancy, drawing and designing for one year, for women who have passed Matriculation Examination and also one-year certificate course; and

(c) non-diploma course in tailoring, embroidery, hand machine and hand knitting for periods varying between 3 to 9 months, depending on the individual ability of the trainees and the number of crafts chosen for study.

By the end of March 1970, 4,618 women had taken advantage of the training facilities.

Research and Evaluation of Programmes

The Central Institute of Research and Training in Public Cooperation was sponsored by Government in 1966 and registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 to promote voluntary action, step up people's participation in Plan Programmes, study activities of voluntary agencies, conduct research in the problems of voluntary organisations, train workers both honorary and paid, engaged in voluntary action and evaluate the various programmes when required, either by the Government or by any other agencies. This Institute also undertakes publications that further these objectives.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

Under the Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1929 no marriage to which a male under 18 years of age or a female under 15 years of age is a party may be solemnised.

The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, lays down that for a fresh marriage neither party should have a spouse living.

Among other important social legislations covering children and women are : The Apprentices Act XIX of 1950; The Reformatory Schools Act VIII of 1897; The Borstal Schools Acts; Juvenile Smoking Acts; The Arya Marriage Validating Act XIX of 1937; The Hindu Marriage Women's Right to Separate Residence and Maintenance Act XIX of 1946; The Hindu Marriage Disabilities Removal Act of 1946; and The Hindu Marriages Validating Act of 1949.

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

In the Fourth Five Year Plan an allocation of Rs. 66 crores has been made for programmes of relief and rehabilitation. This provides for the settlement in agricultural and non-agricultural occupations of repatriates from Burma and Ceylon, migrants from East Pakistan, now in relief camps, and some families residing outside camps in West Bengal.

Displaced Persons from East Pakistan

Migration to India of members of the minority community in East Pakistan (which began in 1946) continued unabated till the end of 1958 by which time 41.17 lakh displaced persons had migrated to India.

Consequent upon the communal disturbances in East Pakistan in January 1964, a fresh exodus of the members of minority communities started. During 1969 an average of 27 persons entered daily into India from East Pakistan. About 8.66 lakhs refugees had migrated to India from East Pakistan up to March 31, 1970. Of these, about 5.27 lakhs have gone to West Bengal, 2.03 lakhs to Assam and 1.36 lakhs to Tripura. Rehabilitation assistance was admissible to only those who sought admission in relief camps. As on April 1, 1970, there were 10,283 families residing in relief camps awaiting rehabilitation. These included 4,016 families belonging to 'Permanent liability category'.

Review Body

In order to evaluate the working and results of rehabilitation measures undertaken in West Bengal for the benefit of old migrants under the Resi-

duary Assessment of 1961-62 and assess the nature and size of the problem created by the influx of new migrants, a Committee of Review was set up by the Government of India in January 1967 under the chairmanship of Shri N. C. Chatterjee, M.P.

The first interim report of the Committee was, by and large, accepted by the Government of India and a sum of Rs. 41.64 lakhs had been sanctioned.

The Committee's two further reports deal mainly with educational facilities and rehabilitation assistance in the form of house building and small trade loans. The total financial implication of the recommendations is about 221.35 lakhs—Rs. 196.39 lakhs as loan and Rs. 24.96 lakhs as grant. Financial sanction for Rs. 195.06 lakhs has already been issued to the Government of West Bengal for implementing the recommendations.

Dandakaranya Scheme

The Dandakaranya Development Authority was set up in September 1958. An area of over 77,800 square km in selected areas in Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh and Koraput and Kalahandi districts of Orissa has been reclaimed under the Dandakaranya Scheme for resettling a sizeable displaced population from East Pakistan and integrated development of the area with particular attention to the requirements of the tribal population living in the area.

The Project Authority's headquarters are in Koraput while its Heads of Departments are located in Jagdalpur, Kondagaon and Ambaguda.

By January 1970, the Dandakaranya Authority had resettled 13,478 families out of which 12,730 were agriculturists and 748 were non-agriculturists. Up to the end of 1969 the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa had released a total of 2,36,194 acres of land suitable for cultivation. Of this, 1,21,190 acres had been fully reclaimed.

Mixed farms at Umerkote and Paralkote have been set up and crops and vegetables grown. Two dams, namely Bhaskal Dam (Umerkote) and Pakhanjore Dam have already been completed with an irrigated area of 12,000 acres of which about 10,000 acres would be benefitting local adivasis. Construction of two more dams, Deoda Dam (Paralkote) and Satiguda Dam (Malkangiri) is under progress. Poultry farms have been set up at Kondagaon, Umerkote, Paralkote, Malkangiri and Mana. The fisheries scheme has been making steady progress. Industrial centres have been set up at Boregaon, Jagadalpur, Ambaguda, Umerkote, Malkangiri and Paralkote. Training units have been set up for toy making, sports goods, umbrella assembly, lime burning, tile making and weaving.

By March, 1970, 264 villages had been set up in the area. Besides 61 villages had been set up for landless adivasis.

There are 210 primary schools, 14 middle schools and 3 high schools and one Industrial Training Institute.

Medical facilities are provided through 7 hospitals, 9 primary health centres, dispensaries and mobile medical units.

Rehabilitation of New Migrants

The bulk of the migrants from East Pakistan are agriculturists. Schemes for their resettlement on land are in progress in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Manipur and NEFA. As on March 31, 1970, 34,012 families were residing at various rehabilitation sites including Dandakaranya Project and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, 6,131 non-agriculturist families were given assistance for resettlement in small trade and fishing schemes, and 253 migrants were provided employment in industries set up for their rehabilitation.

For the benefit of the 'Permanent Liability' families of old and infirm persons and unattached women and orphans of new migrants from East Pakistan, now residing in transit and relief camps, schemes for setting up six 'Permanent Liability Homes' at Mana (Madhya Pradesh), Amtali (Tripura), Birsī (Maharashtra) Tura and Bamunigaon (Assam) and Sunabeda (Orissa) with a total capacity of 4400 families, have been sanctioned.

Pre-vocational Centres

The Rashtriya Vikas Dal Scheme was launched by the Government in November 1964 for organising a displaced body of workers from amongst the new migrants who are accommodated in the various transit/relief camps.

Repatriates from Burma

Since June 1963 up to March 31, 1970, 1,78,500 persons or approximately 51,000 families of Indian origin had returned from Burma. They have been extended travel, transit and relief assistance by the Government. To help their resettlement in the country the Government gives various facilities including loans for business and priority in Central Government services. The State Governments also grant them concessions in matters of employment, allotment of house plots and resettlement under land colonisation schemes and education of children. Up to March 31, 1970, out of 51,000 families who came from Burma, rehabilitation assistance was given to 42,548 families in the form of business loans and allotment of agricultural land.

Repatriates from Ceylon

Under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement (1964), 5,25,000 persons of Indian origin will be repatriated to India over a period of 15 years. The total number of persons granted Indian citizenship up to end of February, 1970, was 67,915. About 20,000 persons are expected to arrive in 1970-71.

Repatriates from Mozambique

By the end of 1968, over 2,300 Indians had been repatriated from Portuguese territories in Africa (mainly Mozambique). Most of them have been settled and rehabilitated in Gujarat. Widows, orphans and infirm persons are being given financial assistance. Priority is accorded in the matter of allotment of agricultural land.

Tibetan Refugees

About 56,000 Tibetan refugees have entered India, Sikkim and Bhutan since 1959. Of these, about 24,000 Tibetan refugees have been rehabilitated in agricultural settlements, small-scale industries and handicraft centres set up in various parts of the country.

Educational and Medical facilities are being provided to the Tibetan refugees through the Central Tibetan Schools Administration set up by the Ministry of Education and the Central Relief Committee (India) respectively.

The Government of India has already spent Rs. 7.25 crores on the relief and rehabilitation of Tibetan refugees. This does not include the cost of land made available by the State Governments for the resettlement of Tibetan refugees.

Indo-Pak Conflict and Resettlement

As a result of the Indo-Pak conflict of August-September, 1965 over 3,64,900 persons were displaced from the border areas in Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, and Rajasthan.

In the initial stage, adequate relief was provided to the uprooted families. Thereafter 'grants' and 'loans' were given to them to repair or reconstruct their houses and shops and for business and agricultural purposes. Maintenance allowance was also given to these families to support themselves during the transition period.

Extensive tractorisation was carried out in Jammu and Kashmir for the speedy resettlement of the uprooted agriculturists. Schemes for restoration of common services facilities in the three States had been sanctioned. The construction of the public buildings at Khem Karan has been completed.

The work, in respect of relief and rehabilitation of persons affected by the Indo-Pak conflict, is now almost over.

Transfer of Indian Enclaves to Pakistan and Rehabilitation

There are 123 Indian enclaves in East Pakistan with an area of 29.4 square miles against 74 Pakistani enclaves with an area of about 18.4 square miles in West Bengal. Under the Nehru-Noon Agreement of 1958, these enclaves are to be exchanged. The Constitution Amendment Act, 1960, and the Acquired Territories Merger Act, 1960, provide for the exchange of enclaves after demarcation. But no exchange has so far taken place owing to Pakistan's insistence that demarcation of the East Pakistan/West Bengal border should take place simultaneously with the demarcation of Berubari, which is *sub judice*. As regards the families from Indian enclaves, who have already come over to the mainland or who might come later, it has been decided to give them rehabilitation assistance on the same pattern and scale provided for new migrants. A Scheme for the rehabilitation of 766 families (745 agriculturists and 21 non-agriculturists) now staying in Jalpaiguri, Cooch-Bihar and West Dinajpur Districts of West Bengal, involving an expenditure of Rs. 80.41 lakhs was sanctioned in March, 1969. A provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has been made for the rehabilitation of these families in the budget estimates for 1970-71.

Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank

The Corporation, set up in 1959, to create employment opportunities through industries for displaced persons from East Pakistan, runs 74 industrial units and 4 industrial estates at Durgapur, Bon-Hooghly, Behala and Ranaghat (all in West Bengal). The industries include engineering and leather works, textile printing, fruit canning, toy-making, wood, tent and tarpaulin works, bucket and silk factory and tailoring shops.

The scope of the activities of the Corporation has been expanded to cover repatriates from Ceylon, Burma and other countries and also persons who were displaced on account of Indo-Pakistan conflict of August-September, 1965. Its range of activities now extends to some of the adjoining States including the Dandakaranya complex. The Corporation had provided employment to 5,763 displaced persons in its own or assisted industries and industrial undertakings up to the end of September, 1969.

Repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank

A Society, by the name of Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank, has been set up at Madras. The main object of the Bank is to promote rehabilitation of repatriates from Ceylon and Burma, by advancing loans. The Bank was registered in September, 1969, under the Multi-Unit Cooperative Societies Act, 1942. The authorised Share Capital of the Bank is Rs. 5 crores.

Board of Rehabilitation

A Board of Rehabilitation was set up in January, 1968, with Shri Manubhai Shah as Chairman to (a) advise Government on policies and measures concerning re-settlement of displaced persons from East Pakistan and repatriates from Burma, Ceylon and other countries, in industry and other non-agricultural programmes; (b) assist Government in the planning, formulation and execution of re-settlement programmes and schemes, and (c) study the problems of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation, the industrial development of the Dandakaranya Project area and development of special areas (Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Chanda District).

Prime Minister's National Relief Fund

From November 1947, when the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund was started, up to the end of March 1970, public contribution to the Fund amounted to about Rs. 3.22 crores. Over Rs. 3.10 crores was utilised in providing relief to people affected by natural calamities such as earthquakes, floods, cyclones, droughts, famines and fire. Relief was also given in the early stages to displaced persons from Pakistan, and after the national emergency, to people affected in border areas.

A separate account has been set up for relief to people in the border areas affected by the Chinese aggression. Up to the end of March 1970, about Rs. 12.12 lakhs had been received and Rs. 5.58 lakhs disbursed.

CHAPTER X

SCHEDULED AND BACKWARD CLASSES

The Constitution prescribes protection and safeguards for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes, either specially or by way of general rights of citizens, with the object of promoting their educational and economic interests and of removing certain social disabilities the Scheduled Castes were subjected to. These are :

- (i) the abolition of "untouchability" and the forbidding of its practice in any form (Art. 17);
- (ii) the promotion of their educational and economic interests and their protection from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (Art. 46);
- (iii) the throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus (Art. 25);
- (iv) the removal of any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment, the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public (Art. 15);
- (v) the curtailment in the interests of a Scheduled Tribe of the general rights of all citizens to move freely, settle in, acquire property or practise any trade or business [Art. 19(5)];
- (vi) the forbidding of any denial of admission to education institutions maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds (Art. 29);
- (vii) the obligation of the State to consider their claims in the making of appointments to public services and reservation for them in case of inadequate representation (Arts. 16 and 335);
- (viii) special representation in Parliament and the State Legislatures for a period of twenty years (Arts. 330, 332 and 324)*;
- (ix) the setting up of advisory councils and separate departments in the States and the appointment of a Special Official at the Centre to promote their welfare and safeguard their interests (Arts. 164, 338 and Fifth Schedule); and
- (x) special provision for the administration and control of scheduled and tribal areas (Art. 244 and Fifth and Sixth Schedules).

Under Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution, the President has specified the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Government of India have not specified Backward Classes other than the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and have left this matter to the discretion of the respective State Governments but they have been advised to adopt economic tests rather than caste criterion for this purpose.

According to the 1961 census, the population of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes was 6,44,17,366 and 3,01,72,221 respectively.

*Special representation was extended for another ten years by Parliament in December 1969.

The State-wise distribution of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes is shown in the following table :

TABLE 43
POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES
1961 CENSUS

State/Union Territory	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
INDIA	6,44,17,366	3,01,72,221
States		
Andhra Pradesh	49,73,616	13,24,368
Assam	7,32,756	20,64,816
Bihar	65,04,966	42,04,784
Gujarat	13,67,255	27,54,446
Haryana†	13,64,136	—
Jammu & Kashmir	2,84,131	—
Kerala	14,34,817	2,12,762
Madhya Pradesh	42,53,024	66,78,410
Maharashtra	22,26,914	23,97,159
Mysore	31,17,232	1,92,096
Nagaland	126	3,43,697
Orissa	27,63,858	42,23,757
Punjab†	24,86,812	—
Rajasthan	33,59,640	23,51,470
Tamil Nadu	60,67,327	2,51,991
Uttar Pradesh*	1,53,99,881	—
West Bengal	68,90,314	20,54,081
Union Territories and Other Areas		
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	14,122
Chandigarh†	14,223	—
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	985	51,259
Delhi	3,41,555	—
Goa, Daman and Diu**	—	—
Himachal Pradesh†	6,43,851	1,22,326
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	—	23,391
Manipur	13,376	2,49,049
North-East Frontier Agency	—	2,98,167
Pondicherry	56,846	—
Tripura	1,19,725	3,60,070

ERADICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY

The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955

This Act came into force on June 1, 1955. It provides penalties for preventing a person, on the ground of untouchability, from entering a place of public worship, offering prayers therein or taking water from a sacred tank, well or spring. Penalties are also provided for enforcing all kinds of social disabilities, such as denying access to any shop, restaurant, public hospital or educational institution, hotel or any place of public entertainment; the use of any road, river, well, tank, water tap, bathing ghat, cremation ground, sanitary convenience, dharamshala, sarai or musafirkhana or utensils kept in such institutions and hotels and restaurants. The Act prescribes penalties for enforcing occupational, professional or trade disabilities, or disabilities in the matter of enjoyment of any benefit under a charitable trust, in the construction or occupation of any residential premises in any locality or the observance of any social or religious usage or ceremony.

*In U. P. five tribal communities were declared as Scheduled Tribes in June 1967.

**The lists of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes were specified in January 1968.

†Punjab was reorganised in November, 1966. However, the population figures of the areas which now form Haryana, Punjab, Chandigarh and part of Himachal Pradesh are based on 1961 census.

The Act similarly lays down penalties for refusing to sell goods or render services to a Harijan because he is a Harijan; for molesting, injuring or annoying a person or organising a boycott of, or taking any part in the ex-communication of a person who has exercised the rights accruing to him as a result of the abolition of untouchability.

Higher penalties have been prescribed for subsequent offences. For the purposes of awarding punishments, incitement or abetment of the offence has been treated in the same manner as the commission of the offence. The onus of proving innocence has been thrown on the accused. The offences under this Act are cognisable and compoundable. The Act is administered by the State Governments but its implementation is reviewed from time to time by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A review was made at the Conference of State Ministers in charge of Backward Classes and Social Welfare in January, 1970.

Campaign against Untouchability

Since 1954, the Government of India have been giving financial support to the movement to eradicate untouchability. Both official and non-official agencies are being utilised for this purpose. The State Governments have instructed their officials, who deal with the public, to stress the need for, and the urgency of, doing away with this evil. "Harijan Days" and "Harijan Weeks" are observed to focus public attention and enlist people's co-operation in the eradication of untouchability. Most of the States have appointed small committees to enforce, where necessary, the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. Publicity media, such as books, pamphlets, handbills and audio-visual aids have also been pressed into service.

Committee on Untouchability

A Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri L. Elyaperumal, M.P., was set up in April 1965 to examine the question of untouchability and the problems relating to the education and economic uplift of the Scheduled Castes. The Committee, which submitted its final report on January 30, 1969, has laid emphasis on economic and educational development of the Scheduled Castes. It has also dealt with the working of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, and has made a number of suggestions for its effective implementation.

REPRESENTATION IN LEGISLATURES AND PANCHAYATS

Under Articles 330 and 332 of the Constitution, seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the Lok Sabha and the State Vidhan Sabhas in proportion to their population. Under Article 334, this concession was to end on January 25, 1970, but Parliament, by passing the Constitution (Twenty-third Amendment) Bill 1969, has extended the period of reservations till 1980. Table 44 gives details of their representation in Parliament and the State legislatures.

Besides the reserved seats, members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also represent some general constituencies in Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabhas. There is no reservation of seats in Rajya Sabha and Vidhan Parishads.

Following the introduction of Panchayati Raj, suitable safeguards have been provided for proper representation of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by reserving seats for them in the Gram Panchayats and other local bodies.

TABLE 44 .

**SEATS RESERVED FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES
IN LOK SABHA AND STATE VIDHAN SABHAS**

State/Union Territory	Lok Sabha			State Vidhan Sabhas		
	Total number of seats	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total number of seats	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
States						
Andhra Pradesh	41	6	2	287	40	11
Assam	14	1	2	126	8	25
Bihar	53	7	5	318	45	29
Gujarat	22	2	3	168	11	22
Haryana	9	2	—	81	15	—
Jammu & Kashmir	6	—	—	75†	6	—
Kerala	19	2	—	133	11	2
Madhya Pradesh	37	5	8	296	39	61
Maharashtra ..	45	3	3	270	15	16
Mysore	27	4	—	216	29	2
Nagaland	1	—	—	46	—	—
Orissa	20	3	5	140	22	34
Punjab	13	3	—	104	23	—
Rajasthan	23	4	3	184	31	21
Tamil Nadu	39	7	—	234	42	2
Uttar Pradesh ..	85	18	—	425	89	—
West Bengal	40	8	2	280	55	16
Union Territories and other Areas						
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	—	1	—	—	—
Delhi	7	1	—	—	—	—
Goa, Daman and Diu	2	—	—	30	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	6	1	—	60	14	3
Laccadive, Minicoy, & Amin-divi Islands ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Manipur	2	—	1	30	—	9
NEFA	1*	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry ..	4	—	—	30	5	—
Tripura	2	—	1	30	3	9
TOTAL	521	77	37	3,563	503	262

REPRESENTATION IN THE SERVICES

The manner in which the State carries out its obligation to reserve posts for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the public services in case of inadequate representation and to consider their claims consistent with the maintenance of efficiency of administration has been left outside the purview of obligatory consultation with Public Service Commission [Art. 320(4)].

For Scheduled Castes, reservation is 12½ per cent of the vacancies for which recruitment is made by open competition on an all-India basis and 16½ per cent of the vacancies to which recruitment is made otherwise. For the Scheduled Tribes, the reservation is 5 per cent in both cases. Reservation in direct recruitment to Classes III and IV posts which normally attract candidates from a locality or region are fixed in proportion to

†Excludes 25 seats which are kept in abeyance pending the return of Pakistan-occupied areas of the State to the Indian Union.

*Nominated.

the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the respective States and Union Territories.

Reservation is also made at 12½ per cent of the vacancies for Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent of the vacancies for Scheduled Tribes in promotions on the results of the competitive examination limited to departmental candidates in grades or services in Classes II, III and IV to which direct recruitment, if any, does not exceed 50 per cent.

In the case of promotion by selection in Classes III and II, such employees, unless they are found unfit, are given one higher grading in categorisation on merit; the concession is confined to 25 per cent of the total vacancies in a grade in a year.

To facilitate their adequate representation, concessions such as (i) relaxation in age-limit, (ii) relaxation in the standard of suitability and of qualifications, and (iii) selection, subject to fulfilling the minimum standard of efficiency, have been provided for. If no suitable Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe candidates are available for the reserved posts, they are treated as unreserved and an equal number of reservations are carried forward to two recruitment years. On no occasion, however, the number of reserved vacancies is to exceed 45 per cent of the total vacancies.

To give proper effect to the reservation decided upon, model rosters of 40 posts each have been prescribed for recruitment by open competition and otherwise. If the vacancies in a Service or Cadre are too few for the purpose, all corresponding posts are grouped together. Annual reports are required to be submitted by the employing authorities for scrutiny by the Government. To bring about a greater awareness for ensuring effective implementation of the special representation orders, liaison officers have been appointed in the different Ministries of the Union Government. Arrangements have also been made at Allahabad, Madras and Patiala for intensive training and coaching facilities to enable Scheduled Caste and Tribe candidates to compete on merit for all-India services. Some of the State Governments have also drawn up rules for the reservation of posts for these classes, and steps have been taken to increase their representation in State services.

A high-powered Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of the Home Minister in 1968-69 to review the progress of employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Government of India, the Union Territories and the Public Sector Undertakings. The Committee recommended that all Government departments must set up a "cell" under the direct control of the liaison officer to secure proper enforcement of orders of reservation in services for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates.

Career Planning and Employment Guidance

Government are running three Pre-examination Training Centres at Allahabad, Madras and Patiala for imparting coaching to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students who intend to appear in the I.A.S. and I.F.S. and other allied services examinations held by the UPSC every year.

Besides these three centres, a number of States have set up Pre-examination Training Centres for imparting pre-examination training to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students appearing at State civil services examinations and other subordinate examinations conducted by the U.P.S.C. and the State Public Service Commissions.

A new scheme of career planning was introduced in several States from 1966-67 to assist the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in obtaining suitable employment under the State Governments as well as in the private sector.

These steps have helped to fill the quota of posts reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the higher services.

ADMINISTRATION OF SCHEDULED AND TRIBAL AREAS

Autonomous Tribal Areas of Assam

In pursuance of the provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, one Regional Council and six District Councils have been set up in the districts of the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills, Garo Hills, Mizo Hills, North Cachar Hills and Mikir Hills. Each of the District Councils consists of not more than 24 members; three-fourths of them being elected by adult suffrage. Recently, on April 2, an autonomous State within the State of Assam, comprising the autonomous districts of Garo Hills, Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Jowai was set up.

Tribes Advisory Councils

The Fifth Schedule to the Constitution provides for the setting up of a Tribes Advisory Council in each of the States having Scheduled Areas and, if the President so directs, for constituting such Councils in States which have Scheduled Tribes but no Scheduled Areas. Tribes Advisory Councils have been set up so far in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. These Councils advise the Governors on such matters concerning the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and development of the Scheduled Areas as may be referred to them. Advisory Boards for the Scheduled Tribes have been set up in Assam, Kerala and Mysore to advise the State Governments on matters pertaining to their welfare and advancement. Tribes Advisory Committees have also been formed in the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura.

WELFARE AND ADVISORY AGENCIES

Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

A Special Officer designated as the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been appointed by the President under Article 338 of the Constitution to (i) investigate all matters relating to the safeguards for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes provided under the Constitution, and (ii) report to the President on the working of these safeguards.

Director-General for Backward Classes Welfare

In June 1967, the Commissioner's office was reorganised and a separate organisation was set up in the Department of Social Welfare under the charge of Director-General for Backward Classes Welfare to formulate schemes for the welfare of backward classes, watch the progress of implementation and to maintain the necessary liaison with the States. The Director-General is assisted by 5 Zonal Directors and 9 Deputy Directors posted in various regions.

Parliamentary Body

A Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was set up in December 1968 under the Chairmanship of Shri D. Basumatari to examine the implementation of the constitutional safeguards and the recommendations of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commissioner. The Committee has so far submitted five reports, including one on the employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services, to Parliament.

Study Team on Tribal Research

A Study Team on Tribal Research was appointed by the Planning Commission in October, 1969, under the Chairmanship of Shri L. M. Shrikant.

It will conduct a survey of the progress achieved by the tribal research institutes in the country and is expected to submit its report within a year.

Welfare Departments in the States

Under the proviso to Article 164(1) of the Constitution, Welfare Departments in charge of a Minister have been set up in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. Welfare Departments have also been set up in all States, except Nagaland, and also in Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura. Some of the States have set up committees of Members of State Legislatures, on the pattern of Parliamentary Committee.

WELFARE SCHEMES

Under Article 339(2) of the Constitution the Union Government can give directions to States in the formulation and execution of schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States. Under Article 275(1), the Centre is required to give grants-in-aid to the States for approved schemes of welfare and for improving the tone of administration in Scheduled Areas.

Plan Outlays

During the First, Second and Third Five Year Plans, Rs. 26 crores, Rs. 78 crores and Rs. 102 crores respectively were spent in the Backward Classes Sector on special programmes for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Tribes and other Backward Classes. The expenditure incurred in this Sector during 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 was Rs. 24 crores, Rs. 23 crores and Rs. 24 crores respectively. In the Fourth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 142.38 crores—Rs. 60 crores in the Central Sector and Rs. 77.43 crores in the State Sector—has been earmarked. This is in addition to the provision made by the State Governments in their non-plan budgets.

Voluntary Bodies

Apart from the Central and State Governments, various voluntary welfare organisations have been doing useful social service in many fields. The important organisations of all-India character for Scheduled Castes include (a) All-India Harijan Sewak Sangh, Delhi, (b) Bharatiya Depressed Classes League, New Delhi, (c) Iswar Saran Ashram, Allahabad, (d) Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, (e) Hind Sweepers Sewak Sangh, New Delhi and (f) Ramakrishna Mission, West Bengal.

Voluntary organisations working for the Scheduled Tribes are (a) Bharatiya Adimjati Sewak Sangh, New Delhi, (b) Indian Council for Child Welfare, New Delhi, (c) Andhra Pradesh and Andhra Rashtra Adimjati Sewak Sangh, (d) Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi, (e) Ramakrishna Mission, Cherrapunji, Ranchi, Puri, Silchar, Along and Shillong and (f) Thakkar Bapa Ashram, Nimakhandi (Orissa).

The Servants of India Society, Poona, and All India Backward Classes Federation, Delhi, look after the interests of the Backward Classes, while Bharatiya Ghumantu Jan (Khanabadosh) Sewak Sangh, Delhi, serves the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes.

Educational Facilities

Measures to provide increased educational facilities have been taken, emphasis being on vocational and technical training. The concessions include free tuition, stipends, scholarships and the provision of books, stationery and other equipment. Mid-day meals are also provided at many places.

The Government of India instituted a scheme for grants of scholarship to the Scheduled Castes in 1944-45 and extended it to the Scheduled Tribes

in 1948-49 and to other Backward Classes in 1949-50. The scheme was decentralised from 1959-60.

The Central Government's scheme to award scholarships to deserving students from these classes for studies in foreign countries came into force in 1953-54. The number of such scholarships per year is 9—four each to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and one to Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes. Tourist class sea passages are given to students who receive foreign scholarships without travel grants. Overseas scholarships to students belonging to backward communities are also awarded by some State Governments.

Seventeen and a half per cent of the merit scholarships granted by the Centre to deserving students of the lower income groups for studies in institutions which are members of the Indian Public Schools Conference, are reserved for backward communities. Some of the State Governments offer similar scholarships. Some public schools also award scholarships to deserving backward classes students.

Post-Matric scholarships are given to eligible Scheduled Caste students; 37,077 such scholarships were awarded during the First Plan, 1,61,472 during the Second Plan and 3,15,358 during the Third Plan. The expenditure went up from Rs. 1.58 crores in the First Plan to Rs. 14.21 crores in the Third Plan. During 1966-69, Rs. 15.65 crores were spent on 3,23,616 scholarships to the Scheduled Caste students.

Post-Matric scholarships are awarded to every eligible applicant belonging to a Scheduled Tribe. The number of such scholarships given during First, Second and Third Plan periods was 8,495; 25,592 and 60,058 respectively. The expenditure rose from Rs. 42 lakhs during the First Plan period to Rs. 2.63 crores in the Third Plan. During 1966-69 Rs. 3.06 crores were incurred on award of 64,313 scholarships. In the Fourth Plan an outlay of Rs. 11 crores is provided for the award of post-matric scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Reservation of seats, lowering of minimum qualifying marks and raising of the maximum age limit for admission of members of these classes in all technical and educational institutions are among other steps recommended by the Union Government to all educational authorities.

Financial provision was made in the Third Plan for setting up hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls taking up higher studies. The Fourth Plan outlay is Rs. 2 crores.

Economic Opportunities

According to the 1961 census, 1.49 crore Scheduled Tribes were engaged in agriculture, of whom 33.33 lakhs were agricultural labourers. Similar figures in respect of the Scheduled Castes were 2.19 crores engaged in agriculture, including 1.04 crore agricultural labourers.

Shifting cultivation is a distinguishing feature of agriculture practised by some tribal communities in certain areas of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Manipur, Orissa and Tripura.

Among the measures to rehabilitate shifting cultivators on permanent cultivation during the Third Plan period were (i) the setting up of 3 pilot farms and 5 agricultural demonstration units and suitable agricultural aid in Andhra Pradesh; (ii) introduction of cash crops and reclamation of land through soil conservation in Assam; (iii) preference in granting subsidies for agricultural implements in Madhya Pradesh; (iv) jhum control scheme and settlement in Orissa; (v) granting subsidies for terrace cultivation and minor irrigation in Manipur; and (vi) development of colonies in Tripura. Such measures will continue in the Fourth Plan.

Schemes have been launched to improve irrigation facilities to reclaim wasteland and to distribute it among members of the Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes. Facilities for irrigation, distribution of fertilisers and agricultural implements are being extended to them. Some States have set up demonstration farms for training them in methods of scientific cultivation. Cattle breeding and poultry farming are being encouraged among these people. Almost all the States and Union Territories have completed land reforms and the tribal cultivators have now been or are being brought in direct relation with the state. The State Governments have also adopted various legislative and executive measures to provide security of land tenure and debt redemption to the tribal people. Some State Governments have introduced special regulations to control the business of money lending in the Scheduled Areas and provide relief to the families in debt. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has introduced a scheme for grant of loans to tribal people for non-productive purposes on an experimental basis.

Legislation has been enacted in almost all States to extend relief to the indebted, including those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Measures for the abolition of their debt bondage have been taken in Orissa and Bihar. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal have enacted tenancy laws to ensure security of land tenure of the Scheduled Tribes.

All the States and Union Territories have launched schemes for the development of cottage industries through loans, subsidies and training centres. Training-cum-production centres have also been started. Various types of co-operative societies such as forest labour co-operatives, marketing-cum-consumers' co-operatives and labour co-operatives have also been established.

Other Welfare Schemes

Other welfare schemes include the grant of house sites free or at nominal cost, assistance by way of loans, subsidies and grants-in-aid to local bodies for the construction of houses for their Harijan employees, a scheme for giving grants to the local bodies for purposes of wheel barrows and other appliances to be used by scavengers, and monetary assistance to co-operative building societies specially for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The medical and public health programmes undertaken by the Government for the benefit of the Backward Classes relate to the position of medical care, control of communicable diseases, provision of clean drinking water, setting up of mobile dispensaries and establishment of maternity and child welfare centres in backward and tribal areas.

Research and Training

Tribal research institutes, which undertake intensive studies of tribal art, culture and customs, have been set up in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal. Research in tribal welfare is also conducted by the Anthropological Survey of India, Research Unit, NEFA, Social studies and Handicrafts units of the Registrar General of India, universities and various other organisations. Besides these institutions, various universities like Udaipur University, Ravi Shankar University, Delhi University, Gauhati University and Calcutta University are also engaged in research work on the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Facilities for imparting training to various categories of officers for work among the tribals are available in research institutes in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal. Four tribal orientation and study centres have also been started in Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.

Tribal Development Blocks

During the Second Plan period, under a Centrally sponsored programme, a scheme of setting up special multipurpose tribal blocks aimed at intensive development in tribal areas on the general pattern of community development with modification to suit tribal conditions was started and 43 blocks were opened with an outlay of Rs. 22 lakhs per block in stage I of five years and Rs. 10 lakhs per block in stage II of five years. By the end of 1966-67, the number of Tribal Development blocks rose to 489 covering areas with a tribal concentration of 66.66 per cent. No new block has since been opened. In the Fourth Plan period it has been decided that the period of operation of a T.D. Block be extended from 10 years to 15 years by introducing a stage III of 5 years with an allotment of Rs. 10 lakhs per block. A sum of Rs. 35.57 crores was spent on the T.D. Block programme during the Third Plan period and the years 1966-67 to 1968-69. An allocation of 32.50 crores has been earmarked for this programme during the Fourth Plan period.

The Oldest Newspaper of India

THE BOMBAY SAMACHAR

Established in 1822



“AS IN THE PREVIOUS YEARS, THE
BOMBAY SAMACHAR, BOMBAY,
HAD
THE HIGHEST CIRCULATION
AMONG GUJARATI DAILIES”.

Extract from:

Government Publication “PRESS IN INDIA, 1969.”

CHAPTER XI

MASS COMMUNICATION

BROADCASTING

All India Radio has a network of 66 broadcasting centres covering all the important cultural and linguistic regions of the country.

The Centres are grouped into four zones as follows :—

- North :** Ajmer, Allahabad, Bhagalpur, Bhopal, Bikaner, Chandigarh, Delhi, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Jullundur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Mathura, Patna, Raipur, Rampur, Ranchi, Simla, Udaipur and Varānasi.
- West :** Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Bombay, Nagpur, Panaji, Parbhani, Poona, Rajkot and Sangli.
- South :** Bangalore, Bhadravati, Calicut, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Hyderabad, Madras, Pondicherry, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli, Trichur, Trivandrum, Vijayawada and Vishakhapatnam.
- East :** Agartala, Aijal, Calcutta, Cuttack, Dibrugarh, Gauhati, Imphal, Jeypore, Kohima, Kurseong, Pasighat, Port Blair, Sambalpur, Shillong, Siliguri and Tezu.

There are also two more stations, one at Jammu and another at Srinagar. In addition, auxiliary studios are functioning at Baroda, Darbhanga and Shantiniketan.

The number of transmitters in operation was 128 on March 31, 1970.

The primary service from medium-wave transmitters covered about 56.1 per cent of the area and 73.1 per cent of the population of the country while the second grade service from the short-wave transmitters was available practically throughout the country.

Programme Composition

Music programmes comprise nearly 40.31 per cent of all the programmes broadcast by All India Radio. News, newsreels, talks, discussions, interviews, dramas, features, etc., cover a wide range of subjects. The national programme of talks given by well-known personalities in arts, sciences and literature is broadcast every Wednesday and relayed by all stations. The composition and duration of the Home, including Vividh Bharati, and External Services programmes during 1969 are shown below.

TABLE 45
COMPOSITION OF HOME SERVICES PROGRAMMES (1969)

Type of Programme	Duration		Approx percentage
	Hrs.	Mts.	
<i>Regional Services</i>			
<i>Indian music</i>			
Classical (vocal)	19,808	6	8.32
Classical (instrumental)	19,042	14	8.00
Folk (vocal)	6,361	25	2.67
Folk (instrumental)	234	24	0.10
Light (vocal)	25,415	29	10.68

TABLE 45 (concl'd.)

Type of Programme	Duration		Approx. percentage
	Hrs.	Mts.	
Light (instrumental)	2,148	39½	0.91
Devotional	11,778	2	4.95
Film	11,123	31½	4.68
<i>Western music</i>	4,786	46	2.01
Talks, discussions, etc.	18,388	56	7.73
Dramas and features, etc.	10,030	16	4.22
News	57,869	00	24.32
<i>Special Broadcasts</i>			
Religious	406	10	0.17
Children	3,135	5	1.32
Women	3,543	44	1.49
Rural	15,544	14	6.54
Industrial	3,714	16	1.56
Armed Forces	4,548	38	1.91
Tribal Areas	5,113	47	2.15
Educational	5,749	8	2.42
Publicity	3,694	32	1.55
Others	5,472	57	2.30
TOTAL	2,37,909	20	100.00
Vividh Bharati	1,16,340	46	
GRAND TOTAL	3,54,250	06	

TABLE 46

COMPOSITION OF EXTERNAL SERVICES PROGRAMMES (1969)

Type of Programme	Duration		Approx.
	Hrs.	Mts.	percentage
<i>Music</i>			
Indian	8,193	40	50.55
West Asian	326	15	2.00
Swahili	37	35	0.24
East Asian	546	10	3.36
<i>Spoken Word</i>			
News	2,442	20	15.04
Talks, discussions, etc.	2,355	25	14.50
Dramas, plays, etc.	451	20	2.81
Publicity	644	00	3.95
Others	1,234	30	7.55
GRAND TOTAL	16,231	15	100.00

Vividh Bharati

This all-India light variety programme is broadcast simultaneously from 28 stations of All India Radio on their medium-wave channels and two

short-wave transmitters. The programme is also broadcast on the primary channels for part duration by five stations, namely, Dibrugarh, Gauhati, Jammu, Kurseong and Mathura. The daily duration of the programmes broadcast is 12 hours 25 mts. on all days except Saturdays when the transmission is extended by 30 mts. providing an alternative programme to the National Programme of Music.

A section of Vividh Bharati net-work, comprising Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Nagpur, Poona and Tiruchirapalli stations, broadcast Commercial Service programmes.

SPECIAL AUDIENCE PROGRAMMES

Rural Programmes

Rural programmes deal with all aspects of rural life and provide useful information to villagers through dialogues, discussions, plays, news, talks, weather reports, etc. Problems concerning agriculture, education, health and hygiene are dealt with by experts. All stations of AIR broadcast rural programmes for about two hours a day. A special programme of 30 minutes' duration of special interest to women and children in the rural areas is a regular feature of broadcasts from stations. Under the Subsidy Scheme of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, 1,40,461 community sets have been supplied to various State Governments for installation in rural areas.

Radio Rural Forum

A country-wide scheme of Radio Rural Forums, providing listening-cum-discussion group programmes, in which a two-way contact between the Expert and the Listener is established, was launched on November 17, 1959. These are organised in villages which regularly listen to two special half-hour programmes broadcast on Tuesdays and Fridays and send their criticisms and suggestions to the radio stations concerned. These programmes also serve as an effective link between the farmer and the Agricultural Department of the State Government. About 20,000 such forums are functioning at present.

Farm and Home Unit

To give educational and other technical information to farmers, 20 Farm and Home Units, manned by qualified staff, have been set up at Bangalore, Calcutta, Delhi, Dharwar, Gauhati, Jaipur, Jullundur, Lucknow, Nagpur, Patna, Poona, Raipur, Rajkot, Sambalpur, Simla, Srinagar, Tiruchirapalli, Trichur, Varanasi and Vijayawada. Seven more Farm and Home Units have been sanctioned and will be commissioned shortly.

Family Planning Programmes

To intensify the message of Family Planning, 22 Special Units have been set up at Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bombay, Calcutta, Calicut, Cuttack, Delhi, Gauhati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Jullundur, Lucknow, Madras, Nagpur, Panaji, Rampur, Ranchi, Simla, Srinagar and Trivandrum.

School Broadcasts

Educational programmes for schools are at present broadcast from 27 stations for a duration of 20-40 minutes on two to five days in a week.

Programmes for Women and Children

Special programmes for women and children are broadcast from all stations generally twice and from some stations thrice a week for 30 to 45

minutes per programme. In the women's programmes, information on house-keeping, child-care, nutrition, mental health, etc., is given. Talks, dialogues, short stories, plays, features and quiz programmes are broadcast in programmes meant for children. Formation of listening groups both for women and children is encouraged. At the end of June 1969, there were over 4,760 women's listening clubs and 8,100 children's listening clubs in India. Intensive nutrition programmes for rural women have been started as an experimental measure from six stations, namely, Bangalore, Bhopal, Cuttack, Hyderabad, Jullundur and Poona.

Youth Programmes

AIR, which has been broadcasting a large number of youth programmes over the years, introduced a new youth service called "Yuv Vani" from July 21, 1969. Carried over a separate channel from the Delhi Station, it is broadcast for two hours in the morning (7 a.m. to 9 a.m.) and for four hours in the evening (7 p.m. to 11 p.m.). The service includes not only entertainment and informative programmes of interest to young listeners but also a few programmes in which representative speakers from the elder generation broadcast to the young providing information of particular interest to them.

Industrial Workers' Programmes

Programmes for industrial workers are broadcast at convenient hours, from Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bombay, Calcutta, Calicut, Delhi, Hyderabad, Indore, Lucknow, Madras, Nagpur, Ranchi, Tiruchi, Trivandrum and Vijayawada. They provide information and entertainment to industrial workers and in particular acquaint them with the laws and problems of industrial establishments. A programme for tea garden workers and their families is also broadcast from Gauhati and Kurseong. At the end of 1969, Industrial Listener's Forums were functioning at 549 centres.

Special broadcasts on small-scale industries to stimulate rural entrepreneurs and educated youth to take to small-scale industries have been started from Calicut, Jullundur, Patna and Vijayawada.

Programmes for the Armed Forces

Special programmes for the forces are broadcast daily from Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Delhi, Gauhati, Imphal, Jammu, Jullundur, Lucknow, Rajkot, and Siliguri stations. In addition, three special programmes are also broadcast daily in the Vividh Bharati service under the general title 'Jayamala'. Every Saturday this programme is presented by an eminent film personality. Troops programmes broadcast by AIR stations contain popular music, entertainment items, general news and news of special interest to troops. Special music concerts are occasionally held in areas where troops are stationed. Messages from service personnel and their families are also broadcast.

Programmes for Tribal Listeners

AIR broadcast programmes in 87 tribal dialects of which the largest number is represented in the programmes from the Gauhati station. Such programmes are also broadcast from Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhuj, Calcutta, Calicut, Cuttack, Imphal, Indore, Jaipur, Kohima, Kurseong, Pasighat, Ranchi, Simla, Trivandrum and Vijayawada.

Five Year Plan Publicity

Publicity for the Plan aims at bringing home to listeners the theme of helping themselves to help the Plan. Apart from the general programmes

in which information is given about the developmental activities under the Plan, Special Audience programmes emphasize various aspects of planned progress. During 1969, as many as 10,734 such programmes were broadcast.

Programme Exchange

The Programme Exchange Unit (Internal) helps AIR stations to exchange their outstanding programmes. During 1969, 4,803 tape-recordings and 4,541 scripts were exchanged. Besides, a number of items were selected from 1,072 programmes received from abroad. The Programme Exchange Unit (Internal) receives contributions from foreign radio organisations and Programme Exchange (External) in return sends them contributions of Indian items. About 85 foreign broadcasting organisations received 2,864 items under this arrangement. A central library of recordings on tapes and discs is also maintained in Delhi. A bulletin giving details of programmes which are included in this library after screening is issued to stations. It also produces about 30 "Naya Chaupal" programmes based on U.N. Radio features "Perspective".

Transcription Service

The Transcription Service has more than 17,500 tape-recordings in its "Library of Sound Archives" of eminent personalities in all walks of life, historic moments in the nation's life and voice-casts of national and international leaders. Selected recordings of well-known 'Masters' of Hindustani and Karnatic music and speeches of eminent leaders are catalogued and indexed for ready reference.

News Services

AIR broadcasts 201 news bulletins a day. In the Home Service from Delhi, 72 bulletins are on the air every day in English, Hindi and 16 other languages. These include 11 bulletins in English (including a slow speed bulletin for the benefit of small newspapers and one bulletin in the Youth Service), 20 bulletins in Hindi (including nine head-line bulletins in Vividh Bharati and one in Television Service); three each in Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu; two each in Kashmiri, Dogri and Sindhi and one each in Gorkhali and NEFA-Assamese.

Regional Stations broadcast daily 88 bulletins in Hindi and 17 other languages and 30 tribal dialects. Delhi, Lucknow, Bhopal, Patna, Jaipur, and Simla stations broadcast regional news bulletins in Hindi, Chandigarh both in Hindi and Punjabi, Bombay and Nagpur in Marathi, Calicut and Trivandrum in Malayalam, Madras in Tamil, Hyderabad in Telugu and Urdu, Ahmedabad and Bhuj in Gujarati, Calcutta in Bengali, Panaji in Konkani, Srinagar in Urdu, Kashmiri and Ladakhi, Cuttack in Oriya, Gauhati in Assamese, Imphal in Manipuri and four other tribal dialects, Kohima in Nagamese and 13 other dialects, Shillong in Mizo and 11 other tribal dialects and Dibrugarh in five tribal dialects.

The News Services also puts out daily news commentaries in English, Hindi, Urdu, Kashmiri and NEFA-Assamese. Commentaries are also broadcast from some of the regional stations like Calcutta, Jaipur, Gauhati, Srinagar, etc. In addition, there is a weekly round-table discussion broadcast every Sunday on matters of current interest.

To acquaint listeners with the proceedings of Parliament, 10-minute commentaries both in English and Hindi are simultaneously broadcast every day when Parliament is in session.

Radio Newsreel/Samachar Darshan Programme, based on recordings of events received from all over the country, is broadcast in English and Hindi on alternate days. Once a week, the newsreel is devoted to sports activities in the country.

The News Services has its own network of correspondents throughout India. It has also a correspondent stationed in West Asia and South East Asia. Besides, the monitoring services located in Simla and Delhi monitor 139 transmissions in 10 languages from 22 stations in the world.

External Services

External broadcasts are on the air for 46 hrs. 12 mts. round the clock. There are regular services in 21 languages, viz.: English, Burmese, Thai, Indonesian, Sinhala, French, Cantonese, Kuoyu, Nepali, Tibetan, Hindi, Gujarati, Swahili, Pushto, Arabic, Persian, Tamil, Urdu, Dari and Bengali. There is also a daily 10 mts. news bulletin in Konkani.

During 1969, programmes broadcast totalled more than 16,231 hours. A monthly programme journal in English 'India Calling' carries details of programmes and is distributed free to overseas listeners. Quarterly programme folders in ten languages, viz.: Arabic, Burmese, Chinese, French, Indonesian, Nepali, Persian, Pushto, Swahili and Tibetan are brought out, besides a programme exchange bulletin.

Production of Radio Receivers

From a small beginning of 3,036 sets in 1947 and of 1,50,596 sets in 1956, the production of radio receivers in India rose to 13,68,867 sets during 1968.

Broadcast Receiver Licences

There were 100,34,960* broadcast receiver licences in force on December 31, 1969. The circle-wise and receiver-type break-up of the licences is given in Table 47.

Television

The Television Service was inaugurated at New Delhi on September 15, 1959. This service is available for viewers in Delhi within a range of 35 kilometers. Designed primarily for community viewing in tele-clubs and for in-school teaching, the tele-club programmes became part of a daily service which was introduced on August 15, 1965. The General Service provides a variety of fare to the viewers, including magazine and youth programmes in English and Hindi, news and news reviews, light entertainment, folk music and folk dances, discussions on topical subjects, interviews with visiting experts and personalities, literary programmes, quiz programmes, programmes for women and children and film coverage of important events at home and abroad besides feature films and documentaries. The General Service Programmes are now telecast in the evening for two hours (7 p.m. to 9 p.m. in summer and 6.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. in winter) on all days except Sundays when it is from 4.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. and three hours.

A pilot project for popularising better agricultural practices through the medium of television was inaugurated in Delhi on January 26, 1967. These special programmes for agriculturists named "Krishi Darshan" are tele-cast twice a week. There are 80 Farm Tele-clubs, out of which 60 are in the Delhi Territory and the other 20 in the villages of U.P. and Haryana. The programmes have a viewing audience of 8,000 on each day.

*Provisional.

TABLE 47
BROADCAST RECEIVER LICENCES IN FORCE*
(As on December 31, 1969)

Name of Circle	Domestic	Concessional				Commercial			Demonstration	Possession		Total
		Cheap	Community	School	Hospital	Urban	Rural	Cheap		Dealer	Non-dealer	
1. Andhra	8,61,820	1,97,439	8,689	2,679	101	10,725	1,269	222	682	3,383	250	10,87,259
2. Assam	1,35,572	13,467	3,013	229	21	1,451	—	—	179	451	11	1,54,394
3. Bihar	2,31,186	45,514	655	582	23	2,985	210	145	390	1,068	7	2,82,765
4. Delhi**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Gujarat	7,18,068	1,12,325	1,624	807	304	7,759	1,170	572	420	2,771	—	8,45,944
6. Jammu & Kashmir	92,016	27,542	1,876	22	—	989	—	—	183	394	124	1,23,025
7. Kerala	2,39,376	18,584	3,790	1,254	53	3,931	3,464	244	90	855	3	2,71,689
8. Mysore	4,93,739	56,717	6,110	2,077	319	9,074	1,137	163	195	1,508	48	5,74,867
9. Maharashtra	11,93,828	1,14,824	21,227	1,159	60	16,753	2,558	159	497	3,467	3,828	13,55,230
10. Madhya Pradesh	3,99,356	47,607	3,229	537	83	6,260	787	136	440	1,351	110	4,59,896
11. Orissa	1,38,331	24,504	1,340	436	74	1,939	—	—	494	662	61	1,67,841
12. Punjab	6,54,000	3,62,964	3,645	1,051	407	9,646	2,100	2,584	600	3,522	126	10,40,655
13. Rajasthan	2,55,870	61,879	825	1,115	235	4,978	1,035	653	446	1,036	271	3,28,343
14. Tamil Nadu	8,68,787	96,441	16,204	2,689	95	14,668	2,238	156	596	2,550	272	10,04,696
15. Uttar Pradesh	7,80,919	3,27,633	4,036	1,963	117	13,904	—	—	237	4,535	67	11,33,431
16. West Bengal	6,29,806	4,63,699	1,120	1,912	121	8,887	—	—	269	4,580	163	11,10,557
17. C. B. P. O.	85,774	8,565	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	24	94,368
TOTAL	80,80,095	21,31,934	77,451	18,637	2,014	1,22,674	15,978	5,034	6,009	34,601	6,151	100,34,960

* Figures are provisional.

** Figures are not available.

The School Television Section has been putting out regular in-school instructional programmes on selected subjects supplementing the regular school syllabus since 1961. Lessons telecast for the students cover Physics, Chemistry, General Science, Social Studies and English. Teachers' Training Programmes are also televised for teachers in Science, Mathematics and English. So far, 564 television sets have been installed in 345 schools. The instructional programmes are available to 50,000 students of Science, 125,000 of English, General Science and Social Studies.

"Twenty plus looks at life", an AIR-TV documentary portraying the changing attitude of the young, won a special award for low-budget production in an international competition conducted by Asian Broadcasting Union in 1967. Again in November, 1968, another documentary "Highway No. 2" received a similar award. There were 12,303 TV licences as on December 31, 1969.

Commercial Service

AIR's Commercial Broadcasting Service was inaugurated from Bombay-Poona-Nagpur on November 1, 1967. The Calcutta Service was opened on October 15, 1968. The Delhi Service went on the air on April 1, 1969. The Madras-Tiruchirapalli Service started functioning on April 13, 1969. The main features of the Service are:—

- (i) The commercials go over the Vividh Bharati medium-wave transmitters of Bombay-Poona-Nagpur, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras-Tiruchirapalli.
- (ii) The total time available for sale is 84 minutes per day, i.e., 10 per cent of the Vividh Bharati transmission time.
- (iii) The advertisements are accepted in any language as tape recorded 'spots' of 15 seconds, 30 seconds, etc. The period devoted does not exceed one minute at a time.
- (iv) A Code of Conduct guides the staff and advertisers on broadcasting norms to ensure that the commercials are not only in good taste but in conformity with national interest and public welfare.

The gross income from November 1, 1967 to March 31, 1970 was Rs. 2.30 crores.

Advisory Committees

Advisory Committees and Consultative Panels of Experts both at the centre and regional Stations advise All India Radio on general principles to be kept in view in the planning and presentation of different categories of programmes. At the centre, there are (i) Central Programme Advisory Committee, (ii) Urdu Programme Advisory Committee and (iii) Sanskrit Programme Advisory Committee. At the regional level, Programme Advisory Committees are attached to the main station generally located at the capital of the State/Union Territory concerned.

Plan Expansion

A provision of Rs. 40 crores has been made in the Fourth Plan for expansion of broadcasting facilities. The programme aims at extension of medium-wave coverage, development and strengthening of the External Services and extension of Commercial Service. At the end of the Fourth Plan, nearly 80 per cent of the population is expected to be covered by medium-wave broadcasts. The two super-power medium-wave transmitters under installation at Rajkot and two high power short-wave transmitters at Aligarh would be commissioned for strengthening the External Services.

The programme for television envisages the strengthening of the existing

facilities at Delhi and the extension of television to five new centres, namely, Bombay-Poona, Calcutta, Kanpur, Madras and Srinagar.

THE PRESS

The total number of newspapers in India stood at 10,281* at the end of 1969 as against 10,019 in 1968, an increase of 2.6 per cent over the preceding year. The over-all increase during the quinquennium 1964-1969, however, was 26 per cent, the rate of growth being 25.3 per cent for dailies and 28.6 per cent for weeklies. The number of languages in which they were published was 51 (15 principal and 36 other languages) against 49 in 1968.

Of 10,281 newspapers, 702 were dailies (including tri-weeklies and bi-weeklies), 2,973 weeklies and the remaining 6,606 publications were brought out less frequently. About 33.4 per cent of all newspapers published in the country were brought out from Metropolitan cities. The largest number (1,596) of newspapers was published in Maharashtra followed by Uttar Pradesh (1,460), Delhi (1,153) and West Bengal (1,129). Among the other States, Assam had the lowest (102) number of newspapers. In the Union Territories, the highest number (78) belonged to Chandigarh while the lowest (3) to Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The Table below gives the State-wise break-up of newspapers according to periodicity.

TABLE 48
NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS ACCORDING TO STATE/ AND PERIODICITY

(as on December 31, 1969)

State/Territory	Dailies**	Weeklies	Others	Total
Maharashtra	106	425	1,065	1,596
Uttar Pradesh	114	715	631	1,460
Delhi	29	165	959	1,153
West Bengal	32	213	884	1,129
Tamil Nadu	42	96	632	770
Andhra Pradesh	29	149	347	525
Rajasthan	30	237	255	522
Gujarat	42	132	347	521
Kerala	52	71	395	518
Punjab	30	144	232	406
Madhya Pradesh	65	203	133	403
Mysore	55	96	208	359
Bihar	12	79	115	206
Haryana	—	58	87	154
Orissa	6	23	92	121
Jammu & Kashmir	19	64	26	109
Assam	10	37	55	102
Chandigarh	4	23	51	78
Himachal Pradesh	—	15	29	44
Manipur	6	3	22	31
Goa	5	9	15	29
Pondicherry	—	5	22	27
Tripura	4	8	—	12
Nagaland	—	1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar	1	—	2	3
Total	702	2,973	6,606	10,281

*This figure does not include such publications as market bulletins, commercial circulars, school magazines etc.

**Includes tri-weeklies and bi-weeklies.

An analysis of the language-wise distribution of newspapers shows that the largest number (2,508) were published in Hindi followed by English (2,123), Urdu (886), Bengali (655), Marathi (622), Gujarati (561), Tamil (440), Malayalam (394), Telugu (321), Kannada (224), Punjabi (222), Oriya (100), Sindhi (67), Assamese (35) and Sanskrit (28).

Table 49 shows the distribution of newspapers according to language and periodicity as on December 31, 1969.

TABLE 49
NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS ACCORDING TO LANGUAGE
AND PERIODICITY
(as on December 31, 1969)

Language	Dailies*	Weeklies	Others	Total
English	74	251	1,796	2,123
Hindi	208	1,111	1,189	2,508
Assamese	3	10	22	35
Bengali	15	156	484	655
Gujarati	44	133	384	561
Kannada	38	65	121	224
Malayalam	49	61	284	394
Marathi	63	226	333	622
Oriya	5	21	74	100
Punjabi	14	85	120	222
Sanskrit	—	2	26	28
Sindhi	4	27	36	67
Tamil	34	67	339	440
Telugu	14	85	222	321
Urdu	103	393	390	886
Bilingual	21	214	554	789
Multilingual	2	39	137	178
Others	11	22	95	128
TOTAL	702	2,973	6,606	10,281

A study of the periodicals brought out in the country shows that a significant part of Indian periodicals is devoted to science and technology. There were 101 journals devoted to science in 1969-70. Their distribution language-wise was:—English (80), Hindi (6), Bengali, Kannada and Punjabi (2 each) and Tamil (1). In addition, one multilingual and 7 bilinguals were also in existence. Apart from science journals, there were 184 technological journals in the country which covered different branches of engineering and technology. Of these, 155 were published in English, 3 in Gujarati, 2 each in Hindi and Bengali, one each in Marathi, Punjabi and Tamil and 18 were bilinguals and one multilingual.

Circulation of Newspapers

The total circulation of newspapers and periodicals in 1969 was 269.64 lakhs as compared to the final circulation figure of 265.34 lakhs in 1968. About 85.3 per cent of the newspapers had circulation up to 5,000 and their combined circulation accounted for only 26.9 per cent of the total. On the other hand, 2.9 per cent of the newspapers had circulation of more than 50,000 copies but their combined circulation represented 31.5 per cent of the total circulation figure.

The circulation data of 4,927 newspapers and periodicals common to the years 1968 and 1969 registered an increase of 5.5 per cent. The highest rise in circulation was in the case of Oriya newspapers (18.3) followed by

*Includes tri-weeklies and bi-weeklies.

Hindi and Telugu (9.6), Punjabi (9.1), Kannada (8.5), Sindhi (6.1) Malayalam (5.7) and Tamil (5.6). Marathi newspapers attained an increase of 4.5 per cent, English 3.9 per cent and Urdu 3.4 per cent. Circulation of Assamese, Sanskrit and "other languages" declined in varying degrees.

Table 50 shows the circulation of common newspapers (language-wise) as on December 31 in 1968 and 1969.

TABLE 50
CIRCULATION OF COMMON PAPERS—LANGUAGE-WISE
1968 and 1969

Language	Number of papers	Circulation ('000)		Rate of increase/decrease (percent)
		1968	1969	
English	1,105	54,03	56,15	+ 3.9
Hindi	1,011	41,24	45,18	+ 9.6
Tamil	225	26,76	28,27	+ 5.6
Malayalam	179	19,40	20,51	+ 5.7
Marathi	325	14,87	15,54	+ 4.5
Gujarati	313	15,17	15,55	+ 2.5
Bengali	303	12,48	12,58	+ 0.8
Urdu	421	12,69	13,12	+ 3.4
Telugu	163	8,61	9,44	+ 9.6
Kannada	132	5,87	6,37	+ 8.5
Punjabi	112	2,97	3,24	+ 9.1
Oriya	55	1,80	2,13	+ 18.3
Sindhi	37	99	1,05	+ 6.1
Assamese	19	1,02	1,01	— 1.0
Sanskrit	13	9	9	Nil
Bilingual	368	6,23	6,34	+ 1.8
Multilingual	83	1,17	1,17	Nil
Others	63	78	76	+ 2.6
TOTAL	4,927	2,26,17	2,38,50	+ 5.5

Newspapers in English language had the highest circulation of 64.79 lakhs out of a total circulation of 269.64 lakhs in 1969. Hindi came next with 52.90 lakhs followed by Tamil (30.35 lakhs), Malayalam (21.61 lakhs), Gujarati (17.51 lakhs) and Marathi (17.02 lakhs). Among the 15 principal languages, the circulation figure of Sanskrit newspapers was below 1,00,000. Table 51 shows the language and periodicity-wise break-up of the total circulation as on December 31, 1969.

TABLE 51
LANGUAGE AND PERIODICITY-WISE CIRCULATION, 1969

(Thousands)

Language	Dailies*	Weeklies	Others	Total
English	19,53	12,11	33,15	64,79
Hindi	11,91	17,25	23,74	52,90
Assamese	29	64	14	1,07
Bengali	5,17	3,39	5,52	14,08
Gujarati	6,23	4,14	7,14	17,51
Kannada	2,55	2,24	2,30	7,09
Malayalam	8,32	6,80	6,49	21,60
Marathi	7,37	3,77	5,88	17,02
Oriya	1,13	24	89	2,26
Punjabi	58	1,56	1,57	3,71
Sanskrit	—	—	11	11
Sindhi	19	68	33	1,20
Tamil	8,22	12,77	9,36	30,35
Telugu	2,13	4,09	4,63	10,85
Urdu	3,92	4,87	5,87	14,66
Bilingual	30	2,09	5,30	7,69
Multilingual	—	42	1,34	1,76
Others	6	27	65	98
TOTAL	77,90	77,33	1,14,41	2,69,64

Ownership

In 1969, 65 common ownership units owned 222 newspapers (against 64 units owning 217 newspapers in 1968). The ratio of newspapers belonging to such units to the total number went down from 3.0 in 1964 to 2.7 in 1969.

The number of newspapers owned by political parties was 84 with a total circulation of 1.37 lakhs.

Foreign Embassy Publications

The total circulation commanded by publications brought out by 78 foreign missions represented in India stood at 14,18,730 at the end of 1969, 11.4 per cent higher in comparison with the preceding year. The total number of publications was 111 in 1969 as against 103 in 1968, recording an over-all increase of 7.8 per cent over the corresponding number in 1968. The USSR with 46 papers and USA with 17 papers were the largest publishers among foreign missions. The German Democratic Republic Trade Mission was next with 7 periodicals.

Newsprint

During 1969-70 (up to May 31, 1970) 2,08,145.74 tonnes of news-print were allocated to such newspapers and periodicals which applied for it. This included 120,000 tonnes of imported news print, 40,000 tonnes of Nepa news-print indigenously produced and 25,000 tonnes of white printing paper allocated duty free. The countries from which newsprint was allocated were : U.S.S.R. (39,576 tonnes), Canada (24,884 tonnes), Scandinavian countries (11,421 tonnes), Poland (2,000 tonnes) and 4,861 tonnes of glazed newsprint from Norway, Finland and Sweden. In addition, 23,667 tonnes of newsprint was also imported from Canada under the Canadian

*Includes tri-weeklies and bi-weeklies

Development Loan Assistance programme. Due to continued foreign exchange difficulty and shortage of newsprint, the supply is governed by a Newsprint Allocation Policy which is announced by the Government in April each year.

In 1957-58 the indigenous production of newsprint at Nepa Mills was 14,371 tonnes against 40,000 tonnes approximately in 1969-70. The annual production at the Nepa Mills is expected to increase to 60,000 tonnes per year by the end of 1970-71.

Newsprint Advisory Committee

An Advisory Committee was set up in July 1965 on the recommendations of the Estimates Committee of Parliament to advise the Government on questions of policy regarding the import and allocation of newsprint and printing machinery for newspapers and other allied matters. The Committee as re-constituted on January 18, 1968 consists of the Minister of Information and Broadcasting as Chairman, seven officials, three nominees of the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society, two nominees of the Indian Language Newspapers Association and four other non-officials nominated by the Government, of whom two are members of Parliament. The Committee meets ordinarily twice a year.

Press Information Bureau

The Press Information Bureau functions as a link between the Government of India and the public through the medium of the Press. Its primary function is to assist newsmen in gathering full information on the Government's working and policy. It also supplies them factual information on the activities of the Government and keeps the Government informed about public reaction, as expressed in the Press, to its policies and performance.

For dissemination of information to the Press, the Bureau, in addition to issuing handouts, Press notes and Press communiques :—

- (i) arranges Press conferences for Ministers and Secretaries, and briefings of Pressman by senior Government officials;
- (ii) furnishes information in response to specific queries by Press representatives;
- (iii) issues a weekly digest of news, specially for the use of periodicals;
- (iv) issues articles and features, many of them illustrated;
- (v) releases news photographs to the Press; and
- (vi) arranges conducted tours for pressmen, especially to development project areas.

The Bureau's Press releases are issued in English, Hindi and 11 other Indian languages from headquarters (New Delhi) and 20 regional offices linked with headquarters by teleprinter to the Metropolitan Press in the principal cities as well as small newspapers published from other towns. In addition, a weekly newsletter is issued in Kashmiri by the Srinagar office of the PIB. Since many of these newspapers, specially in the Indian languages, do not subscribe to the services of the news agencies, PIB supplies them factual information on Government policies and activities in the regional languages, and offers them ebonoid blocks of photographs. Representatives of small newspapers are also included in conducted tours.

During 1969, PIB releases were supplied to 4,174 Indian newspapers and periodicals; photographic services to 1,012 newspapers and periodicals and ebonoid blocks to 1,418. The number of Indian and foreign accredited Press correspondents who availed of PIB's services in Delhi was 320. The number of accredited TV film and Still Cameramen was 79.

A weekly wall newspaper "Hamara Desh", was started from January 20, 1970. Published in Hindi, English, Urdu and Bengali, the newspaper has been started as a medium of communication to the public of factual news, particularly about actual achievements, in the sphere of economic development.

Selected news releases, photographs and feature articles issued by PIB are disseminated abroad by Indian Missions.

Freedom of the Press

Article 19(1) of the Constitution guarantees "the right to freedom of speech and expression" to all citizens. This freedom has been interpreted by the courts to include freedom of the Press. Under the Constitution (First Amendment) Act of 1951, Parliament can enact legislation reasonably restricting the exercise of this right "in the interests of the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence". The words "reasonable restrictions" occurring in clause (2) of Article 19 make such legislation justiciable.

There are five main Central laws relating to the Press: (i) The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867; (ii) The Working Journalists (Conditions of Services) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955; (iii) The Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954; (iv) The Parliament Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Act, 1956; and (v) The Press Council Act, 1965. The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 was amended in 1956 and 1965. Acting on the recommendations of the Press Commission, the amended Act of 1956 provided for the appointment of the Registrar of Newspapers for India. The Act was amended further in 1965 to extend the area of its operation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the regulation of printing presses and newspapers, preservation of copies of books and newspapers printed in India and registration of such books and newspapers. The Working Journalists Act was amended in 1962 to provide for payment of gratuity to a working journalist if he voluntarily resigns on any ground whatsoever after a total service of ten years or on grounds of conscience if his total service is not less than three years. It also provides for the setting up of wage boards for journalists from time to time. Under this provision, the Government of India appointed the Second Wage Board for Working Journalists on November 13, 1963, with G. K. Shinde, ex-Chief Justice of the former Madhya Bharat High Court, as Chairman. Another Wage Board was also appointed to fix rates of wages for the non-journalist employees of newspaper establishments. The recommendations of the two Wage Boards were accepted by the Government subject to a few modifications.

Press Council

Following the recommendations of the Press Commission, the Press Council of India came into being on July 4, 1966 under an Act of 1965. The Council is intended to preserve the freedom of the Press and maintain and improve the standard of newspapers in the country. The functions of the Council, *inter alia*, are to help newspapers maintain their independence, build up a code of conduct for newspapers and journalists and keep under review any development likely to restrain the supply and dissemination of news of public interest and importance.

The Press Council consists of a Chairman, (N. Rajagopal Ayyangar, a former judge of the Supreme Court) nominated by the Chief Justice of India and 25 members chosen from amongst editors, working journalists,

proprietors and persons engaged in the management of newspapers or having special knowledge or experience in education, science, law or culture and Members of Parliament. The Council functions as a quasi-judicial body for adjudicating complaints against newspapers and journalists for violation of the Code of journalistic ethics or public taste and professional misconduct. It is vested with powers to censure a newspaper or a journalist found guilty of such lapses. The Council also considers complaints alleging interference with the free functioning of the Press. The decisions of the Council in these matters cannot be questioned in a Court of Law.

In 1969, the Council considered 40 complaints (another 14 cases were in different stages of investigation at the end of the year). Out of 40, nine were rejected and 29 upheld, while one was withdrawn at the stage of inquiry. In respect of another, the Council's authority to deal with it lapsed owing to proceedings in a court of law having been started at the stage of inquiry by the Council.

Four editors earned the displeasure or disapproval of the Council for breach of journalistic ethics or for offending against public taste. The Council administered warning to 17 editors and censured three. Accepting the apology tendered by five respondents, it refrained from taking any action against them. The Council dealt with six complaints alleging interference with the freedom of the Press or suppressing of news.

A sample survey of the requirements of the newspaper industry of trained personnel in different categories on the editorial side in the course of next three years was carried out in order to assess the need for institutional training in journalism and also the part the Council could play in it.

The Council drew up a draft scheme for the Newspaper Finance Corporation which could help ailing newspapers without interfering with the freedom of the Press. The scheme is now under Government's consideration.

The censorship, which is often exercised by the Government by resorting to powers of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 was reviewed and suggestions were made for the modification of Sections 5 and 29 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and the corresponding provisions of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 which have a bearing on the freedom of the Press.

The Council drew up and circulated to newspapers and journalists a set of "Guidelines" on communal writings indicating what should be eschewed by them while reporting or commenting on communal incidents.

The Council is currently pursuing its investigation in regard to unfair competition and restrictive practices in the newspaper industry.

The Advisory Committee on the Press Council, which was set up by the Government of India in January 1968 submitted its report on October 31 the same year. The report has since been examined and the Press Council (Amendment) Act, 1970 has come into force as a result of the acceptance of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee.

FILM

Table 52 shows the number of feature films produced in various languages and certified for public exhibition for selected years since 1941.

In addition, the Central Board of Film Censors certified a total of 1,188 short films for public exhibition during the calendar year 1969. These consisted of:

35 mm

(i) Films other than feature, exceeding 600 metres in length	107
(ii) Short films, 600 metres and below in length	1,036

16 mm

(i) Films other than feature, exceeding 240 metres in length	21
(ii) Short films, 240 metres and below in length	24
TOTAL	1,188

TABLE 52
OUTPUT OF FEATURE FILMS

Language	1941	1947	1951	1956	1961	1966	1967	1968	1969
Assamese	—	—	—	3	2	2	2	1	2
Arabic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Bengali	18	38	38	54	36	30	25	29	29
Dogri	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	—
Gujarati	1	11	6	3	7	2	3	3	6
Hindi*	79	186	100	123	109	108	85	74**	100
Kannada	2	5	2	14	12	21	24	36	44
Kashmiri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Konkani	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Malayalam	1	—	7	5	11	31	39	36	31
Marathi	14	6	16	13	15	12	20	17	16
Nepali	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Oriya	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	3	2
Punjabi	2	—	4	—	5	4	5	2	4
Sindhi	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2
Tamil	34	29	26	51	49	60	65	68	70
Telugu	16	6	30	27	55	41	61	77	59
TOTAL	167	281	229	295	303	316	333	350	367

The following Table shows the classification of certified Indian feature films according to the nature of their themes.

TABLE 53
THEMATIC CLASSIFICATION OF FILMS

Theme	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Social	162	174	162	178	171	189	195	224	238
Crime	30	43	39	21	46	35	60	65	64
Fantasy	23	21	20	23	28	15	19	13	11
Historical	15	5	12	7	5	6	5	5	2
Biographical	5	1	4	2	3	4	2	—	3
Mythological	32	30	21	17	25	20	22	15	17
Legendary	26	21	20	20	20	22	15	19	27
Devotional	2	4	5	13	7	1	4	2	3
Children	1	—	4	5	1	5	5	3	—
Stunt	5	—	4	—	—	3	3	4	2
Adventure	2	8	18	18	20	16	3	—	—
TOTAL	303	307†	309	304	326	316	333	350	367

Film Institute of India

The Film Institute of India was set up by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting at Poona in 1961 for providing all-round technical training in the production of films. Training is imparted in film direction, screen play writing, motion picture photography, sound recording and sound engineering, film editing and acting. At present 141 students are undergoing training in these courses.

The courses at the Institute are conducted by its own staff as well as guest lecturers drawn from the ranks of eminent producers, directors and technicians in the film industry. The Institute has its own processing laboratory and extensive studio facilities which are sometimes hired out to outside producers on condition that shooting is co-ordinated with the teaching programme of the Institute.

* Includes Urdu, Rajasthani and Hindustani films.

** Includes three children's films and two Hindi films with English sub-titles.

† The figure for 1962 excludes one Tamil film originally certified in 1959 but granted a fresh certificate under a new title in 1962.

Three Refresher Courses have been organised by the Institute so far for young film-makers from India and other Asian countries. One of these was in Film Appreciation and the other two in Short Film Script Writing, the latter in collaboration with UNESCO.

The training programme at the Institute is a blending of Theory and Practicals. As a part of the training programme, students of the Institute produced 12 diploma films, and 12 documentary films during the academic year 1969-70. Two short feature films were also made for giving training to students of Acting Course. Members of the staff also make demonstration/training films. Some of the Institute's films are approved by the Film Advisory Board for general release. So far 10 such films have been released. The Institute runs a small Employment and Guidance Bureau to help its students find suitable jobs.

The Institute also takes part in film festivals in India and abroad. During 1969-70 several of its films were entered at the various international film festivals. Of these, "Rose Bud" received Honorable Mention Certificate at the Esquire's College Film Festival, California.

Children's Film Society

The Society was established under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 in May 1955 to undertake production, distribution and exhibition of films specially suited or of special interest to children and adolescents. The Society receives an annual grant-in-aid from the Central Government and annual contributions from various State Governments and Union Territories. It has an annual budget of about Rs. 12—15 lakhs for the production of films and their distribution through its commercial and non-commercial circuits.

The Society has so far produced over 65 films (full length feature films of 6 to 8 reels, cartoons, puppets and children's film magazines). "Heerer Prajapati", Society's first film in a regional language (Bengali), was the recipient of Prime Minister's Gold Medal, being the best Children's film of 1968. Another, a cartoon film, "Nag Aur Kauva" (Snake and the Crow), was the best animation film of 1968. The Society has so far won 13 national (including two Prime Minister's Gold Medals) and international awards and recognitions.

The Society has launched a programme of film production in regional languages. These films will later on be dubbed in Hindi and other regional languages. "Heerer Prajapati" has already been dubbed in Hindi, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Marathi and Gujarati. Similarly, the second Bengali film "Tchchapuran" based on the story of Rabindranath Tagore is being dubbed in regional languages. It is proposed to produce a Tamil film during 1970-71.

Films produced by the Society are exploited both on commercial and non-commercial circuits to give the maximum benefit to the children in the country. In addition to regular commercial shows arranged by the Society both at Bombay and New Delhi, some of the cinema halls in the country are also organising special film shows of the Society's films. The Society also maintains a 16 mm. Film Library of its films. The films are rented to members at a nominal charge for non-commercial screening in schools, clubs, Government colonies and factories and slum areas.

During 1969-70, over 15 lakh children and their escorts witnessed film shows arranged by the Society. About 60 to 70 lakh persons also viewed Society's films through the publicity vans of Central and State Governments. The Society earned a net revenue of about Rs. two lakhs from commercial and non-commercial screening in 1969. The Society also continued to export its films to foreign countries.

For the first time, the Society has entered into a collaboration agreement with the USSR for the production of a children's film. The story is based on the life of an Elephant herd from the pen of Khawaja Ahmed Abbas. The shooting of the film in India has been completed and the film is likely to be released on 'Children's Day', November 14, 1970.

International Film Festivals

During 1969-70 (up to March 15, 1970), 5 Indian feature films won international recognition.

"Goopy Gyne Bagha Byne" received the best Direction Prize at the First Combined Adelaide-Auckland Film Festival. The film was also among the 20 films selected for screening in the First Osaka Festival in April, 1970. "Metho-O-Rudra" won Critics' acclaim at the VI Moscow International Film Festival. "Bhuvan Shome" was awarded the Gold Medal at the Venice Film Festival. A Certificate of Participation was obtained by "Natun Pata" at the 22nd Locarno International Film Festival. "Ekatee" got 3 Silver Cups and also bagged the Buddhist Association's Prize at the Second International Film Festival, Phnom-Penh.

In addition, 13 documentaries received awards, diplomas and prizes. "Wild Life of India" received Replica of Sputnik in Gold at the 16th International Nuclear, Electronics and Teleradio Cinematographic Exhibition, Rome; "The House that Ananda Built" received 'Excellence' at the 6th International Labour and Industrial Film Triennial at Antwerp (Belgium); "Stairway to the Sky" was awarded Diploma of Honour at the International Competition of Sport Motion Picture at Cortina d'Ampezzo (Italy). It also received CIDALC Jury Award at the 3rd Grenoble Festival of Sports Films. "Glimpses of Indian Cinema" and "Glimpses of India" (Eastern Region) obtained the Certificate of Honour and Critics' acclaim respectively at the 18th Melbourne International Film Festival; "Closed Centuries Opening Years" won Special Jury Award at the Hemisfilm 1969 International Film Festival, San Antonio (Texas) USA; "Explorer" got the Certificate of Participation at the 22nd Locarno International Film Festival; "Boy from the River Bank" was awarded Merit Certificate at the 6th International Film Festival, Teheran; "Then the Rains" and "Chaos" won the Irish Film Society Award and Certificate of Merit respectively at the 14th Cork International Film Festival. "Chaos" also got the Silver Dove and an award of 1,000 Marks in 12th Leipzig Documentary and Short Film Festival. "Cross Currents" received the Prize of Honour at the 2nd International Film Festival, Phnom-Penh; "Tiger Shikar" won Diploma and Special Prize at the 2nd International Film Festival of 'Hunting and Fishing' of Novi Sad (Yugoslavia) and "Life" was awarded Gold Sputnik at the 17th International Nuclear Electronics and Teleradio Cinematographic Fair, Rome.

Fourth International Film Festival of India

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting organised the IV International Film Festival of India in New Delhi from December 5 to 18, 1969. The Festival, which was recognised by the International Federation of Film Producers' Associations, Paris, had two broad sections, "Competitive" and "Non-Competitive" and in addition a "Retrospective of Indian Cinema". The motto of the Festival was "Vasudhiva Kutumbakam" (the whole world is a family). The Festival provided an opportunity of bringing Indian talent in cinema in close touch with world trends and renowned film personalities. Of the 59 countries invited, 33 participated. In all, twenty feature films and eighteen short films competed in the Festival. Thirty-one feature films

and twenty-one short films were screened in the "Non-Competitive" section. Thirty-two feature films and twenty-seven short films were screened in "Indian Cinema Retrospective". "The Damned" (USA/ITALY) was awarded the Golden Peacock for the best feature film. "Take off at 1800 hrs." (Cuba) got the Golden Peacock for the best short film. "Bhuvan Shome" (India) received the Citation.

A five-day Symposium was also held during the Festival. The main Festival in New Delhi was followed by celebration of Film Weeks in Bombay and Calcutta from December 18 to 25, 1969 and in Madras from December 26, 1969 to January 1, 1970.

*National Awards for Films**

National Awards for films (previously called State Awards) of high aesthetic and technical standards and of social, educational and cultural value have been a regular feature since 1954. The Awards are given in the form of medals, figurines and/or cash prizes separately for feature, documentary, educational, instructional, social documentations, promotion, children's experimental and animation films. According to the new scheme notified on May 4, 1968, Awards have also been instituted for other categories, including feature films in each regional language, cinematography, acting, play-back music and music direction and screen-play. Awards for feature films on family planning, national integration, best child actor/actress, best female play-back singer and lyric writer of the best film song on national integration have been introduced. An outright grant of Rs. 2,000 has also been announced for the producers who may in future undertake to substitute/dub an Award winning non-Hindi film in Hindi.

Primary and Regional Committees at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras consisting of distinguished persons connected with films and public life qualified to judge the merits and value of films make a preliminary selection of feature films. Separate committees initially examine short films and documentaries. Children's films are examined by the Central Committee direct. The final selection is made by the Central Committee for all categories of all-India awards, and the Regional Committees concerned for the Regional award.

Documentaries and Newsreels

The Films Division of the Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is responsible for production and distribution of newsreels, documentaries and other films required for public information, education and instruction. Till the end of 1969, the Division had released 1,107 newsreels and 1,135 short films for exhibition in cinemas. The Division today produces nearly 150 films per year. Most of these films are produced in English and 13 Indian languages. During 1969-70 (up to February 28), 12 films were produced through outside producers, and the Division also released 31 documentaries and 52 newsreels produced by the State Governments on all-India basis or in their respective region.

Interesting events within and outside India are included in the weekly Indian News Review. Items from foreign countries are received from 24 organisations as part of an agreement of free exchange of newsreels material. Important events within the country are covered by 15 cameramen stationed at various centres in India. Sometimes the events covered by film units of the State Governments are also incorporated in the weekly newsreels.

Every cinema is required under the terms of its licence to exhibit with each performance not more than 2,000 ft. of approved films. These

* See Appendices for 1968 and 1969 Award films.

are supplied by the Films Division on payment of rental at one per cent of the average weekly collections. One newsreel and one short film a week are released alternatively in all cinemas throughout the country.

Prints can be obtained on loan by Government and semi-Government departments, educational institutions, hospitals, charitable institutions, social welfare and other non-profit-making organisations. These are made available through a network of six branch offices of the Films Division at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Nagpur, Lucknow, and Hyderabad and also through 166 Field Publicity Units of the DFP organisation of the Government of India. Films are also loaned to individuals for non-commercial shows by these organisations free of charge.

Documentaries approved for external publicity are supplied on a regular basis to 79 Indian Missions abroad. In addition, such films are also supplied to other Missions as required. The Documentaries are utilised by the Missions for exhibition in their premises and outside and are also lent to social and educational institutions, local Indian residents, etc. Besides, the Films Division has regular arrangements for screening its documentaries in cinemas and on television in some countries.

Film Censorship

The Central Board of Film Censors was constituted in January 1951 for the purpose of certifying films for public exhibition in the whole of India. The Board consists of eight members, including the Chairman, all of whom are appointed by the Government of India. The headquarters of the Board is at Bombay, with regional offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The Regional Officers are assisted in the examination of films by Advisory Panels, the members of which are appointed by the Government of India. They include, among others, educationists, doctors, lawyers, social workers.

Every film, in respect of which an application for certification is made to the Board, is viewed by an Examining Committee. On its recommendation, the Board may refuse a certificate for the public exhibition of any film, or grant it with or without cuts or modifications to be carried out in the film. Where this decision is unacceptable to an applicant, he may ask for reconsideration of the film by a Revising Committee which is presided over by the Chairman or in his absence by a member of the Central Board of Film Censors, nominated by the Chairman. A film may also be referred to a Revising Committee by the Chairman on his own initiative. The applicant is given an opportunity to put forward his point of view both before the Examining and Revising Committees. Finally, an appeal against the decision of the Board may be made to the Government of India.

Certificates for unrestricted public exhibition are called 'Universal' certificates and bear a 'U' mark. Films restricted to adults, i.e., to persons above the age of 18 years, are given 'Adult' certificates and bear an 'A' mark. If any portion of a film is excised, a triangular mark is put at the left-hand bottom corner of the certificate, and a description of the deleted portion is endorsed on the reverse of the certificate. The decision of the Board in respect of each film examined by it is published in the Gazette of India.

Directions have been issued by the Government for the guidance of members of the Examining and Revising Committees of the Board. These include broad principles and detailed rules which aim at discouraging crime, vice, immorality, incitement to disorder, violence, breach of law, disrespect to a foreign country or people, etc.

During 1969, the Board examined 2,888 films. Thirty-nine films were referred to Revising Committees. The Board granted 1,394 'U' certificates and 123 'A' certificates in respect of foreign films, the corresponding figures

for Indian films being 1,546 'U' and 9 'A' certificates. Twenty-six films (23 foreign and 3 Indian) were refused Certificates. Besides, 1,200 films was declared by the Board as 'predominantly educational'.

Enquiry Committee on Film Censorship

In pursuance of the resolution adopted in Rajya Sabha in May 1969, a high-level Enquiry Committee on Film Censorship, with Justice G. D. Khosla as Chairman, was set up by the Government of India to enquire into the working of the existing procedure for certification of films for public exhibition in India and allied matters. The Committee submitted its report to the Government on July 31, 1969. The report is under examination.

Film Finance Corporation

Following the recommendation of the Film Enquiry Committee, the Government of India set up the Films Finance Corporation in March 1960, with an authorised capital of Rs. 1 crore, of which Rs. 50 lakhs now constitute the issued capital, wholly subscribed by the Government. The Corporation has also been given a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs by the Government of India. The Corporation gives encouragement to the modest but off-beat projects of talented people in the field who cannot find financial backing from conventional sources. In the recent films financed by the Corporation, emphasis has shifted from box-office formulae to more valid cinematic values. The Corporation has recently decided to finance only modest budget films, up to Rs. 2.5 lakhs, and to insist on furnishing adequate collateral security for grant of loans in excess of this amount. Up to December 31, 1969, the Corporation had financed 75 films (40 have been completed and the rest are at various stages of production).

The Corporation has disbursed loans of Rs. 171.92 lakhs for production of 60 feature and 15 documentary films, in full or in part, and Rs. 0.90 lakh to one party for purchase of equipment, up to February 28, 1970. As against this, loans of Rs. 83.77 lakhs have been returned to the Corporation which has so far assisted in the release of 42 feature and 12 documentary films. The Corporation's advances have been fully recovered from producers of 29 films.

Import of Cinematographic Film and Equipment

The quantity and value of cinematographic film—raw and exposed—and equipment imported during the period from 1960 to 1969-70 are shown in Table 54.

Export of Indian Films

In the field of production of films, India ranks second in the world, next to Japan. She produces annually between 300 to 350 films in 12 Indian languages both in Black and White and Colour. The number of Colour films made annually has risen from 12 in 1963 to 62 in 1969 and is likely to increase to over 70 during 1970. The capital investment in production is estimated at Rs. 84 crores. Export demand is mainly for Hindi and Tamil films. Indian films are exported to nearly 90 countries in the world. The traditional markets for Indian films are U.K., Iran, East Africa, Mauritius, West Indies, Ceylon, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Fizi, Indonesia, Persian Gulf, West Africa and West Asia.

In order to supplement the effort of private traders for export of films, Government of India set up the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation Ltd., (IMPEC) Ltd. in September 1963 under the Indian Companies Act, with a total share capital of Rs. 25 lakhs to be subscribed by both the industry and Government. Among the objectives of the Corporation are production, purchase and export of films and development and maintenance of facilities for marketing and exhibition of Indian films abroad. It has its own sub-titling and block-making unit, a review theatre and the agency for wigs made by Wig India.

The IMPEC became a subsidiary of the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi from April 4, 1967. During 1969-70, it sent delegations to U.S.A. and East Asian countries to study the marketing situation of Indian films and find out ways and means for export of films to these countries. It also concluded an agreement (still to be approved) with Sovexport-film ensuring minimum export of film valuing Rs. 8 lakhs during 1969-70. The export earnings of the Corporation during 1968-69 and 1969-70 were of the order of Rs. 32,39,952 and Rs. 32,36,552 respectively.

Exports of Indian films are also undertaken by merchant-exporters and producer-exporters. The total foreign exchange earned by the country from the export of Indian films to the different countries is given in Table 55.

TABLE 54

IMPORT OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC FILM AND EQUIPMENT

Year	Raw Film		Exposed Film		Sound recording equipment (value in Rs. lakhs)	Projection equipment (value in Rs. lakhs)
	Metres (lakhs)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Metres (lakhs)	Value (Rs. lakhs)		
1960	827.25	194.33	50.90	37.73	1.41	32.43
1961	537.19	165.47	51.49	44.79	3.76	34.52
1962	722.35	177.18	55.95	44.29	2.95	33.08
1963	807.09	204.02	27.95	27.28	2.09	31.03
1964	725.98	201.23	35.40	36.02	0.68	24.16
1965	948.61	275.78	27.00	21.07	1.63	38.37*
1966	758.23	310.13	31.30	46.24	1.82	48.16
1967	721.71	416.67	37.91	55.33	0.74	36.95
1968-69	432.04	304.77	33.78	64.54	1.68	63.79
1969-70 (up to January) ..	475.96	408.55	20.09	27.22	2.14	27.79

* Includes value of parts and accessories of sound recorders, etc., for the period April-December, for which separate figures are not available.

TABLE 55
FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNED BY INDIAN FILMS

(in thousands of rupees)

Territory	1968		Total	January-September 1969		Total
	Outright Sale	Rental		Outright Sale	Rental	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Sterling Area</i>						
Aden	97	1,93	2,90	1,83	1,26	3,09
Australia	63	1	64	1	1	2
Algeria	61	—	61	—	—	—
Bahrain	1,169	10	1,179	1,898	—	1,898
Guyana	—	—	—	84	—	84
Burma	2,86	—	2,86	44	—	44
West Indies	1,253	2	1255	82	—	82
Ceylon	2,697	3	2,700	1,449	4	1,453
Doha	2,26	—	2,26	3,04	—	3,04
Dubai	9,29	10	9,39	1,332	—	1,332
Fiji	4,05	20	4,25	4,49	21	4,70
Ghana	28	—	28	27	—	27
Hongkong	7,07	3,53	1,060	7,38	4	7,42
Irish Republic	1	—	1	3	—	3
Jordan	7,75	—	7,75	3,40	—	3,40
Kenya	2,005	—	2,005	1,366	72	1,438
Kuwait	1,71	—	1,71	24	—	24
Libya	—	—	—	11	—	11
Mauritius	9,20	—	9,20	7,98	55	8,53
Malawi	9	—	9	—	—	—
Malaysia	8,28	—	8,28	60	—	60
New Zealand	1	—	1	3	5	8
Nigeria	91	21	112	50	6	56
Persian Gulf	32	—	32	41	—	41
Sierra Leone	77	—	77	48	—	48
Singapore	2,419	4,15	2,834	1,411	3,92	1,803
South Africa	8	—	8	—	—	—
Tanzania	2,37	—	2,37	9,13	—	913
Trinidad & Tobago	—	—	—	1,056	—	1,056
Uganda	5,06	—	5,06	4,88	—	4,88
U. K.	6,559	7,18	7,277	6,132	2,52	6,384
<i>Non-Sterling Area</i>						
Afghanistan	2,56	1,04	3,60	3,28	—	3,28
Belgium	—	—	—	11	—	11
Canada	11	1	12	67	—	67
Cambodia	18	—	18	20	—	20
Dutch West Indies	8	—	8	—	—	—
Denmark	—	—	—	4	—	4
Ethiopia	4	—	4	—	—	—
France	2	—	2	—	1	1
Greece	2	—	2	—	—	—
Germany (East)	12	23	35	44	—	44
Germany (West)	10	—	10	—	—	—
Indonesia	1,08	—	1,08	4,07	—	4,07
Iran	2,151	—	2,151	8,22	54	8,76
Iraq	4,57	—	4,57	1,26	—	1,26
Israel	4,93	—	4,93	2,85	—	2,85
Italy	1	—	1	1	—	1
Japan	1	—	1	3	3	6
Lebanon	1,011	—	1,011	8,52	18	8,70

TABLE 55 (concl'd.)

(in thousands of rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Morocco	3,10	10	3,20	2,50	—	2,50
National State of Vietnam	1,08	—	1,08	18	—	18
Poland	—	—	—	40	—	40
Republic of Vietnam	5	—	5	—	—	—
Somalia Republic ..	9	—	9	—	—	—
Spain	18	—	18	25	—	25
Sudan	1,63	—	1,63	2,29	—	2,29
South Korea	—	—	—	5	—	5
Syrian Arab Republic	1	—	1	36	—	36
Thailand	1,519	—	1,519	7,59	25	7,84
Turkey	51	—	51	3,93	—	3,93
U. A. R.	56	—	56	52	—	52
U. S. A.	8,82	36	9,18	2,38	23	2,61
U. S. S. R.	5,80	—	5,80	3,10	—	3,10
TOTAL (including others)	30,808	1,920	32,728	24,660	1,062	25,722

PUBLICATIONS

National Bibliography

Under the Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act, 1954, one copy of each book published in India is received by the National Library, Calcutta. This has enabled the Indian National Bibliography Unit of the Central Reference Library, Calcutta to compile and publish in Roman Script the Indian National Bibliography which started publication as a quarterly from October 1957 and changed into a monthly since January 1964. The monthly issues are cumulated annually and published. The first annual volume is for 1958 and the latest is that of 1964. The Bibliography and Annual consists of two parts, each divided into two sections, classified and alphabetical. The first part deals with general publications and the second with government publications, including those of quasi-Government bodies. Since 1958, the Unit has also been compiling separate language bibliographies in different Indian languages, which are being published by State Governments concerned.

Gazetteers

As part of the general educational development under the Second Five-Year Plan, the Government of India took up the work of revising the Gazetteers of India in 1958. State Governments were also given financial assistance for the revision of District Gazetteers. The quantum of Central assistance has now been raised from 40 per cent to cent per cent, subject to a maximum of Rs. 60,000 for each District Gazetteer. The first volume of the Gazetteer of India—Country and People—which was printed in 1965 is being reprinted. Some of the chapters are being published separately in the form of booklets. Two of such booklets, namely, "Physiography of India" and "People of India" have since been printed.

Volume II of the Gazetteer of India—History and Culture—is expected to be cut by the end of 1970. Work on Volume III—Economic Structure and Activities—is under way. The revision of District Gazetteers has been

taken up by all the State Governments and Union Territories. So far 158 Gazetteers have been completed, of which 142 have been approved for publication. Eighty-one Volumes have already been published and the rest are in the Press.

The compilation of the Gazetteer of Bhutan has been taken up with the concurrence of the Ministry of External Affairs and the Royal Government of Bhutan. The work is likely to be completed by 1971.

Compilation of "Who's Who of Indian Martyrs" has been taken up by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs. The first volume containing brief sketches of the martyrs who were hanged or killed during the country's struggle for freedom from 1857 to 1947 was published in 1969 to synchronise with the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations. Volume II will include the life-sketches of all those patriots who were hanged or killed in the struggle for liberation of the French and Portuguese possessions in India and also those in the former Princely States. Work on this volume has already been taken up and it is expected to be sent to the Press by the end of 1970.

A "Who's Who of Freedom Fighters" has already been completed in some States and efforts are being made to complete it in remaining ones. Uttar Pradesh, Pondicherry and Tripura have published some of the volumes.

A new scheme, namely, "The Cultural Heritage Scheme" has been taken in hand. Under this, it is proposed to publish 27 volumes—one volume for each State and Union Territory. In addition to emphasising the various aspects of the culture of each State, these volumes will also highlight the contribution of each State to the composite Indian culture.

Copyright

The Copyright Act, 1957 (14 of 1957), which amended and consolidated all previous laws on the subject, came into force from January 21, 1958. It provides for the establishment of a Copyright Board for adjudication on certain matters specified in the Act. The Government of India also ratified the Universal Copyright Convention and it came into force in respect of India from January 21, 1958. Until February 28, 1969 the copyright in 8,749 works, comprising 4,653 literary works, 4,086 artistic works and 10 cinematograph films was registered by the Copyright Office. The Government have also extended the operation of the 1957 Act to the works of more than 52 foreign countries.

India is a signatory to the Berne Convention on Copyright as revised at Brussels in 1948. At a Diplomatic Conference held at Stockholm, the Berne Convention was revised further but it has yet to be adopted by most of the countries, including India.

Publications Division

The Publications Division in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is one of India's leading publishing houses in the country. It is responsible for the preparation, production, distribution and sale of books of general interest, popular pamphlets, pictorial albums, journals, etc. providing authentic information about the country's cultural heritage, activities of the interest. Publications are brought out in English, Hindi, and all the major Indian languages.

The Division acts as the centralized publishing agency of the Union Government for publications of a non-technical nature. It also brings out a variety of useful and interesting publications about India.

The Division publishes 12 journals. "Yojana", a journal devoted to the Plan, is now being brought out in English, Hindi, Assamese, Bengali and Tamil. Other journals covering primarily developmental activities are "Kurukshestra" (English and Hindi) and "Bhagirath". Some other important journals are "Indian and Foreign Review", "Ajkal" (Hindi and Urdu) and "Bal Bharati" (Hindi).

During 1969, the Division released 184 books and pamphlets in various languages and sold about 12.59 lakh assorted copies of various books, magazines and pamphlets. It also distributed free nearly 18.66 lakh copies, including publications connected with the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations.

The Directorates of Information and Public Relations in the States perform a similar role in regard to publications of interest to their regions.

ADVERTISING AND VISUAL PUBLICITY

Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity

The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity functions as the central organisation of the Government of India for popularisation and promotion of the activities of the State among the people through advertising and visual media of mass communication. It is responsible for the planning, designing and production of publicity material on behalf of the various Ministries and Departments (excepting Railways) and a number of autonomous bodies under Government. In terms of media and techniques, the Directorate utilises display and classified press advertisements, printed publicity in the form of brochures, booklets, folders, posters, etc., and outdoor publicity media like cinema slides, metal tablets, hoardings, as well as exhibitions. Publicity materials are produced in English, Hindi and 11 regional languages and distributed in bulk by direct mailing from the headquarters and regional distribution centres in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. Some of the important national campaigns handled by the Directorate in 1969 were Gandhi Centenary, Jallianwala Bagh Day, Guru Nanak Quincentenary, the International Film Festival and Nationalisation of Banks.

The Exhibition Division at headquarters and its 31 field units along with the mobile vans organised 742 exhibitions during 1969-70. These included exhibitions on different themes such as "Our India", "Family Planning", "Science in Everyday Life", and "Glimpses of India", etc. About one crore visitors saw the exhibitions during the year.

The Directorate produced about 238 booklets, brochures, broadsheets, etc. with a strike order of about 35 crores at a cost of Rs. 36 lakhs in 1969.

During 1969, the Directorate also brought out printed literature to project the 'New' India in its proper perspective to readers abroad. A small booklet "India Today" was produced giving briefly the salient indicators of progress in various sectors.

The Directorates of Information and Public Relations in the States perform similar functions in regard to advertising and visual publicity within their jurisdiction.

Advertising Council of India

Founded in 1959 by the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society, the Indian Language Newspapers Association, the Indian Society of Advertisers, the Advertising Agencies' Association of India and the Master Printers, the Advertising Council of India is an advisory and consultative body. Apart from evolving an ethical code for the conduct of advertising in the country and supervising the observance of this code, the Council concerns itself with problems of education in advertising and with public service advertising.

FIELD PUBLICITY

Direct mass communication is undertaken by the Directorate of Field Publicity through its 17 regional offices and 166 field publicity units stationed in various parts of the country in collaboration with other official agencies functioning in the field and the State Governments. Publicity programmes, through which information on Government plans and policies is disseminated to the public, include public meetings, group discussions, seminars, symposia, debates and discussions in Universities and Colleges, exhibition of documentary films and newsreels. Traditional media, like song, drama, Harikatha, Burrakatha, Kavigan, Bhajan, Kirtan, Mushaira, etc., are also used. All these programmes are organised in co-operation with non-official organisations working for social and economic welfare.

In the border areas, special publicity programmes are arranged with the aim of informing the people in these areas about the country's progress in the field of economic development with special reference to the borders and promoting unity and integration amongst the people. People's reactions to Government's policies and programmes are also communicated to the Government through Public Reaction Reports.

Publicity for family planning is an integral part of field activities, in which all the units take part regularly to spread the message of the small family and motivate married couples to adopt one of the accepted methods for planned parenthood. Thirty of the 166 units are specially reserved for family planning publicity. Programmes are always organised in co-ordination with the Central and State Government agencies, as well as non-official organisations.

In 1969 the field publicity units of the Directorate visited 28,489 places all over the country, organised 27,353 public meetings, held 35,021 group discussions, arranged 34,216 film shows, and 8,373 song and drama programmes.

From April 1, 1969 the Directorate has taken over from the Press Information Bureau the management of Information Centres at New Delhi, Srinagar and Jullundur. Plans have been drawn up for setting up more such Centres besides making the existing ones more effective and attractive to visitors.

The display of wall newspaper in Delhi started by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for projecting news about agriculture, defence, family planning and progress of development plans, etc., has been entrusted to the Field Publicity Organisation. The Delhi unit of D.F.P. arranged its display at prominent places in the capital and its surrounding rural areas.

SONG AND DRAMA

The Song and Drama Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting was set up in 1954 for utilising the traditional five media for mass communication.

It presents special drama programmes through the agency mostly of the Directorate of Field Publicity. Special emphasis is laid on important subjects such as national integration and solidarity, small savings, family planning and special publicity in border areas. It also arranges performances for the entertainment of troops and visiting foreign dignitaries.

During 1969 the Division organised 6,043 performances of various types such as ballet, drama, poetic symposia, folk recital, puppet shows, composite programmes, etc., through the Field Publicity Directorate, and directly 151 drama performances and 275 puppet shows.

RESEARCH AND REFERENCE

The Research and Reference Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is responsible for undertaking a continuous study of signi-

ficant trends in the field of mass communication, particularly the Press and Film industry. During 1969-70, the Division issued 11 bulletins on Press and 8 on films. The Division also prepares 'INDIA—A Reference Annual' for home as well as foreign consumption and provides background information on selected items of current and abiding interest.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MASS COMMUNICATION

The Institute was set up on August 17, 1965 for advanced study in mass communication with responsibilities for training, research and development of mass communication media in the country. It is registered under the Societies Registration Act and its management vests in an executive council with the Minister of Information and Broadcasting as Chairman. Among the important functions of the Institute are (i) to provide basic training to fresh entrants to the Central Information Service in communication techniques and training to in-service information personnel; (ii) to arrange seminars on problems of mass communication in collaboration with universities, educational and research institutions as well as with trade and industry; and (iii) to undertake research in order to collect essential data about the country upon which the Institute's teaching programme could be based. So far, it has trained 604 trainees, including 26 foreign trainees. During 1969-70, the institute organised three regular courses, eight special courses and two seminars in network analysis for senior personnel of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and its media units.

Recently the training activities of the Institute have been diversified. In addition to four courses organised for regular information personnel, the Institute now arranges courses in communication for nation-building activities.

COMMITTEE ON MASS MEDIA FOR NATIONAL INTEGRATION

In pursuance of the recommendation of the Committee on Educational Aspects and Mass Media, as adopted by the National Integration Council at its meeting in Srinagar in June 1968, the Government of India set up a Committee of Experts with the Minister of Information & Broadcasting and Communications as Chairman to deal with matters relating to Mass Media. A plan of publicity for National integration has been drawn up and its implementation by various media units of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry is under progress.

CHAPTER XII

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

India is rich in natural resources and man-power. Her human and material resources are capable of fuller exploitation and more intensive utilisation. The Indian economy is still predominantly agricultural; about half of the country's national income is derived from agriculture and allied activities which absorb nearly three-fourths of its working force. Since Independence the aim has been to accelerate the pace of industrial development, increase agricultural productivity and achieve all-round progress under the national plans.

NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES

Table 56 gives the revised series of estimates of national and per capita incomes in selected years since 1960-61, at current and 1960-61 prices, as compiled by the Central Statistical Organisation. According to this computation, there was an increase of 2.2 per cent in the net national income in 1968-69 compared to the preceding year at 1960-61 prices.

TABLE 56

NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES

Item	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67*	1967-68*	1968-69*
Net national product (Rs. crores)					
at current prices	13,294	20,621	23,624	28,356	28,583
at 1960-61 prices	13,294	15,021	15,123	16,586	16,943
Per capita net product (Rs.)**					
at current prices	306.4	421.2	470.8	551.4	542.3
at 1960-61 prices	306.4	306.8	301.4	322.5	321.4
Index number of net national product with 1960-61 as base					
at current prices	100.0	155.1	177.7	213.3	215.0
at 1960-61 prices	100.0	113.0	113.8	124.8	127.4
Index number of per capita net national product with 1960-61 as base					
at current prices	100.0	137.5	153.7	180.0	177.0
at 1960-61 prices	100.0	100.1	98.4	105.3	104.9

Per capita income during 1968-69 at 1960-61 prices decreased by 0.3 per cent over the corresponding figure for the preceding year as compared to the 7 per cent increase during 1967-68.

Table 57 gives the national product and some related aggregates at current prices for selected years since 1960-61.

*provisional

**The implicit estimates of population exclude the population of (i) Dadra and Nagar Haveli (ii) Goa, Daman & Diu and (iii) Pondicherry in 1960-61 and of (ii) and (iii) in 1961-62.

TABLE 57

NATIONAL PRODUCT AND SOME OTHER RELATED AGGREGATES
(at current prices)

Item	(in crores of rupees)			
	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67*	1967-68*
Net domestic product at factor cost	13,366	20,786	23,872	28,615
Net factor income from abroad	(—)72	(—)165	(—)248	(—)259
Net national product at factor cost	13,294	20,621	23,624	28,356
Indirect taxes less subsidies	947	2,082	2,182	2,354
Net national product at market prices	14,241	22,703	25,806	30,710
Allowances for depreciation	735	1,218	1,393	1,540
Gross national product at market prices	14,976	23,921	27,199	32,250
Gross national product at factor cost	14,029	21,839	25,017	29,896
Net domestic product at factor cost	13,366	20,786	23,872	28,615
Less income from domestic product accruing to government	187	345	334	337
Income from domestic product accruing to private sector	13,179	20,441	23,538	28,278
National debt interest	59	175	196	204
Net factor income from abroad	(—)72	(—)165	(—)248	(—)259
Transfer payments	166	266	311	358
Other current transfers from the rest of the world, net	28	72	87	104
Private income	13,360	20,789	23,884	28,685

TABLE 58

NATIONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN
(Revised Series)

Industry	(in crores of rupees)				
	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67*	1967-68*	1968-69*
Agriculture	6,570	9,523	11,323	14,665	13,916
Forestry and logging	174	298	383	417	449
Fishing	77	124	137	153	166
Sub-Total	6,821	9,945	11,843	15,235	14,531
Mining and quarrying	144	234	252	291	318
Large-scale manufacturing	1,071	1,839	1,954	2,067	2,243
Small-scale manufacturing	785	1,225	1,324	1,458	1,560
Construction	620	942	1,016	1,098	1,169
Electricity, gas and water supply	68	144	175	202	245
Sub-Total	2,688	4,384	4,721	5,116	5,535
Transport & Communication	569	930	1,033	1,148	1,323
Railways	252	400	426	413	469
Communication	63	113	132	143	175
Transport by other means	254	417	475	592	679
Trade, storage, hotels and restaurants	1,301	2,235	2,659	3,129	3,122
Sub-total	1,870	3,165	3,692	4,277	4,445
Banking and insurance	158	341	364	385	432
Real estate and ownership of dwellings	386	596	615	638	671
Public administration and defence	538	989	1,099	1,249	1,367
Other services	905	1,366	1,538	1,715	1,860
Sub-Total	1,987	3,292	3,616	3,987	4,330
Total: net domestic product	13,366	20,786	23,872	28,615	28,841

*Provisional.

Table 59 gives the share of public and private sectors in domestic product at current prices.

TABLE 59
SHARE OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR IN DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Item	(at current prices)		(in crores of rupees)	
	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67*	1967-68*
Gross domestic product	14,101	22,004	25,265	30,155
Gross product of public sector ..	1,534	2,957	3,324	3,766
Government administration ..	735	1,367	1,546	1,784
Departmental enterprises ..	586	973	1,047	1,114
Non-departmental enterprises ..	213	617	731	868
Gross product of private sector ..	12,567	19,047	21,941	26,389
Net domestic product	13,366	20,786	23,872	28,615
Net product of public sector ..	1,419	2,740	3,063	3,440
Government administration ..	735	1,367	1,546	1,784
Departmental enterprises ..	522	890	959	1,001
Non-departmental enterprises ..	162	483	558	655
Net product of private sector ..	11,947	18,046	20,809	25,175

The share of Government in national expenditure is shown in Table 60.

TABLE 60
GOVERNMENT SHARE IN NATIONAL EXPENDITURE

Year	(in crores of rupees)			
	Govern- ment admin- istration (consump- tion expen- diture)	Administrative depart- ments and departmental enterprises— capital expenditure		Net Na- tional Ex- penditure at market prices
		Gross fixed capital formation	Increase in inventories and net purchase of assets	
1960-61	1,086	716	—47	14,241
1965-66	2,296	1,257	—60	22,703
1966-67*	2,496	1,223	—140	25,806
1967-68*	2,776	1,308	—64	30,710

Table 61 gives the conventional (as distinguished from the "Revised Series") estimates of net national and per capita incomes at current and constant (1948-49) prices for selected years since 1948-49.

TABLE 61
CONVENTIONAL ESTIMATES OF NET NATIONAL INCOME

Year	National Income (Rs. crores)		per capita income (Rs.)		Index Number of National Income (1948-49=100)		Index Number of per capita Income (1948-49=100)	
	at current prices	at 1948-49 prices	at cur- rent prices	at 1948- 49 prices	at cur- rent prices	at 1948- 49 prices	at cur- rent prices	at 1948- 49 prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1948-49	8,650	8,650	249.6	249.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1950-51	9,530	8,850	266.5	247.5	110.2	102.3	106.8	99.2
1955-56	9,980	10,480	255.0	267.8	115.4	121.2	102.2	107.3
1960-61	14,150	12,730	326.0	293.3	163.6	147.2	130.6	117.5
1965-66*	20,590	14,640	423.9	301.4	238.0	169.2	169.8	120.8
1966-67*	23,600	15,050	474.8	302.8	272.8	174.0	190.2	121.3
1967-68*	27,590	16,520	541.8	324.4	319.0	191.0	217.1	130.0

*Provisional.

SOURCE : Central Statistical Organisation .

ESTIMATES OF SAVINGS

The Planning Commission has estimated that domestic savings in 1967-68 amounted to nearly Rs. 2,200 crores or about 8 per cent of the national income. The ratio of net domestic savings to national income was 6.1 for the household sector, 1.1 for corporations, and for public savings sector it was 0.8. The estimates of the household savings are based on a marginal savings rate on disposable income of 12 per cent—the rate observed in the past. Similarly, savings in the corporate sector are also based on the marginal savings rate observed in past.

EMPLOYMENT

A continuous and comparable series on the level of unemployment in the country is not yet available. However, employment exchange statistics give an idea of the level of unemployment; the number on the live registers of the exchanges is a measure of the job seekers. But employment exchange statistics cover mainly urban areas; registration with the employment exchanges being voluntary, only a portion of the unemployed register themselves with the exchanges; some of the registrants are already employed but have registered for seeking better employment. The following table gives the occupational distribution of the applicants on the live register of the employment exchanges :

TABLE 62
APPLICANTS ON THE LIVE REGISTER OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES
(by Occupational Groups)

Occupational Group	Number on 31-12-69	Percentage to the total
Professional, technical and related workers	2,87,619	8.4
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	6,773	0.2
Clerical, sales and related workers	1,51,816	4.4
Agricultural dairy and related workers	14,276	0.1
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	4,342	0.4
Workers in transport and communication occupation	91,089	2.7
Craftsmen and production process workers	2,30,048	6.7
Service workers (e.g. cooks, chowkidar, sweeper etc.)	1,21,803	3.6
Labourers with work experience not elsewhere classified	1,13,040	3.3
Persons without professional or vocational training or previous work experience—Total	24,03,079	70.2
of whom		
(a) below Matric (including illiterates)	12,38,113	36.2
(b) Matriculates and above but below graduates	10,10,989	29.5
(c) Graduates and above	1,53,977	4.5
GRAND TOTAL	34,23,885	100.0

Employment and Unemployment in Rural Areas

The National Sample Survey attempted an assessment of employment and unemployment in rural areas in its sixteenth round from July 1960 to June 1961. Its report (No. 114) published in 1967 reveals that the working force in rural India constitutes 41.88 per cent of the total population of whom gainfully employed form 40.26 per cent while persons unemployed but available for work constitute 1.62 per cent. A large segment of the working population (72.68 per cent) work for all the seven days in the

week. Among males and females separately the proportion is 73.07 per cent and 71.82 per cent, respectively. However, persons working for four days or less and up to one day form 11.17 per cent of the total population. In agricultural enterprises the average number of days for which the work is carried on per week is slightly more than six whereas in non-agricultural enterprises, it is somewhat less than six. These averages do not reflect seasonal fluctuations, if there are any, because they are yearly averages. The following three Tables give the percentage distribution of rural population by activity, sex and the days at work.

TABLE 63

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY ACTIVITY AND SEX

Activity	Male	Female	All persons
Working population	54.23	25.92	40.26
Persons (not working) but available for work	1.44	1.80	1.62
Persons in labour force	55.67	27.72	41.88
Student	10.47	3.99	7.27
Houseworker	0.98	28.60	14.50
Too old & too young	29.83	35.29	32.53
Rentiers & Pensioners	0.18	0.39	0.28
Others not in labour force,	2.83	3.55	3.14
Persons not in labour force	44.09	71.82	57.77
Not recorded	0.24	0.46	0.35
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 64

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING POPULATION
BY INDUSTRY-GROUP AND SEX

Industry-Group	Male	Female	All persons
Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	80.32	86.25	82.21
Mining and quarrying	0.65	0.35	0.56
Manufacturing	6.50	6.49	6.40
Construction	1.67	0.75	1.38
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	0.11	0.16	0.12
Trade and commerce	3.87	1.66	3.16
Transport, storage and communication	1.38	0.46	1.10
Services	5.03	3.74	4.62
Activity not adequately specified	0.43	0.41	0.42
Not recorded	0.04	0.03	0.03
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 65

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS AT WORK DURING THE WEEK
BY ENTERPRISE/SERVICE AND SEX

Enterprise/service	Average 'days at work'		
	Male	Female	All persons
Agriculture	6.42	6.20	6.34
Livestock	6.79	6.86	6.82
Construction	5.59	5.35	5.55
Weaving	6.28	6.32	6.30
Blacksmithy	5.86	6.28	5.88
Goldsmithy	5.82	6.68	6.26
Carpentry	5.95	6.86	6.08
Cobblery	6.23	6.24	6.23
Pottery	5.95	6.06	6.16
Trading	5.95	5.91	5.94
Other non-agricultural enterprises	6.37	6.37	6.37
Domestic services	6.06	6.06	6.06
Other services	6.06	6.06	6.06
TOTAL	6.37	6.25	6.33

Land Holdings—Rural Sector

According to the pooled results* of the survey on land holdings carried out in the sixteenth and seventeenth rounds of the National Sample Survey (NSS)** in respect to the FAO programme of World Agricultural Census, the estimated number of rural operational holdings in the country was about 4.982 crores covering an estimated total area of about 32.73 crore acres. The average size of an operational holding at all-India level worked out at 6.57 acres made up of 5.74 fragments (parcels of land) on the average. The estimated number of operational holdings and area operated by size class of operational holdings at all-India level is presented in Table 66. It will be seen that 18 per cent of the holdings, each below one acre, had only 1 per cent of the total operated area; 44 per cent of the holdings of 1 to 5 acres in area accounted for 18 per cent of the area operated, whereas 3 per cent of the holdings were above 30 acres and had 25 per cent of the total area operated.

Table 67 gives the data State-wise. The average size of an operational holding showed considerable variation from State to State, ranging from 1.9 acres in Kerala to 13.8 acres in Rajasthan.

The all-India percentages of area owned and self-operated and area leased in were 88.4 and 11.6, respectively. Nearly 95 per cent of the holdings owned land and about 75 per cent of holdings were completely owner-operated.

About 41 per cent of the total area leased in (4.74 per cent of the total area operated) was held on contract to pay proportionate share of the produce. Another 23 per cent (2.67 per cent of the total area operated) was leased in for a fixed amount of money and about 11 per cent (1.29 per cent of the total area operated) for a fixed quantity of the produce.

The survey revealed that, on an average, 100 households owned about 245 cattle and 69 buffaloes (male, female and young stock). The number of wooden ploughs, iron plough and carts possessed per 1,000 households was estimated at 714, 44 and 200, respectively. Tractors, pumping sets, oil crushers and cane crushers (power operated and others) were reported as 4,83,30 and 91 per 10,000 households.

TABLE 66
OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS AND AREA OPERATED BY SIZE
(ALL-INDIA)

S. No.	Size class of operational holdings (acres)	Estimated No. of operational holdings ('000)	Estimated area operated ('000 acres)
1.	Up to 0.49	48,40 (9.71)	11,55 (0.35)
2.	0.50—0.99	42,56 (8.54)	30,85 (0.94)
3.	1.00—2.49	1,07,71 (21.62)	1,78,82 (5.49)
4.	2.50—4.99	1,11,82 (22.44)	4,00,81 (12.25)
5.	5.00—7.49	61,55 (12.35)	3,70,14 (11.31)
6.	7.50—9.99	34,78 (6.98)	2,95,09 (9.02)
7.	10.00—12.49	24,47 (4.91)	2,65,52 (8.11)
8.	12.50—14.99	14,35 (2.88)	1,93,47 (5.91)
9.	15.00—19.99	18,46 (3.71)	3,10,83 (9.50)
10.	20.00—24.99	11,10 (2.23)	2,42,77 (7.42)
11.	25.00—29.99	6,62 (1.33)	1,77,21 (5.41)
12.	30.00—49.99	11,20 (2.25)	4,09,56 (12.51)
13.	50.00 and above	5,22 (1.05)	3,89,15 (12.89)
	All sizes	4,98,24	32,72,77
	Average size	6.57 (acres)	

*Presented in NSS printed report Nos. 113 and 114 and draft report No. 176.

**For a summary of the results, see 'India 1967' p. 152.

NOTE: Figures in brackets represent the percentages to the total.

About 10 per cent of the operational holdings reported use of chemical fertilizers and 69 per cent reported other manures only. About 45 per cent of the operational holdings had irrigation facilities.

Out of a total estimated number of about 7.10 crore rural households possessing operational holdings, 36 per cent held less than 0.5 acre of land.

TABLE 67
OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS, AREA OPERATED AND AVERAGE SIZE
(STATE-WISE)

S. No.	State	Estimated number of operational holdings ('000)	Estimated area operated ('000 acres)	Average size of an operational holding (acres)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37,90	2,60,82	6.88
2.	Assam	12,97	50,28	3.88
3.	Bihar	63,24	2,45,29	3.88
4.	Gujarat	18,66	2,14,10	11.47
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	4,85	17,87	3.68
6.	Kerala	18,96	36,13	1.91
7.	Madhya Pradesh	43,39	4,31,04	9.93
8.	Maharashtra	33,54	4,09,84	12.22
9.	Mysore	23,84	2,36,20	9.89
10.	Orissa	24,77	1,17,84	4.76
11.	Punjab (Composite)	15,64	1,62,83	10.41
12.	Rajasthan	25,07	3,44,82	13.75
13.	Tamil Nadu	33,99	1,28,48	3.78
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1,06,08	4,79,79	4.52
15.	West Bengal	32,32	1,24,83	3.86
16.	Union Territories	3,01	12,62	4.19

National Sample Survey

The National Sample Survey (NSS) was instituted in 1950 to conduct sampling enquiries for collecting socio-economic data on a country-wide basis. It has since developed as a central focal agency for collection and independent checking of data required for purposes of central planning and national income estimation through sample surveys. The NSS now offers an established source of statistical information on many important subjects, which is useful to the Government as well as research workers in connection with planning and national development.

The programme of data collection by the NSS is done by rounds of survey. Twentythree rounds of NSS have been carried out so far and the 24th round is in progress. The enquiries taken up in each round have included continuing types of surveys as well as *ad-hoc* surveys on items of current interest. The surveys for estimating area and production of important cereal crops, annual survey of industries and household socio-economic enquiries on expenditure on domestic consumption, housing condition, population and urban labour force form the major enquiries which have continued from round to round. These provide comparable data over a period of time and enable assessment of prevailing trends and patterns and computation of future demands or requirements. The surveys of current interest are intended to furnish data on subjects of topical importance on which information is required urgently by Government or other organisations for specific purposes. These include surveys of land holdings, agricultural labour enquiry, small-scale manufacture, number of physically handicapped persons, of earning in professions and liberal arts, number of *pucca* houses constructed, farming practices, family budget enquiries and numerous other surveys.

A major objective of NSS has been to provide data needed for filling up gaps in information required for national income estimation by the Central

Statistical Organisation. The data on quantity and value of consumption of many items of goods and services, inputs and outputs in industry and data on capital formation, household enterprises, earnings from professions and liberal arts, prices of goods and services, etc. have been important source material in estimating the gross domestic product.

Some surveys which have continued over a number of NSS rounds pertain to subjects in which the NSS data serve as a cross check on statistics built up through the existing statistical system in the country. For instance, the NSS estimate of population made in the 14th round revealed serious underestimation in the population projections assumed earlier in the Second Plan. The population estimates for the Third Plan were based on NSS data and were subsequently corroborated by the results of the 1961 census. The surveys on land utilisation and crop yield have furnished an independent series of estimates of annual production of important cereal crops, which has served to spotlight the need for effective steps to improve the official crop statistics.

Expenditure Level

According to the results of the 19th round (July 1964-June 1965) of the National Sample Survey presented in NSS draft reports No. 208 and 213, the annual consumer expenditure per person in rural and urban areas of India and in the four big cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras taken together was estimated at Rs. 322, 438 and 710, respectively. The quantity of consumption of total cereals in rural, urban and city areas per person per year stood at about 202, 143 and 122 kilograms, respectively. The quantity of consumption of rice, wheat, jowar, bajra and maize taken together accounted for about 88 per cent of total cereal consumption in rural areas and 97 per cent in urban areas and 100 per cent in city areas. Table 68 shows the pattern of consumer expenditure by broad items of consumption, separately for rural, urban and city areas.

TABLE 68
CONSUMER EXPENDITURE PER PERSON FOR 30 DAYS BY ITEMS
OF CONSUMPTION

S. No.	Items	Consumer expenditure (in rupees) per person for 30 days		
		Rural	Urban	City
1.	Cereals	11.18	8.53	7.27
2.	Cereals and gram	11.45	8.63	7.33
3.	Cereals, gram and cereals substitute	11.61	8.67	7.36
4.	Pulses and products	1.26	1.33	1.44
5.	Milk and milk products	1.78	3.26	5.48
6.	Edible oil	0.84	1.45	2.21
7.	Meat, egg and fish	0.67	1.20	2.54
8.	Vegetables, fruits and nuts	1.03	1.97	3.90
9.	Sugar, salt and spices	1.51	1.95	2.45
10.	Beverage and refreshments	0.59	2.85	6.97
11.	All food items	19.29	22.68	32.35
12.	Pan, tobacco and intoxicants	0.79	1.02	1.70
13.	Clothing	1.91	2.08	2.83
14.	Fuel and light	1.60	2.12	2.74
15.	Miscellaneous goods	2.33	7.38	17.34
16.	Durable goods	0.52	0.75	1.29
17.	All non-food items	7.15	13.35	25.99
18.	Total consumer expenditure	26.44	36.03	58.34
19.	No. of sample households	14,974	9,943	1,582
20.	Average household size	5.17	4.65	3.96

TABLE 69
INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base : 1961-62=100)

Year/Month

Item	Weight	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	Feb. 1970	Mar. 1970
<i>Food Articles</i>							
Total ..	(41.3)	171.1	207.8	196.9	196.5	196.7	199.3
Food grains ..	14.8	182.9	228.4	201.0	207.3	210.3	213.7
Liquor and Tobacco ..	(2.5)	134.1	152.0	192.5	195.0	184.8	189.4
<i>Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants</i>							
	(6.1)	134.5	142.0	148.6	155.1	156.0	159.4
<i>Industrial Raw Materials</i>							
Total ..	(12.1)	158.4	156.4	157.3	180.1	184.6	187.6
Fibres ..	4.1	129.2	127.0	149.3	155.5	159.1	160.3
Oilseeds ..	5.2	194.7	186.4	165.2	208.5	215.6	221.0
Minerals ..	0.4	127.7	133.1	135.1	138.1	140.8	140.9
Others ..	2.4	133.6	145.0	156.9	161.6	166.6	168.3
Chemicals ..	0.7	144.1	157.4	169.1	183.3	186.8	188.0
<i>Machinery and Transport Equipment</i>							
	7.9	126.5	131.9	132.6	136.3	139.4	139.7
<i>Manufacturers</i>							
Total ..	(29.4)	127.5	131.1	134.4	143.5	147.9	148.9
Intermediate Products ..	5.7	140.0	146.7	145.4	160.1	171.6	174.5
Finished products ..	23.7	124.4	127.3	131.8	139.5	142.1	142.7
All Commodities ..	(100.0)	149.9	167.3	165.4	171.5	173.6	175.6

SOURCE : Office of the economic Adviser
to the Government of India.

Consumer Prices

The all-India working class consumer price index on base 1949 = 100 has been replaced by a new series of consumer price index numbers for industrial workers on base 1960 = 100, with effect from August 1968. Table 70 shows the consumer price index numbers for industrial workers for the period 1966-67 to 1968-69 and for calendar year 1969. Whereas the 1949 series was based on the indices for 27 different centres, the new series is based on indices for 50 centres of industrial activity including some in the plantation and mining sectors. Figures for the new series (for the earlier years) has been obtained from 1949 series by using the linking factor of 1.2154 for the general index. This linking factor has been derived by dividing the average working class consumer price index (1949 = 100) for the period August 1967—July 1968 by the corresponding average index for the new series.

During 1969 the all-India general index showed a rise of 1 point from that of the previous year 1968-69 whereas the all-India food index declined by 1 point.

TABLE 70
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

(Base 1960=100)

Year/Month	Bom- bay	Ahmed- abad	Cal- cutta	Madras*	Kanpur	Delhi	All-India	
							All items	Food
1966-67	147	148	148	207	153	152	157	171
1967-68	162	168	163	217	174	172	175	197
1968-69	167	165	170	216	174	178	174	191
1969	174	167	171	224	179	182	175	190
Jan. '70	175	170	170	240	184	186	177	192
Feb. '70	175	170	170	N.A.	184	187	177	192

Table 71 gives the index number of consumer prices for non-manual employees for the period 1966-67 to 1968-69 and for the calendar year 1969. The Index numbers for some recent months are also given.

TABLE 71

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR URBAN NON-MANUAL
EMPLOYEES**

(Base : 1960=100)

Year/Month				Bombay	Calcutta	Madras	Delhi/ New Delhi	All India
1966-67	..	..	..	142	139	147	142	146
1967-68	..	..	..	153	152	154	154	159
1968-69	..	..	..	156	156	154	162	161
1969 (Jan. to Dec.)	..	..	..	160	160	158	166	165
Sept. 1969	..	..	..	165	164	159	170	169
Oct. 1969	..	..	..	165	165	160	169	168
Nov. 1969	..	..	..	162	165	161	168	167
Dec. 1969	..	..	..	162	165	162	167	168

*Base : 1949=100.

N.A. : Not available.

Source : Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation.

NOTE : All-India index figures for the period prior to August 1968 have been obtained from 1949 series by using the following conversion factors:

General Index (conversion factor)—1.2154.

Food Index (conversion factor)—1.1574.

CHAPTER XIII

FINANCE

PUBLIC FINANCE

The power to raise and disburse public funds has been divided under the Constitution between the Centre and the States. There are thus more than one budget and more than one public treasury in the country. The sources of revenue for the Centre and the States are, by and large, mutually exclusive.

The Constitution provides that (i) no tax can be levied or collected except by the authority of law, (ii) no expenditure can be incurred from public funds except in the manner provided in the Constitution, and (iii) the executive authorities must spend public money only in the manner sanctioned by Parliament.

All receipts and disbursements of the Union Government are kept in two separate parts, namely, the Consolidated Fund and the Public Account. All revenues received, loans raised and money received by the Union Government in repayment of loans go together to form the Consolidated Fund of India. No money can be withdrawn from this Fund except under the authority of an Act of Parliament. All other receipts and disbursements, such as deposits, service funds, remittances, etc., go into the Public Account which is not subject to the vote of Parliament. To meet unforeseen needs, not provided in the Annual Appropriation Act, a Contingency Fund of India has also been established under Article 267 (i) of the Constitution.

The Constitution also provides for the establishment of a Consolidated Fund and a Public Account for each State. Similarly the States have Contingency Funds to meet unforeseen needs pending legislative authorisation.

The Railways, the largest nationalised undertaking, have their own funds and accounts and their budget is presented separately to Parliament. The appropriations and disbursements under the railway budget are subject to the same form of parliamentary and audit control as the other appropriations and disbursements.

Sources of Revenue

The main sources of Central revenue are customs duties, Central excise duties and the corporation and income taxes (excluding taxes on agricultural income). The revenue from the wealth tax and expenditure tax* also accrues to the Centre. Besides, the Railways and Posts and Telegraphs contribute to the general revenue of the Centre out of their net profits.

The main heads of revenue in the States are the taxes and duties levied by the State Governments, the share of taxes levied by the Central Government and grants received from the Centre. Land revenue, sales tax, State excise duties, registration and stamp duties and shares of income tax and Central excise duties constitute more than four-fifths of the tax revenue and more than half of the total revenue receipts of the States. Property taxes and octroi and terminal taxes are the mainstay of local finance.

Transfer of Resources from Centre to States

The devolution of resources from the Centre to the States is a salient feature of the system of federal finance in India. Apart from their share of taxes and duties, the State Governments receive statutory and other

*The expenditure tax has since been abolished.

grants as well as loans for various development schemes and rehabilitation purposes. The total amount of resources transferred to the States during the Second Plan period was more than double of that during the First Plan period. It was nearly doubled again during the Third Plan period and has been progressively increased in later years as shown in the following table :

TABLE 72
RESOURCES TRANSFERRED TO STATES

(in crores of rupees)

Period	Taxes and duties	Grants	Loans	Total
First Plan period	326.7	287.7	798.5	1,412.9
Second Plan period	711.1	746.0	1,410.8	2,867.9
Third Plan period	1,195.9	1,303.1	3,101.4	5,600.4
1966-67 (Accounts)	372.6	410.5	915.4	1,698.5
1967-68 (Accounts)	415.7	460.8	869.2	1,745.7
1968-69 (Accounts)	491.0	499.1	890.6	1,880.7
1969-70 (Revised)	621.7	534.3	1,031.9	2,187.9
1970-71 (Budget)	745.1	577.9	847.0	2,170.0

Details of taxes and duties transferred to the States are given in the following table :

TABLE 73
TAX REVENUE TRANSFERRED TO STATES

(in crores of rupees)

Period	Income tax	Union excise duties (basic)	Additional excise duties in lieu of sales tax	Tax on railway passenger fares	Estate duty	Total
First Plan period	278.2	46.1	—	—	2.4	326.7
Second Plan period	374.7	152.9	128.3	42.5	12.7	711.1
Third Plan period	555.5	398.9	215.9	—	25.6	1,195.9
1966-67 (Accounts)	137.1	184.4	46.5	—	4.6	372.6
1967-68 (Accounts)	174.5	202.3	32.3	—	6.6	415.7
1968-69 (Accounts)	194.5	240.8	50.2	—	5.5	491.0
1969-70 (Revised)	293.2	265.7	55.8	—	7.0	621.7
1970-71 (Budget)	349.2	329.2	59.5	—	7.2	745.1

Finance Commission

The fifth Finance Commission constituted on February 29, 1968, submitted its interim report on October 31, 1968 and the final Report on July 31, 1969. The States' share of taxes, duties and Central grants for the five year period 1969-70 to 1973-74, as recommended by the Commission and accepted by the Government of India, is given in Table 74.

Annual Financial Statement or Budget

An estimate of all anticipated revenue and expenditure of the Union Government for the ensuing financial year is laid before Parliament towards the end of February every year. This is known as the "Annual Financial Statement" or the "Budget". Apart from giving estimates of revenue and expenditure, this statement also contains (i) a review of the financial position of the preceding year, and (ii) proposals for financing capital expenditure.

The presentation of the Annual Financial Statement is followed by a general discussion in both Houses of Parliament. The estimates of expenditure, other than that charged, are then placed before the House of the

TABLE 74
STATES' SHARE OF CENTRAL TAXES, DUTIES AND GRANTS

State	Income tax*	Union excise duties**	Additional duties of excise		Estate duty	Grant in lieu of tax on railways passenger fares	Grants-in-aid under Article 275(1) (Substantive portion)						
			Income to be assured	Distribu- tion of balance			Total 5 years 1969-74	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	
States' share	75% percent	20% percent	Rs. lakh	percent	percent	percent	Rs. lakh	Rs. lakh	Rs. lakh	Rs. lakh	Rs. lakh	Rs. lakh	Rs. lakh
Distribution			235.24	8.13	8.37	8.56	6501	1554	1427	1300	1173	1047	
Andhra Pradesh	8.01	7.15	85.08	2.47	2.76	2.88	10197	2080	2060	2039	2019	1999	
Assam†	2.67	2.51	130.16	8.40	10.80	10.86	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bihar	9.99	13.81	323.45	6.33	4.80	6.91	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gujarat	5.13	4.17	65.49	1.70	1.76	2.46	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Haryana	1.73	1.49	—	††	0.83	0.01	7368	1681	1577	1474	1370	1266	
Jammu & Kashmir	0.79	1.12	—	††	3.93	1.78	4965	993	993	993	993	993	
Kerala	3.83	4.28	95.08	4.84	7.53	9.92	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Madhya Pradesh	7.09	8.48	155.17	6.34	9.20	9.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Maharashtra	11.34	7.93	637.77	13.89	5.48	3.83	1799	648	504	360	216	71	
Mysore	5.40	4.65	100.10	6.00	0.09	0.01	7795	1740	1649	1559	1469	1378	
Nagaland	0.08	0.08	—	††	2.59	4.76	10467	2451	2272	2094	1914	1736	
Orissa	3.75	4.72	85.10	3.13	4.08	2.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Punjab	2.55	2.17	96.07	2.98	4.68	6.43	5149	1236	1133	1030	927	823	
Rajasthan	4.34	5.28	90.10	4.42	7.83	5.54	2282	661	559	456	354	252	
Tamil Nadu	8.18	6.50	285.34	9.63	17.15	19.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Uttar Pradesh	16.01	18.82	575.81	12.99	8.12	5.51	7262	2299	1841	1452	1064	676	
West Bengal	9.11	6.84	280.41	8.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	32,40.37	100.00	100.00	100.00	63785	15273	14015	12757	11499	10241	

The net proceeds of income tax, except those attributable to Central States, are as follows:

*The net proceeds of income tax, except those attributable to Central emoluments and Union Territories are divisible between the Centre and States. The Fifth Finance Commission has fixed the share of Union Territories at 2.6 per cent.

**Represents net proceeds of all basic excise duties for the first three years 1969-72 and includes special excise duties for the last two years, 1972-74. †To be apportioned between Assam and Nagaland under Section 56(i) of the Assam Reorganisation (Maghalaya) Act, 1969.

‡Jammu & Kashmir and Nagaland will receive no compensation but 0.83% and 0.09% respectively of the net proceeds will be paid to them.

People in the form of "Demands for Grants". Ordinarily, a separate Demand is made for each Ministry. All withdrawals of money from the Consolidated Fund are thus authorised by an Appropriation Act passed by Parliament every year. The tax proposals of the Budget are embodied in another Bill which is passed as the "Finance Act" of the year.

Estimates of receipts and expenditure are similarly presented by State Governments to their legislatures before the beginning of the financial year and legislative sanction for expenditure is secured through similar procedure.

Audit

The Constitution requires that the audit authorities, who are independent of the executive, should scrutinise the expenditure of the Central and State Governments and ensure that this is strictly within the limits of their competence. It further enjoins that an account of the expenditure of each Government should be approved by its legislature.

BUDGET ESTIMATES 1970-71

The budget estimates for 1970-71, as presented in the Lok Sabha on February 28, 1970, placed expenditure (on revenue account) at Rs. 3,540.93 crores as compared to Rs. 3,297.93 crores (revised) in 1969-70 and revenue at Rs. 3,680.44 crores (including proposed additional taxation of Rs. 160.06 crores) as compared to Rs. 3,286.99 crores (revised) in the previous year, resulting in an anticipated surplus of Rs. 139.51 crores.

Tables 75 and 76 show the budget of the Central Government for 1970-71 on revenue and capital accounts respectively.

TABLE 75
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

Major Head	1968-69 (Accounts)	1969-70 (Budget)	1969-70 (Revised)	1970-71 (Budget)
Revenue				
<i>Tax Revenue</i>				
Customs	4,46,50	4,35,20	4,15,00	4,45,00
Union excise duties	13,20,67	15,21,27	15,25,76	+20,00*
				16,79,34
				+1,35,06*
Corporation tax	2,99,77	3,26,20	3,20,00	3,42,00
Taxes on income	3,78,47	3,62,30	4,00,00	4,23,00
				+15,00
				750
Estate duty	6,74	7,50	7,50	18,00
Taxes on wealth	11,11	12,00	14,00	1
Expenditure tax	—	1	1	1,50
Gift tax	1,51	1,50	1,50	50,62
Others	45,07	48,17	48,26	
TOTAL	25,09,84	27,14,15	27,32,03	29,66,97
				+1,70,06*

*Effect of budget proposals.

TABLE 75 (concl'd.)

(in lakhs of rupees)

Major Head	1968-69 (Accounts)	1969-70 (Budget)	1969-70 (Revised)	1970-71 (Budget)
<i>Non-Tax Revenue</i>				
Debt services	5,14.58	5,40.07	5,73.46	6,11.27
Administrative services	10.25	9.79	10.37	10.34
Social and developmental services	28.55	30.17	32.05	32.94
Multi-purpose river schemes, etc.	1.05	3.75	5.32	15.48
Public works, etc.	6.14	7.51	6.39	7.11
Transport and communications	11.65	12.70	13.37	14.19
Currency and mint	85.44	94.93	94.84	98.07
Miscellaneous	33.45	27.41	63.50	48.04
Contributions and miscellaneous adjustments	44.04	45.81	45.83	45.91
Extraordinary items	39.13	27.60	9.99	16.40
TOTAL	7,74.28	7,99.74	8,55.12	8,99.75
TOTAL—GROSS REVENUE	32,84.12	35,13.89	35,87.15	38,66.72 (+)1,70.05*
Deduct—States' share—				
Income tax	(—)1,94.51	(—)1,84.57	(—)2,93.18	(—)3,39.17 (—)10.00*
Estate duty	(—)5.54	(—) 7.11	(—)6.98	(—)7.17
TOTAL	(—)2,00.05	(—)1,91.68	(—)3,00.16	(—)3 46.34 (—)10.00*
TOTAL—NET REVENUE	30,84.07	33,22.21	32,86.99	35,20.38 (+)1,60.06*
Deficit on revenue account	—	—	10.94	—
TOTAL	30,84.07	33,22.21	32,97.93	35,20.38 (+)1,60.06*
<i>Expenditure</i>				
Collection of taxes and duties	38.69	44.59	43.93	48.55
Debt services	5,28.02	5,68.82	5,68.56	5,97.48
Administrative services	1,53.52	1,64.83	1,77.32	1,89.70
Social and developmental services	2,34.23	2,72.33	2,66.53	3,19.85
Multi-purpose river schemes, etc.	2.14	4.39	5.89	14.56
Public works, etc.	34.04	37.93	38.68	42.63
Transport and communications	14.43	17.33	18.35	20.80
Currency and mint	24.31	26.44	26.86	26.00
Miscellaneous	1,97.47	2,26.69	2,42.37	2,21.26
Contribution and miscellaneous adjustments	8,35.59	9,30.83	9,24.27	10,35.63
Extraordinary items	11.61	5.89	5.85	6.63
Defence services (net)	9,29.06	9,85.78	9,79.32	10,17.84
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	30,03.11	32,85.85	32,97.93	35,40.93
Surplus on revenue account	80.96	36.36	—	1,39.51†
TOTAL	30,84.07	33,22.21	32,97.93	35,20.38

*Effect of budget Proposals

†This takes into account additional taxation of Rs. 160.06 crores after deducting Rs. 10 crores as States' share of income-tax.

TABLE 76
CAPITAL BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(in lakhs of rupees)

Major Head	1968-69 (Accounts)	1969-70 (Budget)	1969-70 (Revised)	1970-71 (Budget)
Receipts—				
Public debt raised in India ..	3,21,15	5,00,25	5,40,59	4, 0,35
Public debt raised outside India (Other than P.L. 480 Rupee loans)	4,82,43	7,90,00	6,54,10	6,84,00
<i>P.L. 480 assistance—</i>				
(i) Rupee loans	1,71,40	60,00	60,00	35,00
(ii) Deposits	(—)70,50	40,11	71,83	13,27
Floating debt (other than trea- sury bills) (net) (mainly securi- ties issued to IMF, IBRD & IDA)	(—)2,52	1,48	1,48	1,48
<i>Repayment of loans and ad- vances—</i>				
(i) State and Union Territory Govts.	5,85,11	5,40,00	6,40,00	6,00,00
(ii) Other loans and advances	1,57,27	2,05,00	2,40,00	2,25,00
Contingency Fund of India ..	59	—	2,96	—
<i>Unfunded debt :</i>				
(i) Small savings schemes (net)	1,13,71	1,35,25	1,25,25	1,40,20
(ii) State provident funds (net)	41,66	62,71	68,92	74,70
(iii) Public provident fund ..	77	5,00	2,00	5,00
(iv) Income tax annuity deposits (net)	3,48	(—)10,25	(—)10,25	(—)11,33
(v) Compulsory deposits (net) ..	(—)33	(—)25,00	(—)22,00	(—)5,00
(vi) Other items (net)	(—)11,68	(—)9,58	(—)9,54	1,82
<i>Other heads (net)</i>	2,15,77	43,01	1,86,92	84,83
TOTAL—CAPITAL RECEIPTS ..	20,08,31	23,37,98	25,52,26	23,19,32
<i>Add—surplus (+) deficit (—) on revenue account</i>	(+)80,96	(+)36,36	(—)10,94	(+)139,51
TOTAL—RECEIPTS	20,89,27	23,74,34	25,41,32	24,58,83
Overall deficit	2,62,38	2,53,68	2,90,11	2,25,24*
GRAND TOTAL	23,51,65	26,28,02	28,31,43	26,84,07

*Overall deficit takes into account the effects of budget proposals.

TABLE 76 (concl'd.)

(in lakhs of rupees)

Major Head	1968-69 (Accounts)	1969-70 (Budget)	1969-70 (Revised)	1970-71 (Budget)
Disbursements				
Social & developmental services				
Investment in industrial and economic development :				
(i) Govt. companies and corporations .. }	2,39,43	2,95,61	3,05,40	2,81,36
(ii) Other investments .. }		37,06	36,27	59,60
Other items	4,75	8,19	6,09	7,91
Multipurpose river schemes, irrigation and electricity schemes	25,69	58,25	60,13	71,25
Public works (including roads) & schemes of miscellaneous improvements	49,47	75,89	58,94	92,64
Transport and communications (other than roads)	14,33	25,55	24,09	28,71
Currency and mint	14,34	6,28	8,13	12,03
Miscellaneous—				
(i) Purchase and sale of food-grains	(—)1,16,87	(—)5,36	17,33	5,03
(ii) Trading losses financed from revenue	(—)19,71	(—)20,19	(—)20,19	(—)17,41
(iii) Purchase and sale of fertilizers	(—)57,12	(—)12,50	(—)13,19	(—)11,36
(iv) Other State trading schemes	1,04	1,92	18	(—)40
(v) Others	20,23	7,90	3,06	(—)5,01
TOTAL—CIVIL	1,75,58	4,78,60	4,86,24	5,24,35
Defence capital outlay	1,04,13	1,24,22	1,25,42	1,33,67
Railway capital outlay	1,21,47	1,32,60	1,24,86	1,50,00
Posts & Telegraphs capital outlay	26,72	34,16	35,96	35,00
Loans and Advances				
(a) States and Union Territories	9,15,27	7,93,74	10,57,98	8,78,25
(b) Other loans and advances ..		2,53,45	2,19,00	2,90,42
(i) Govt. companies & corporations .. }	5,82,64	2,03,15	2,05,23	1,76,77
(ii) Other parties .. }				
TOTAL—LOANS AND ADVANCES	14,97,91	12,50,34	14,82,21	13,45,44
Repayment of permanent debt				
(a) Debt raised in India	2,46,14	4,00,50	3,97,20	2,95,36
(b) Debt raised outside India ..	1,76,39	2,07,60	1,79,54	2,00,25
TOTAL—REPAYMENT OF DEBT	4,22,53	6,08,10	5,76,74	4,95,61
Inter-State settlement	35	—	—	—
Contingency Fund of India	2,96	—	—	—
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	23,51,65	26,28,02	28,31,43	26,84,07
GRAND TOTAL	23,51,65	26,28,02	28,31,43	26,84,07

Budgetary Position

Table 77 shows the budgetary position of the Government of India and Table 78 shows the consolidated budgetary position of the States for selected years since 1950-51.

TABLE 77
BUDGETARY POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(in crores of rupees)

Major Head	1950-51 (Accounts)	1955-56 (Accounts)	1960-61 (Accounts)	1965-66 (Accounts)	1966-67 (Accounts)	1967-68 (Accounts)	1968-69 (Revised)	1969-70 (Budget)
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Revenue account								
A. Revenue (a)	405.86	481.19	877.46	2,320.39	2,473.22	2,553.64	2,714.40	2,961.57(g)
B. Expenditure (b)	346.64	440.74	826.21	2,000.63	2,244.46	2,449.65	2,710.77	2,921.38
C. Surplus(+) or deficit(-)	+59.22	+40.45	+51.25	+319.76	+228.76	+103.99	+3.63	+40.19(g)
II. Capital account								
A. Receipts (c)(d)	106.03	288.37	1,155.80	1,705.49	2,473.17	2,250.64	2,221.46	2,346.70
B. Disbursements	184.17	478.34	1,029.33	2,222.42	3,059.94	2,625.26	2,472.47	2,624.53
C. Surplus (+) or deficit (-)	-78.14	-189.97	+126.47	-516.93	-586.77	-374.62	-251.01	-277.83
III. Miscellaneous (net) (e)	+15.26	-10.35	-60.87	+24.39	+62.72	+64.34	-12.29	-12.21
IV. Overall surplus (+) or deficit (-) (IC+IIC+III)	-3.66	-159.87	+116.85	-172.78	-295.29	-206.29	-259.67	-249.85(g) (-253.68)
Financed by :								
A. Treasury bills or decrease (+)	-16.10	-123.38	+141.31	-218.32	-357.73	-164.86	-246.00	-250.00
B. Cash balance increase (+) or decrease (-)	+12.44	-36.49	-24.46	+45.54	+62.44	-41.43	-13.67	+0.15
(i) Opening balance	149.50	32.23	69.67	-2.00	43.63	106.00	64.57	50.90
(ii) Closing balance	161.94	-4.26	45.21	43.54	106.07	64.57	50.90	51.05

Note :—Accounts are provisional. Budget estimates for 1969-70 relate to those presented to the Lok Sabha. Figures in brackets show the position after taking into account the modifications in excise duties announced later. (a) Excludes States' share of excise duties and other taxes. (b) Excludes the payment of States' share of excise duties and additional excise duties. (c) Excludes treasury bill receipts. (d) Excludes *ad hoc* treasury bills of Rs. 50 crores each in 1950-61, 1961-62, 1962-63, 1964-65, 1965-66, and 1966-67 and Rs. 75 crores each in 1963-64, 1967-68 and 1968-69 (revised estimates) funded in January 1961, February 1962, December 1962, January 1965, February 1966, February 1967, January 1964, February 1963 and February 1969 respectively. (e) Includes remittances, transfer of cash between England and India and Reserve Bank deposits. (f) Mostly sold to the Reserve Bank. (g) Inclusive of the effect of budget proposals.

TABLE 78
CONSOLIDATED BUDGETARY POSITION OF STATES AND THE UNION TERRITORIES

(in crores of rupees)

Major Head	1950-51 (Accounts)	1955-56 (Accounts)	1960-61 (Accounts)	1965-66 (Accounts)	1966-67 (Accounts)	1967-68 (Accounts)	1968-69 (Revised)	1969-70 (Budget)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Revenue account								
Revenue	375.8	569.1	1,041.4	1,867.1	2,165.4	2,467.1	2,758.7	2,891.7*
Expenditure	373.8	614.0	1,016.2	1,901.2	2,218.2	2,468.5	2,837.2	3,209.8
Surplus (+) or deficit (-)	(+)2.0	(-)44.9	(+)25.2	(-)34.1	(-)52.8	(-)1.4	(-)78.5	(-)318.1
II. Capital account								
Receipts	112.6	323.9	427.8	928.6	846.9	790.0	886.5	648.5
Disbursements	99.2	269.0	452.0	982.5	714.1	831.1	788.4	684.6
Surplus (+) or deficit (-)	(+)13.4	(+)54.9	(-)24.2	(-)53.9	(+)132.8	(-)41.1	(+)98.1	(-)36.1
Overall surplus (+) or deficit (-)	(+)15.4	(+)10.0	(+)1.0	(-)88.0	(+)80.0	(-)42.5	(-)19.6	(-)354.2
Financed by :								
1. Ways and means advances from Reserve Bank of India (net)	(-)4.6	—	(+)3.2	(-)14.0	(-)2.0	(+)20.4	(-)49.0	—
2. Drawals from cash balances	(-)10.8	(-)10.0	(-)4.2	(-)74.0	(-)78.0	(+)22.1	(+)29.4	(+)354.2

*It takes credit for Rs. 23.4 crores on account of additional resource mobilisation proposed by the State Governments.

Direct Taxation

During 1969-70, direct taxes on persons in operation were, income-tax, wealth tax, gift tax and estate duty.

The total number of tax-payers in various categories during the last five years is shown below :

TABLE 79
NUMBER OF TAX-PAYERS IN VARIOUS CATEGORIES

Year	Income-Tax	Wealth-tax	Gift-tax
1965-66	26,19,000	83,002	25,849
1966-67	27,03,097	89,399	21,914
1967-68	27,08,464	94,511	23,914
1968-69	26,73,461	1,05,925	24,997
1969-70 (up to Jan. 1970)	28,65,118	1,29,026	31,032

Figures of net collections of various direct taxes during the last five years are given below :

TABLE 80
NET COLLECTIONS OF VARIOUS DIRECT TAXES

(in lakhs of rupees)

Financial year	Income-tax	Wealth-tax	Gift-tax	Estate Duty
1	2	3	4	5
1965-66	57664	1206	227	666
1966-67	63743	1073	175	626
1967-68	63640	1067	130	636
1968-69	67824	1118	150	663
1969-70 (upto February 1970)	64175	1334	149	526

PUBLIC DEBT AND TOTAL LIABILITIES

Public Debt

The outstanding public debt of the Government of India is estimated at Rs. 13,377.33 crores at the end of 1969-70 and Rs. 14,422.55 crores at the end of 1970-71. Table 81 gives an analysis of the public debt outstanding at the end of selected years since 1950-51.

TABLE 81
PUBLIC DEBT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(in crores of rupees)

	As at the end of			1969-70 (Revised)	1970-71 (Budget)
	1950-51	1960-61	1965-66		
A. Debt raised in India					
(a) <i>Permanent Debt</i> —					
(i) Current loans	1,438.46	2,555.72	3,417.28	4,096.93	4,258.61
(ii) Compensation bonds	—	—	—	5.00	20.00
(iii) Prize bonds	—	15.63	11.35	2.13	0.63
(iv) 15-years annuity certificates	—	3.45	3.78	2.73	2.53
(v) Loans in course of repayment	6.49	22.73	33.72	43.04	43.05
TOTAL—PERMANENT DEBT	1,444.95	2,597.53	3,466.13	4,149.83	4,324.82
(b) <i>Floating Debt</i> —					
(i) Treasury bills	358.02	1,106.29	1,611.82	2,398.34	2,748.34
(ii) Special floating loans	212.60	274.18	340.70	688.54	690.02
(iii) Treasury deposits receipts and other floating loans	6.73	—	—	—	—
TOTAL—FLOATING DEBT	577.35	1,380.47	1,952.52	3,086.88	3,438.36
TOTAL—DEBT RAISED IN INDIA	2,022.30	3,978.00	5,418.65	7,236.71	7,763.18
B. Debt raised outside India					
(i) Defence certificates ..	—	—	0.09	0.09	0.09
(ii) England—*					
India stocks, Rly. debentures and Rly. annuities	12.37	0.12	0.04	0.04	0.03
U.K. Govt. loans ..	—	106.52	263.41	546.84	557.39
Lazard Bros. & Co., Ltd.	—	15.33	—	—	—
(iii) U.S.A.—					
Loans from U.S.A. ..	—	210.84	749.55	1,712.89	1,843.77
U.S. Export-Import Bank	—	25.41	101.30	99.43	86.10
P.L. 480 Rupee loans	—	77.88	528.36	1,515.95	1,546.71
P.L. 480—Local convertible currency credit	—	—	—	74.10	158.10
(iv) U.S.S.R.	—	57.48	243.47	378.72	354.75
(v) Canada	—	14.07	17.95	97.26	138.59
(vi) Federal Republic of Germany	—	103.19	206.25	375.83	376.51
(vii) Japan	—	9.93	62.29	222.94	225.55
(viii) Switzerland	—	—	5.70	20.10	20.97
(ix) Czechoslovakia	—	—	9.96	35.12	34.84
(x) Yugoslavia	—	—	7.92	13.97	10.93
(xi) Poland	—	—	4.49	13.37	14.49
(xii) Austria	—	—	2.98	14.43	14.08
(xiii) Netherlands	—	—	7.56	34.15	36.39
(xiv) Denmark	—	—	0.50	5.44	10.03

*Excludes a sum of Rs. 20.62 crores (£15,466,928) representing unexpired liability for British Government 5% War Loan 1929-47, the liability for which remains suspended.

Note: The outstanding foreign loans (other than P.L. 480 loans) have been worked out after writing up the balances as on 6-6-1966 by 57.5% consequent on the change in the par value of the rupee.

TABLE 81—(concl'd.)

(in crores of rupees)

Particulars	As at the end of			1969-70 (Revised)	1970-71 (Budget)
	1950-51	1960-61	1965-66		
(xy) Northern Rhodesia ..	—	—	0.53	—	—
(xvi) New Zealand	—	—	0.27	0.03	—
(xvii) Sweden	—	—	—	7.06	10.98
(xviii) Kuwait	—	—	19.28	12.83	8.49
(xix) Italy	—	—	—	5.58	11.07
(xx) Bahrain	—	—	7.86	5.30	4.59
(xxi) France	—	—	—	18.55	34.20
(xxii) Belgium	—	—	—	3.90	5.15
(xxiii) Qatar	—	—	—	8.43	7.49
(xxiv) Hungary	—	—	—	—	0.04
(xxv) Bulgaria	—	—	—	—	0.04
(xxvi) Rumania	—	—	—	—	—
(xxvii) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	19.66	140.19	179.77	252.07	271.41
(xxviii) International Deve- lopment Association	—	—	171.09	666.18	706.55
(xxix) Miscellaneous	—	—	—	0.02	—
(xxx) New credits	—	—	—	—	170.00
TOTAL DEBT—AISED OUT- SIDE INDIA	32.03	7,60.96	2,590.62	6,140.62	6,659.37
TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT ..	2,054.33	4,738.96	8,009.27	13,377.33	14,422.55

Total Liabilities

Table 82 shows details of the total liabilities of the Central Government at the end of selected years since 1950-51.

TABLE 82

LIABILITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(in crores of rupees)

Particulars	As at the end of			1969-70 (Revised)	1970-71 (Budget)
	1950-51	1960-61	1965-66		
I—Public Debt (as in Table 81)	2,054.33	4,738.96	8,009.27	13,377.33	14,422.55
II—Small Savings Schemes*	336.87	969.99	1,538.21	2,017.89	2,158.09
III—Other Unfunded Debt—					
(a) State provident funds	95.05	289.14	527.02	759.32	834.03
(b) Public provident fund	—	—	—	2.77	7.77
(c) P.L. 480 deposits ..	—	240.41	561.48	653.71	666.98
(d) Deposits under com- pulsory deposits schemes	—	—	30.12	5.67	0.67
(e) Income-tax annuity deposits	—	—	77.61	132.97	121.64
(f) Other items	16.10	21.82	25.36	31.34	33.16
TOTAL III—OTHER UNFUNDED DEBT	111.15	551.37	1,221.59	1,585.78	1,664.25

*Other than 15-year annuity certificates included in Table 81.

TABLE 82—(Concl'd.)

(in crores of rupees)

Particulars	1950-51	1960-61	1965-66	1969-70 (Revised)	1970-71 (Budget)
IV.—Reserve Funds and Deposits—					
(a) <i>Bearing interest—</i>					
(i) Reserve funds ..	165.26	116.01	249.64	187.72	206.61
(ii) Other deposit accounts ..	95.59	26.18	25.39	9.28	15.07
(b) <i>Not bearing interest—</i>					
(i) Deposits of local funds ..	1.67	3.42	0.79	0.40	0.44
(ii) Civil deposits ..	34.13	57.09	112.99	468.07	480.35
(iii) Other deposits ..	34.98	81.09	80.46	110.62	114.89
(iv) Emergency Risks (goods and factories), insurance funds ..	—	—	42.90	53.98	56.45
(v) Other insurance funds ..	—	—	0.72	3.38	4.18
(vi) Other accounts ..	31.42	0.13	47.16	30.36	31.94
TOTAL IV—RESERVE FUNDS AND DEPOSITS ..	363.05	283.92	560.05	863.81	909.93
TOTAL—LIABILITIES ..	2,865.40	6,544.24	11,329.12	17,844.81	19,154.82
Amount due from Pakistan on account of her share of per-partition debt (approx.) ..	—300.00	—300.00	—300.00	—300.00	—300.00
Net—Liabilities of the Central Government ..	25,65.40	62,44.24	11,029.12	17,544.81	18,854.82
Excess of capital outlay and loans over liabilities ..	—	—	935.11	586.20	645.40
GRAND TOTAL ..	2,565.40	6,244.24	11,964.23	18,131.01	19,500.22

Capital Outlay and Loans Advanced

The table given below shows a broad break-up of the capital outlay and loans advanced by the Government of India.

TABLE 83

CAPITAL OUTLAY AND LOANS ADVANCED BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(in crores of rupees)

Particulars	As at the end of				
	1950-51	1960-61	1965-66	1969-70 (Revised)	1970-71 (Budget)
Capital outlay on departmental undertakings ..	894.73	1,682.63	3,029.98	3,892.23	4,155.36
Investments in :					
(i) Government companies and corporations ..	9.43	591.83	1,340.70	2,127.58	2,368.94
(ii) Financial institutions ..	250.05	357.95	424.23	684.93	749.45
(iii) Other companies and corporations ..	0.25	9.97	32.89	39.75	39.75
Other capital outlay including defence services, public works, state trading schemes, etc ..	333.55	947.83	1,756.86	2,579.68	2,859.44

TABLE 83—(Concl'd.)

Loans to State and Union Territory governments, foreign governments and others parties	220.68	2,534.48	5,379.57	8,806.84	9,327.28
TOTAL	1,708.69	6,124.69	1,1964.23	18,131.01	19,500.22

The table given below shows the debt position of the State Governments.

TABLE 84
DEBT POSITION OF STATES

(in lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	At the end of				
	1951-52	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69 (b)
I. <i>Public debt</i> :					
(i) Permanent debt	1,33,71	8,23,73	9,25,77	10,06,42	10,69,12
(ii) Floating debt..	15,66	1,70,15	84,27	1,02,96	57,62
(iii) Loans from Central Government ..	2,38,54	41,00,92(c)	46,86,61(c)	51,97,33(c)	55,68,49(c)
(iv) Other debt (a)	—	1,55,23	1,63,23	1,79,07	1,93,58
II. <i>Unfunded debt</i> ..	57,37	1,94,82	2,65,80	3,06,79	3,58,11
III. <i>Grand total debt</i> ..	4,45,28	54,44,86	61,25,68	67,92,57	72,46,91

NOTE : The figures in the above table are based on actual returns furnished by the States. The data for 1951-52 exclude the then Part C States, which had a separate capital account only from 1954-55; figures from 1956-57 onward relate to reorganised States and include Jammu and Kashmir from 1957-58 and Nagaland from 1965-66.

- (a) Includes loans from National Agricultural Credit (Long-Term, Operations) Fund of the Reserve Bank of India, National Co-operative Development Corporation, Central Warehousing Corporation, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Employees State Insurance Corporation, Life Insurance Corporation and State Bank of India, etc.
- (b) Data relate to revised estimates for all the States except Haryana, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir for which they are based on budget papers.
- (c) Excluding the share of outstanding pre-partition loans amounting to Rs. 195 lakhs in respect of West Bengal.

MONEY SUPPLY AND CURRENCY

Money supply comprises currency with the public and such of the deposit money with the banking system, including the Reserve Bank of India, as is withdrawable 'on demand'. The total supply of such money with the public stood at Rs. 6,016.6 crores at the end of 1969 of which Rs. 2,251.6 crores was deposit money. In 1969 there was a substantial rise in money supply of the order of Rs. 627.6 crores as compared with an increase of Rs. 287.2 crores in 1968. Component-wise, the rise in currency with the public at Rs. 392.7 crores in 1969 was much larger than the rise in deposit money viz. Rs. 234.9 crores as compared to increases of Rs. 162.4 crores and Rs. 124.7 crores, respectively, during the year 1968 as may be seen from the Table 85 :

TABLE 85
MONEY SUPPLY WITH THE PUBLIC

(in crores of rupees)

End of December	Currency with the public		Deposit money with the public		Money supply with the public	
	Amount	Annual variation	Amount	Annual variation	Amount	Annual variation
1961	2,059.5	+ 92.2	774.7	+ 36.8	2,834.2	+ 129.0
1962	2,246.3	+ 186.8	867.6	+ 92.9	3,113.9	+ 279.7
1963	2,475.8	+ 229.5	1,065.4	+ 197.8	3,541.2	+ 427.3
1964	2,661.1	+ 185.3	1,244.9	+ 179.5	3,906.0	+ 364.8
1965	2,865.0	+ 203.9	1,435.6	+ 190.7	4,300.6	+ 394.6
1966	3,008.1	+ 143.1	1,673.1	+ 237.5	4,681.2	+ 380.6
1967	3,209.8	+ 201.7	1,892.0	+ 218.9	5,101.8	+ 420.6
1968	3,372.2	+ 162.4	2,016.7	+ 124.7	5,389.0	+ 287.2
1969*	3,764.9	+ 392.7	2,251.6	+ 234.9	6,016.6	+ 627.6

The rise in money supply during 1969 was brought about mainly by increases in net foreign exchange assets of the banking sector and net bank credit to the private sector. Net foreign exchange assets of the banking sector rose substantially by Rs. 319 crores in 1969 (partly due to the revaluation of gold reserves held in Issue Department effective February 1, 1969 to the extent of Rs. 66.64 crores) as against Rs. 88 crores in 1968. While net bank credit to the private sector went up by Rs. 191 crores as against Rs. 80 crores in 1968, the increase in net bank credit to Government by Rs. 218 crores was only slightly higher than Rs. 183 crores in 1968. The other factor which contributed to the rise in money supply was the increase of Rs. 37 crores in Government's net currency liabilities to the public in contrast to a decline of Rs. 5 crores in 1968. However, the expansionary influence of these above-mentioned factors was offset to some extent by an increase of Rs. 137 crores in net non-monetary liabilities** of the banking system compared to the rise of Rs. 59 crores last year.

Currency

During 1969, currency in circulation† (including small coins) registered an expansion of Rs. 418.6 crores (to Rs. 3,908.0 crores) compared with Rs. 164.7 crores in 1968. The aggregate rise in currency in circulation since the end of 1969 amounted to Rs. 1,787.6 crores or by 84.3 per cent.

Of the expansion of Rs. 418.6 crores in currency in circulation during 1969, bank notes accounted for a rise of Rs. 379.6 crores, the expansion in 1968 under this head being Rs. 170.0 crores. In 1969, the rise in circulation of rupee coins (including one rupee notes) was Rs. 33.2 crores and that in small coins Rs. 5.8 crores in contrast to the contraction of Rs. 4.7 crores and Rs. 0.4 crore, respectively, in 1968. At the end of 1969, bank notes, rupee coins (including one rupee notes) and small coins in circulation stood at Rs. 3,557.8 crores, Rs. 227.9 crores and Rs. 122.4 crores‡, respectively.

Decimal Coins

The decimal system of coinage was introduced in India on April 1, 1957 when the Indian Coinage (Amendment) Act, 1955 came into force. 1 nP.,

*Provisional.

**Comprise mainly capital and reserves, contribution by the Reserve Bank to the National Agricultural Long-Term Operations and Stabilization Funds and the National Industrial Credit (Long-Term Operations) Fund and the difference between other liabilities and other assets of banks.

†Figures are inclusive of notes, rupee coins (including one rupee notes) and small coins held by banks and at treasuries but exclusive of Rs. 43 crores of Indian notes returned from Pakistan and awaiting cancellation.

‡Upto the end of September 1969.

2 nP., 5 nP. and 10 nP. coins were issued on April 1, 1957; 25 nP. coins were issued on December 1, 1959, 50 nP. coins on November 1, 1960 and the decimal rupee on July 2, 1962; 3 paise† coins were issued on October 1, 1964 and 20 paise on December 23, 1968. The denomination-wise value of decimal coins issued up to the end of September 1969 was as follows:

TABLE 86
DECIMAL COINS IN CIRCULATION

(Value in lakh of rupees)

1 paise	2 paise	3 paise	5 paise	10 paise	20 paise	25 paise	50 paise	Rupee coins
524.90	640.57	287.10	1071.99	1896.34	82.61	1743.42	1614.69	230.48 (As on 26-12-69)

Mahatma Gandhi Commemorative Notes & Coins

As part of the Mahatma Gandhi Centenary Celebrations, Commemorative ten rupee silver coins and coins of the denominations of Re. 1, 50 paise and 20 paise as well as whole series of currency and bank notes in the denominations of Re. 1, Rs. 2, 5, 10 and 100 with a portrait of Mahatma Gandhi were issued through the Reserve Bank of India on and from October 3, 1969.

BANKING

During 1969, the expansion of commercial bank credit recorded an all time high figure of Rs. 516.3 crores (an annual increase of 16.8 per cent) as compared to Rs. 343.8 (an annual increase of 12.6 per cent) in the preceding year. The total bank credit at the end of 1969 and 1968 was Rs. 3,585.3 crores and Rs. 3,069.0 crores respectively. The growth of aggregate deposits, on the other hand, was higher than the credit expansion if judged in absolute terms, (Rs. 620.7 crores in 1969 as compared to Rs. 458.3 crores in 1968), although, in percentage terms, it denoted a relatively smaller increase of 14.7 per cent over the year as compared with 12.3 per cent in the preceding year. The total aggregate deposits at the end of 1969 and 1968, were Rs. 4,841.6 crores and Rs. 4,220.9 crores respectively. Thus inspite of the fact that the deposit growth in 1969 was higher than the contemporary credit expansion in absolute terms, the average ratio of bank credit to deposits moved up from 72.7 per cent at the end of 1968 to 74 per cent at the end of 1969.

All the same, the increased credit-deposit ratio did not signify an undermining of the liquidity position of commercial banks. Their investment portfolio in 1969 went up by Rs. 175 crores as compared with Rs. 150 crores in the preceding year, the considerable increase in investments in 'other approved securities' being its noteworthy feature in pursuance of the Reserve Bank's slack season policy directive. Commercial banks' cash reserves in 1969 rose by Rs. 33 crores in contrast with a decrease of Rs. 4 crores in the preceding year.

The strengthening of the commercial banks' liquidity position, as noticed above, in spite of high credit-deposit ratio was made possible through increased provision of Reserve Bank refinance facilities for bank credit to priority sectors of the economy. In the circumstances, the outstanding level

†The prefix 'naya' or 'naye' in the designation 'naya paisa' or 'naye paise' was dropped with effect from June 1, 1964.

of commercial bank borrowings from the Reserve Bank at the end of 1969 was almost twice as much as a year ago. Table 87 gives the assets and liabilities of the scheduled commercial banks as at the end of 1968 and 1969.

As regards the two components of aggregate deposits, viz., demand deposits and time deposits, their relative share remained almost stable at 44 to 56 in percentage terms. However, the pace of growth of time deposits in 1969 slowed down slightly as compared with the preceding year while the pace of growth of demand deposits went up abruptly from 4.4 per cent in 1968 to 13.6 per cent in 1969.

TABLE 87
SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

(in crores of rupees)

	Outstandings at		Variation during			
	End 1968	End 1969	1968	1969	End March 1968 to end March 1969	End March 1969 to end March 1970
Bank credit ..	3069.0	3585.3	+343.8	+516.3	+363.7	+566.5
Investments in Government securities ..	1117.1	1217.3	+108.5	+100.2	+87.6	+114.4
Other approved securities ..	210.6	285.1	+41.2	+74.5	+40.8	+90.3
Cash and balances with R.B.I. ..	269.6	302.9	-4.0	+33.3	+53.6	+41.7
Aggregate deposits ..	4220.9	4841.6	+458.3	+620.7	+480.8	+657.7
(a) demand ..	1858.2	2110.0	+78.3	+251.8	+88.1	+269.5
(b) time ..	2362.7	2731.6	+380.0	+368.9	+392.7	+388.21
Borrowings from R.B.I. ..	45.0	91.9	+37.4	+46.9	+1.8	+132.3

Credit Policy

The Reserve Bank continued its policy of selective liberalisation of credit with regard to bank advances for exports, small-scale industries and agriculture, and simplified the mechanism of refinance in respect of such bank advances as were guaranteed by the Credit Guarantee Organisation. Accordingly, the Bank refinance facilities were made available liberally in respect of bank credit for agriculture and small-scale industries at a uniform rate of 4½ per cent per annum, irrespective of a bank's net liquidity ratio.

From January 1969, the Bank combined the existing schemes of refinance viz., (i) packing credit and (ii) postshipment credit into a single scheme known as "Pre-shipment Credit Scheme". As a consequence of the above reform, the entire refinance against export credit, both pre and post-shipment, would be given under one Section namely 17(3)A of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

In May 1969, the Governor of the Reserve Bank advised the banks to utilise their liquid resources to invest in longer-dated trustee securities with a view to helping the revival of demand in the capital goods industries and providing an added impetus to agricultural output and industrial development. Banks were also advised to pay greater attention to retail trade in

rural areas, hire-purchase of trucks and other allied activities and the self-employed. The Governor also advised banks to pay greater attention to the needs of less-developed and under-banked States.

Credit Policy for 1969-70 Busy Season

The Reserve Bank's Credit Policy for the 1969-70 busy season was designed to facilitate financing by banks of a larger agricultural production, help the continuation of the process of the revival of industrial output and the rising trend in exports and meet the enlarged needs of the agricultural sector. Accordingly, the Reserve Bank decided at the beginning of the season to extend the refinance facilities at Bank rate/concessional rate which were already in force. Towards the middle of the season, however, it was clear that bank credit was expanding at faster rate than warranted while deposit growth was not keeping pace with the rate of credit expansion. Further, it was noticed that the expansion in bank credit was financed to a large extent by a recourse to the Reserve Bank. It was, therefore, thought necessary that there was need for exercising utmost caution in the expansion of bank credit and in recourse to the refinance facilities of the Reserve Bank by the banking system. The Reserve Bank, therefore, took restrictive measures curtailing the availability of refinance to banks and raise the cost of such refinance.

On January 21, 1970, the Reserve Bank removed the ceiling rate of interest of $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent which the larger Indian scheduled commercial banks and the foreign banks may charge on their advances. The ceiling rate of 6 per cent in respect of export credit was, however, continued at that level. It was further stipulated that banks should charge a minimum rate of interest of 10 per cent on advances against certain seasonal commodities.

The Reserve Bank issued a directive on January 22, 1970 to the Custodians of the nationalised banks indicating a list of items with regard to the conduct of their banking business in respect of which a decision could be taken only with the prior approval of the Reserve Bank; important among these was the granting of loans and advances to any borrower in excess of Rs. 25 lakhs.

On a review of the credit situation in February 1970, the Reserve Bank felt the need for a change in its liberal credit policy. An upward trend in the prices especially of agricultural commodities was also noticed. The Reserve Bank therefore decided to introduce certain credit control measures in addition to the measure taken on January 21, 1970 under which selective credit controls in respect of credit against certain agricultural commodities were tightened. Thus, on February 5, 1970, the Reserve Bank informed the banks of its decision that the Bank rate refinance facility in respect of food procurement advances irrespective of a bank's net liquidity ratio was withdrawn. Further, the banks were informed that the facility to obtain refinance at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent up to the short term lending to agriculture was withdrawn and that banks could obtain refinance at Bank rate only in respect of their direct lendings to agriculture. They were also asked to step up their holdings of assets which go to make up their statutory liquidity ratio from 25 per cent to 26 per cent within a month. The Reserve Bank reduced further the availability of concessional/Bank rate refinance and announced that henceforth the banks would be entitled to refinance bank credit to priority sectors at concessional or Bank rate only up to the extent of the increase in such credit over the prescribed base periods.

Following the removal of the ceiling of $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on interest rates on advances by bigger scheduled commercial banks and the upward revision of interest rates on certain categories of postal deposits, the Reserve Bank on March 28, 1970 revised upwards by $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent the rates on deposits

for periods of 2 years and above. The new rates came into effect from April 1, 1970. The Reserve Bank also issued a directive on the same day to banks directing them to levy a commitment charge of 1 per cent per annum effective April 1, 1970 on the unutilised portion of credit limits (of Rs. 10 lakhs and above) sanctioned by them to their customers. The step was designed to bring about a measure of discipline on the borrowers in the utilisation of credit limits and a more rational allocation of credit facilities by banks. In the interests of inland and foreign trade as well as the food procurement operations, credit limits sanctioned in respect of bills purchased and discounted (inland and export bills), advances against such bills taken for collection, letters of credit and packing credits for exports and those to the Food Corporation of India, State Governments and their authorised agencies for food procurement operations have been exempted from the levy of the commitment charge.

Changes in the Selective Credit Controls During 1969

The changes effected during 1969 in the sphere of selective credit control are set out in the following paragraphs :

(i) *Foodgrains*: In view of the better paddy crop and considerable fall in prices in West Bengal, the Reserve Bank issued a directive on January 15, 1969 exempting the advances by the scheduled commercial banks against the security of paddy and rice to rice mills in West Bengal, from the margin and ceiling restrictions. The advances granted against maize to starch manufacturing units were completely exempted on February 27, 1969 from the provisions of the directive in respect of 'other foodgrains' issued on May 27, 1968.

On account of the satisfactory overall supply position and fall in prices of rice, as also because the bulk of the available surplus continued to be procured by the State Governments, the Food Corporation of India and their approved agents, leaving only a small proportion available for purchase and distribution by private operators, the control on advances against paddy and rice was relaxed by the Bank on March 27, 1969. In terms of the new directive, the minimum margin for advances other than warehouse advances was reduced from 50 per cent fixed on April 13, 1967, to 35 per cent and for advances against warehouse receipts from 40 per cent to 25 per cent. A minimum margin of 25 per cent was also stipulated for advances to (i) duly appointed agents of the Food Corporation of India, (ii) licenced dealers and millers in Punjab and Haryana and (iii) wholesale dealers and fair-price shop dealers in Kerala who were authorised by the Government of Kerala to deal in paddy and rice.

In respect of offices/branches opened before January 1, 1966, banks were required to maintain in each two-month period commencing from March-April 1969 general ceilings of average aggregate level of credit, separately for Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and all other States taken together, which were not to exceed 100 per cent of the average aggregate level of credit maintained in the corresponding two-month period in 1968 or 80 per cent of the level in the corresponding two-month period in 1964-65 (March-February), whichever was higher. Within the general ceilings, secondary ceilings in respect of non-warehouse advances were fixed, as before, for the three categories of States on the above basis. An additional limit of Rs. 50,000 per office/branch for advances at new offices i.e. offices/branches opened on or after January 1, 1966, was provided for. The exemptions/concessions granted under the earlier directive of January 13, 1967, as amended from time to time were continued. In addition, advances to rice mills located in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh were completely exempted from the purview of the directive.

(ii) *Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils* : In view of the anticipated shortfall in the output of major oilseeds, especially groundnuts, resulting in a considerable rise in prices of oilseeds and oils, a new directive was issued on May 22, 1969 tightening the control on advances against vegetable oils (including vanaspati) and oilseeds. Accordingly, the minimum margin on advances against oilseeds was raised to 50 per cent from 45 per cent fixed on November 8, 1968. In respect of advances to registered oil mills and against official warehouse receipts, the minimum margins were raised to 40 per cent and 35 per cent, respectively, from the earlier levels of 35 per cent and 25 per cent. The minimum margin for advances to solvent extraction units and/or the integral oil expeller mills with solvent extraction plans continued at 25 per cent.

The minimum margin for advances against vegetable oils (including vanaspati) was increased from 45 per cent to 50 per cent with a concessional margin of 40 per cent in respect of advances to vanaspati manufacturers and registered oil mills, which was also raised from the earlier level of 35 per cent. The margin of 25 per cent for advances to the solvent extraction plants and/or integral oil expeller mills with solvent extraction plants continued as before.

For each two-month period beginning from May-June 1969, ceilings on advances against (i) groundnuts, (ii) 'other oilseeds' including gingelly seeds, and (iii) vegetable oils (including vanaspati) were reduced from 100 per cent to 80 per cent of the corresponding level of such advances in the year 1967. As in the past, separate ceilings on the above lines were stipulated for warehouse and non-warehouse advances in the case of oilseeds and for advances to (i) vanaspati manufacturers and registered oil mills and (ii) other parties in the case of vegetable oils (including vanaspati). The concessions/exemptions given under the earlier directives were continued.

(iii) *Cotton and Kapas* : The control on advances against indigenous cotton and *kapas* to parties other than cotton mills or growers' co-operative societies was tightened by the Bank on May 3, 1969 with a view to arresting the abnormal rise in cotton prices and also because of the tight supply position in respect of indigenous cotton. The minimum margin on advances to such parties was raised from 25 per cent to 50 per cent. Further, the ceiling on advances against cotton and *kapas* to them during the six month period (May-October 1969) was lowered from the earlier level of 100 per cent to 85 per cent of the peak level of such advances maintained in the corresponding six-month period of 1968. The exemptions granted earlier were continued.

(iv) *Raw Jute and Jute Goods* : In view of the considerable improvement in the supply position of raw jute and the fall in its price, the margin and ceiling restrictions imposed on October 26, 1968 were completely withdrawn by the directive of September 17, 1969.

(v) *Sugar and Gur* : No changes were effected in Bank's control over advances against sugar and gur during the year. The control on advances against sugar imposed in April 1963 and on advances against gur imposed in November 1967 were continued during 1969.

Industrial Development Bank of India

The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) further widened the scope of its operations during 1969 by extending the facilities for direct assistance and rediscount to public sector projects, by deciding to assist small and medium projects in relatively underdeveloped regions on softer terms and by opening regional offices. In May 1969, the Bank decided to extend its direct financial assistance to expansion and diversification schemes of public sector undertakings which had declared at least a maiden dividend and had sufficient internal resources to finance part of the new programmes, provided they did not resort to the Government concerned for any finance.

and submitted to the normal scrutiny and discipline of the IDBI. In July 1969, in order to encourage development of industry in the relatively under-developed regions, the IDBI announced the broad outlines of a scheme for assisting small and medium projects emanating from such areas on more liberal terms *e.g.* concessional rates of interest, longer grace and repayment periods, larger subscriptions to risk capital, etc. The Bank has also under consideration proposals for granting suitable concessions and incentives to State Financial Corporations and banks so that they in turn may offer assistance to entrepreneurs in backward areas on concessional terms. In order to induce banks and State-level financial institutions to assist small road transport operators, the IDBI started refinancing loans extended to this sector by eligible financial agencies without the stipulation regarding a credit guarantee cover at rates of interest applicable to industrial concerns other than small scale units *i.e.* at 6 per cent or $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Further, the scheme for rediscounting of bills/promissory notes, covering sales of indigenous machinery on deferred payment basis was also modified during 1969. Thus, while the cost of credit to the ultimate purchaser-user was further reduced by paring the maximum discount rates charged by banks by 1 per cent in January 1969, the facilities under the scheme, which had earlier been restricted to purchaser-users in the private sector, were also extended to cover purchaser-users in the public sector, such as autonomous bodies like electricity undertakings, transport corporations and Government companies, up to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs to each purchaser-user over a limit year; this limit was raised subsequently in March 1970 to Rs. 100 lakhs over a limit year in respect of State electricity boards.

Up to the end of March 1970, the IDBI had opened three regional offices at Calcutta, Madras and Delhi to cover the adjacent States and Union Territories. These offices, which are to function with a fair degree of autonomy, will sanction and disburse assistance to projects of regional significance in due course.

Number of Banks and their Offices

During 1969, one bank* was included in the Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1943 and another† excluded therefrom (consequent upon its amalgamation with the State Bank of India). The total number of scheduled commercial banks which stood at 73 at the end of 1968, therefore, remained unchanged at the end of 1969. The net increase in the number of offices of scheduled commercial banks (after adjustments for the offices closed/taken over as a result of amalgamation/taking over of liabilities and assets during 1969) came to 1387, of which the State Bank of India accounted for 119 (including 28 offices taken over from another scheduled commercial bank). Consequently, the total number of offices of scheduled commercial banks at the end of December, 1969 stood at 8,866 as against 7,479 at the end of December, 1968.

A new branch licensing policy was announced in December 1969 following the recommendations of a Committee appointed under the chairmanship of Shri F. K. F. Nariman. Accordingly, the Reserve Bank evolved a scheme known as "Lead Bank Scheme" for branch expansion in unbanked areas, whereby each selected bank was expected to assess the deposit potential and suitability of centres for opening branches in specified districts. The scheme provided for the opening of bank branches at 1,280 centres in a phased manner. During the first six months of 1970, the major Indian scheduled banks were asked to open at least 400 branches at unbanked centres besides their regular programme of expansion in banked centres. Thus, the total number of offices to be opened by scheduled commercial banks was to exceed 600 during the first half of 1970.

*Catholic Syrian Bank Limited, Trichur

†Bank of Bihar Limited, Patna.

Deposit Insurance Corporation

The Deposit Insurance Corporation was established in January 1962, when a scheme of insurance as embodied in the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961 was introduced to protect the interests of depositors, in particular, the small depositors of commercial banks in the event of a bank's inability to meet its liabilities. All functioning commercial banks covered by the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 are registered as insured banks, their number being 85 at the end of 1969. The insurance cover provided under the scheme which was raised from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 5,000 from January 1, 1968 in respect of all deposits held by a depositor in the same capacity and right with the offices of a bank in India, has since remained unchanged. The rate of premium payable by insured banks has also remained unchanged at 5 paise per annum for every hundred rupees of their deposits. The deposits of Central and State Governments, foreign Governments and banking companies are excluded from the purview of the scheme. During the eight years of its operation, the scheme has been helpful in safeguarding the interests of small depositors and has contributed to the strengthening of public confidence in the banking system and the mobilisation of deposits by banks.

The Corporation has a paid-up capital of Rs. 1 crore which is held by the Reserve Bank of India. The Deposit Insurance Fund of the Corporation at the end of 1969 amounted to Rs. 14.14 crores. Although 204 banks were de-registered by the Corporation during the period 1962-69 as a result of consolidation of the banking system, the Corporation's liability has arisen only in respect of 13 banks. The Corporation's liability in the case of 12 banks worked out to Rs. 57.03 lakhs while its liability in respect of one bank had not been so far ascertained. In respect of other 191 banks, the liabilities to the depositors in full were transferred to other banks or were discharged by the banks themselves. The Corporation received reimbursement from the concerned banks to the extent of Rs. 35.72 lakhs. Thus, the net amount of claims met by the Deposit Insurance Corporation during 1962-69 amounted to Rs. 21.31 lakhs only, indicating a favourable risk experience.

The Deposit Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1968, received the assent of the President on December 27, 1968. Its provisions have not been brought into force, pending enactment of the necessary legislation by the various States so as to make the co-operative banks in the respective States eligible for insurance.

Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 1968

The Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill to provide for the extension of social control over banks was passed by Parliament in 1968 and came into force with effect from February 1, 1969. According to the provisions of the Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, every banking company had to reconstitute its Board of Directors so that not less than 51 per cent members are persons having special knowledge or practical experience in accountancy, agriculture and rural economy, small-scale industries, co-operation, banking, finance, economics, law and other subjects which are useful to a banking company, and not having substantial interest in or active association with large or medium-sized industrial or business undertakings. The Chairman of each bank has to be a professional banker not engaged in any other business or vocation. There is a statutory prohibition on the grant of any type of loans and advances to directors and the concerns in which they are interested.

An exemption from the requirement of appointing full-time Chairman was given for a period of one year (with effect from February 1, 1969) to banks with deposits of less than Rs. 25 crores; similarly, a period of one year (up to February 1, 1970) was allowed to banks with deposits of less than Rs. 10 crores for the reconstitution of their Boards of Directors.

Nationalisation of Major Banks

On July 19, 1969, the President issued an Ordinance nationalising 14 major commercial banks with deposits of not less than Rs. 50 crores each. A bill to replace this Ordinance, viz., the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1969, with certain amendments, was passed by the Lok Sabha on August 4, 1969 and by the Rajya Sabha on August 8, 1969. The President gave his assent on August 9, 1969. The Act was, however, declared invalid by the Supreme Court on February 10, 1970, in its decision on writ petitions filed by two share-holders of two of the nationalized banks, challenging the validity of the Act.

Subsequently, the President promulgated a fresh Ordinance on February 14, 1970, nationalising the same 14 major commercial banks with retrospective effect from July 19, 1969. The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, to replace the Ordinance promulgated on February 14, 1970 was introduced in Parliament on February 27, 1970, and was passed without any amendment. The Bill received the President's assent on March 31, 1970.

As on July 19, 1969, these 14 banks had deposits aggregating Rs. 2,626.2 crores accounting for 56 per cent of the total deposits of the banking system in the country and 4,168 offices comprising about 50 per cent of the total number of bank offices. The State Bank of India and its seven subsidiaries, viz., the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, and the State Banks of Hyderabad, Mysore, Patiala, Saurashtra, Indore and Travancore, which were already in the public sector, account for about 27 per cent of the total deposits and nearly 30 per cent of bank offices. With the acquisition of the undertakings of 14 major Indian banks, the public sector in banking came to account for about 83 per cent of the total deposits and over 80 per cent of the number of bank branches in the country.

Banking Commission

The Government of India announced on January 29, 1969, the appointment of the Banking Commission with Shri R. G. Saraiya as chairman to undertake a comprehensive review of the existing structure and organisation of the commercial banking system.

The Commission started functioning in March, 1969. Questionnaires were issued to commercial banks in three instalments by September, 1969. The Commission has constituted so far four groups to study in depth problems relating to banking costs, indigenous bankers, banking procedures and legislation affecting banking. It has taken in hand a few research projects, the more important of which relate to field study of banking facilities, range and quality of services to depositors and survey of small-scale industries in selected centres. Since the Commission was set up prior to the nationalisation of the 14 banks, some revisions in its terms of reference in the new context are being considered. It is expected to submit its report by December 1970.

CORPORATE SECTOR

The total number of joint stock companies limited by shares incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 and at work in India on January 1, 1970 was 28,651 accounting for a total paid-up capital of Rs. 3,784.5 crores. Of these, the number of public and private limited companies was 6,216 and 22,435 with paid-up capital of Rs. 1,651.8 crores and Rs. 2,132.7 crores respectively. In addition to these, the total number of associations not for profit (registered mostly as companies limited by guarantee) at work was 1,201. The following table shows the number and paid-up capital of the companies at work at the end of March 1951, 1956, 1961, 1966, 1967, 1968 and 1969 and December 1969.

TABLE 88
COMPANIES AT WORK

(Paid-up capital in crores of rupees)

Year ending March	Companies with share capital						Associa- tions not for profit (regd. mostly as com- panies limited by guaran- tee) No.
	Public		Private		Total		
	No.	paid-up capital	No.	paid-up capital	No.	paid-up capital	
1951 ..	12,568	566.5	15,964	208.9	28,532	775.4	1,213
1956 ..	9,575	690.4	20,399	333.8	29,874	1,024.2	1,394
1961 ..	6,702	948.2	19,447	870.3	26,149	1,818.5	1,169
1966* ..	6,428	1435.3	20,218	1585.7	26,646	3,021.0	1,161
1967* ..	6,332	1503.4	20,552	1723.4	26,884	3,226.8	1,152
1968* ..	6,278	1588.9	21,060	1883.4	27,338	3,472.3	1,160
1969* ..	6,244	1632.5	21,722	2062.1	27,966	3,692.6	1,188
1969* .. (December)	6,216	1651.8	22,435	2132.7	28,651	3,784.5	1,201

Table below shows the region/Statewise distribution of companies at work based on the location of their registered offices on March 31, 1969 and of the new companies registered during the period April to December, 1969. During April to December, 1969, 1,091 companies limited by shares with total authorised capital of Rs. 188.1 crores were registered under the Companies Act, 1956. Of these, 70 companies were public limited and 1,021 were private limited having an authorised capital of Rs. 93.4 crores and Rs. 94.7 crores respectively.

TABLE 89
REGION/STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF COMPANIES AT WORK

Region/State	Number of companies as on March 31, 1969	Companies registered during April-December 1969	
		Number	Authorised capital (Rs. lakh)
1	2	3	4
Eastern Region			
Assam ..	414	12	98
Bihar ..	383	12	62
Orissa ..	207	10	1,34
West Bengal ..	9,085	155	10,02
Manipur ..	7	—	—
Tripura ..	9	—	—
Nagaland ..	1	—	—
TOTAL ..	10,106	189	12.96
Northern Region			
Haryana ..	215	11	2.52
Punjab ..	623	67	2.91
Rajasthan ..	396	16	7.28
Uttar Pradesh ..	1,090	69	10.70
Chandigarh ..	67	8	1.45
Delhi ..	2,707	147	34.83
Jammu and Kashmir ..	107	8	23
Himachal Pradesh ..	42	6	28
TOTAL ..	5,247	332	60.20

*Provisional figures.

TABLE 89 (concl'd.)

(1)					(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Southern Region</i>							
Andhra Pradesh	...	...	...	...	644	46	3,19
Kerala	...	...	...	...	991	35	7,55
Tamil Nadu	...	...	...	...	2,856	73	59,10
Mysore	...	...	...	...	794	60	6,83
Pondicherry	...	...	...	...	56	2	1
TOTAL					5,341	218	76,68
<i>Western Region</i>							
Gujarat	...	...	...	...	1,101	99	16,84
Madhya Pradesh	...	...	...	...	381	12	96
Maharashtra	...	...	...	...	5,704	236	18,46
Goa	...	...	...	...	86	5	1,96
TOTAL					7,272	352	38,22
GRAND TOTAL					27,966	1,091	1,88,06

Capital Issues & Project Costs of Companies

During 1969, 49 non-Government non-financial public Ltd. companies issued capital amounting to Rs. 37.3 crores, comprising Rs. 12.5 crores in the form of shares and Rs. 24.8 crores as debentures. As compared to this, during 1968, 73 companies issued an amount of Rs. 53.8 crores comprising Rs. 22.3 crores in the form of shares and Rs. 31.5 crores as debentures. Thus there was a fall of Rs. 16.5 crores in the amount of capital issued during 1969. Out of the total amount of Rs. 37.3 crores issued during 1969, an amount of Rs. 36.4 crores, (97.6 per cent) was offered to the general public and of it Rs. 35.1 crores (96.4 per cent) was underwritten. The total project cost of these companies issuing capital during the year was estimated to be about Rs. 118.7 crores as compared to Rs. 171.9 crores in the preceding year.

Capital Raised

The amount of capital raised by the existing joint stock companies limited by shares during the year ending March 31, 1969 was Rs. 38.7 crores in respect of public companies and that Rs. 147.2 crores in respect of private companies. During the nine-month period April-December 1969, the amount of capital raised by public Ltd. companies was Rs. 27.1 crores and by private Ltd. companies was Rs. 72.6 crores.

Companies which Ceased to Work

The number of companies which went into liquidation or were struck off under Section 247(5) of the Companies Act, 1913 or under Section 560 (5) of the Companies Act, 1956 or otherwise became defunct or ceased to work during the last five years was for 1964-65 : 714; 1965-66 : 915; 1966-67 : 802; 1967-68 : 627 and 1968-69 : 588.

Government Companies

The table below gives the number and paid-up capital of Government companies at the end of March during the last 10 years.

TABLE 90
GOVERNMENT COMPANIES AT WORK

(Paid-up capital in crores of rupees)

Year ending March 31	Public		Private		Total	
	No.	Paid-up capital	No.	Paid-up capital	No.	Paid-up capital
1960	37	26.4	88	450.8	125	477.2
1961	39	33.0	103	514.0	142	547.0
1962	41	23.5	113	606.2	154	629.7
1963	42	27.4	118	758.8	160	786.0
1964	50	39.4	126	921.4	176	960.8
1965	54	51.5	129	1062.8	183	1114.3
1966	63	58.4	149	1179.5	212	1237.9
1967	65	77.1	167	1314.4	232	1391.5
1968*	72	99.1	169	1460.2	241	1559.2
1969*	80	119.3	179	1625.9	259	1745.2
1969* (Dec. 31) ..	81	126.5	192	1685.1	273	1811.6

State-wise Distribution of Government Companies

Table 91 shows the State-wise distribution of Government companies based on the location of their registered offices as on March 31, 1969. The Government companies in Bihar accounted for 44.0 per cent of the total paid-up capital of all Government companies at work. Of these, the Hindustan Steel Ltd., alone had a paid-up capital of Rs. 557 crores accounting for about 31.9 per cent of the total paid-up capital.

TABLE 91
STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT COMPANIES

State/Union Territory	Number of companies	Paid-up capital (Rs. lakh)	Percentage of total paid-up capital
Andhra Pradesh	13	24,99.78	1.4
Assam	14	7,71.19	0.4
Bihar	10	7,67,48.53	44.0
Gujarat	6	2,55.74	0.1
Kerala	25	33,31.00	1.9
Madhya Pradesh	7	59,20.35	3.4
Maharashtra	20	1,20,80.29	6.9
Mysore	24	89,24.08	5.1
Orissa	43	22,96.59	1.3
Rajasthan	11	21,64.56	1.3
Tamil Nadu	10	1,25,97.91	7.2
Uttar Pradesh	10	11,47.84	0.7
West Bengal	17	54,87.19	3.2
Chandigarh	12	4,12.06	0.2
Delhi	27	3,87,34.96	22.3
Goa	1	60.07	0.6
Himachal Pradesh	3	59.71	
Manipur	1	14.08	
Tripura	1	9.99	
Jammu & Kashmir	4	10,05.09	
TOTAL	259	17,45,21.01	100

*Provisional

The following table shows the ownership pattern of Government companies at work at the end of March, 1969. Out of the total paid-up capital of Rs. 1,745.2 crores, Rs. 1,451.60 crores, i.e., about 83.2 per cent, was held by the Central Government.

TABLE 92

OWNERSHIP PATTERN OF GOVERNMENT COMPANIES

Type of Companies	Number	Paid-up capital(Rs. lakh)	Percentage of total paid-up capital
1. Central Government	62*	14,51,65.83	83.2
2. Central and State Governments	16	93,22.81	5.4
3. Central Government and private interests	7	33,77.29	1.9
4. Central and State Government and private interests	8	38,45.88	2.2
5. State Governments	102**	1,08,89.48	6.2
6. State Governments and private interests	64	19,19.72	1.1
TOTAL	259	17,45,21.01	100

Foreign Companies

On March 31, 1969 there were 564 foreign companies at work within the meaning of section 591 of the Companies Act 1956, i.e., joint stock companies incorporated outside India but having a place of business in this country. The distribution of these companies according to the country of their origin was UK : 358; USA : 89; Japan : 17; Pakistan : 13; West Germany : 12; Switzerland : 9; Netherlands : 8; Canada and France : 7 each; Sweden, Italy and Hong Kong : 6 each; Australia : 4; Bahamas Islands, New Zealand and Yugoslavia : 3 each; Panama, Belgium and Thailand : 2 each; Ceylon, Kenya, Luxembourg, Kuwait, Lebanon, Tanzania and Uganda : 1 each.

Overall Position

Table 93 gives the total number of various categories of companies at work in the country as on December 31, 1969, which are subject to one or the other provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

TABLE 93

COMPANIES AT WORK—CATEGORY-WISE

(As on 31-12-1969)

Category	Total No.	Of which Government companies
1. Companies limited by shares		
(a) Public limited companies	6,216	81
(b) Private limited companies	22,435	192
2. Companies limited by guarantee	1,201	—
3. Foreign companies (Section 591 of the Companies Act.)	564	—
TOTAL	30,416	273

*Includes 4 subsidiary companies of Central Government companies.

**Includes 10 subsidiary companies of State Government companies.

INSURANCE

Public and Private Insurance

Since September 1, 1956, when the Life Insurance Corporation of India was established, life insurance business in India is transacted by the Corporation and, in a restricted sphere, by the Posts and Telegraphs Department of the Government of India and by certain State Governments.

Fire, marine and miscellaneous classes of insurance business are transacted both by the Indian insurance companies and by foreign insurance companies operating in India. In addition, the Life Insurance Corporation and certain State Governments are also transacting such business.

State-run Insurance Schemes

The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are transacting life insurance business, the benefits of which are restricted to their employees. With effect from September 1, 1956, the Life Insurance Corporation of India acquired the exclusive privilege of carrying on life insurance business in India, but in terms of clause (f) of Section 44 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, the State Governments are enabled to carry on compulsory life insurance of their employees. The Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra have an insurance fund for the insurance of all types of Government property in their commercial and industrial undertakings. The Government of Kerala is transacting fire and miscellaneous (motor) insurance business, while the Government of Mysore is transacting miscellaneous (motor) insurance business.

Compulsory Reinsurance

The Insurance Act, 1938 was amended by the Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1961 which came into force on April 1, 1961. Provision has been made therein (a) for compulsory reinsurance with approved Indian reinsurers by every insurer of such percentages, not exceeding 30 per cent of his business, as may be specified by the Central Government, and (b) for constituting an Advisory Committee which has to be consulted by the Central Government before specifying the percentages of business to be reinsured and the proportions of the reinsurance business to be allocated among the approved reinsurers.

Legislation

The provisions of the Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1968, providing for the extension of social control over insurers carrying on general insurance (except section 14 and 41 thereof, making the provisions of the payment of Bonus Act, 1965 applicable to the employees of the general insurance companies) came into force with effect from June 1, 1969. Under the amended Act provision has been made for the establishment of, (1) a Tariff Advisory Committee with the Controller of Insurance as Chairman to control and regulate the rates, advantages, terms and conditions that may be offered by insurers in respect of general insurance business and (2) a Consultative Committee consisting of the Controller of Insurance as Chairman and four non-official members. The main purpose of this provision is to provide opportunity for consultation with the members of the Consultative Committee before the Controller of Insurance exercises any of the powers conferred on him by certain provisions of the amended Act.

General Insurance

Insurance Companies

On December 31, 1969, there were 72 Indian insurers and 52 non-Indian insurers registered under the Insurance Act, 1938 for transacting various

classes of general insurance business as shown below :

TABLE 94
NUMBER OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

Class/Classes for which registered	Fire	Marine	Misc.	Fire & misc.	Fire, marine and misc.	Total
Indian	2	10*	8	6	46	72**
Non-Indian ..	4	1	1	2	44	52
TOTAL	6	11	9	8	90	124

General Insurance Business of LIC

The Life Insurance Corporation of India commenced transacting general insurance business from April 1, 1964. It completed a gross direct premium of Rs. 1,667.80 lakhs during 1968-69 as against Rs. 1,297.93 lakhs during 1967-68. The net premium amounted to Rs. 619.92 lakhs in 1968-69 and Rs. 435.45 lakhs in 1967-68. The particulars relating to the general insurance business of L.I.C. have not been included in Tables 95 and 96 and in the statement of particulars of assets and investments given on the next page.

The following table gives the summary of fire, marine and miscellaneous insurance business of Indian insurers in respect of their world business and of the non-Indian insurers in respect of their business in India for the year 1968.

TABLE 95
GENERAL INSURANCE—BUSINESS STATISTICS

(in crores of rupees)

Item	Indian Insurers			Non-Indian Insurers		
	Fire	Marine	Miscellaneous	Fire	Marine	Miscellaneous
Premium less re-insurances ..	34.42	15.66	39.35	7.45	4.07	5.39
Claims under policies less re-insurances ..	14.29	12.30	22.08	2.36	2.91	2.49
Net commission	6.67	1.69	6.52	0.01	0.11	0.55
Expenses of management ..	7.63	2.56	8.29	3.03	1.29	1.76

*These insurers are registered for marine (country craft) insurance business only.

**Excludes the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

The following table shows the gross premium written direct by and the net premium income of insurers operating in India during the calendar year 1968.

TABLE 96
GENERAL INSURANCE—PREMIUM INCOME 1968

Class of Insurance business	Gross premium written direct			Net premium income		
	Indian Insurers		Non-Indian Insurers	Indian Insurers		Non-Indian Insurers
	Inside India	Outside India	Inside India	Inside India	Outside India	Inside India
Fire	24.80	2.38	11.44	21.24	13.18	7.45
Marine	12.46	2.03	6.05	10.64	5.02	4.07
Miscellaneous ..	29.58	10.46	6.64	27.68	11.85	5.39
TOTAL ..	66.84	14.87	24.13	59.56	30.05	16.91

Assets and Investments

The total assets of the general insurance business of Indian insurers as on December 31, 1968 amounted to Rs. 161.96 crores as against Rs. 145.50 crores and Rs. 131.94 crores at the end of 1967 and 1966 respectively. The investments at the end of 1968 were as follows :

	(Per cent)
Central and State Government securities	4.7
Indian municipal, port and improvement trust securities	0.1
Shares and debentures of Indian companies	37.1
Foreign government securities	1.4
Agents' balances, outstanding premiums and amount due from others ..	21.3
Deposits, cash and stamps	20.2
Other assets	15.2
TOTAL	100.0

LIFE INSURANCE

The Life Insurance Corporation of India came into existence on September 1, 1956, the day notified for this purpose in the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. The Corporation took over all the assets and liabilities appertaining to the "controlled business" of 245 insurers, including three State Insurance Departments.

The Corporation submitted an interim report on its activities on August 5, 1957, which covered the period up to June 1957. This was followed by the first statutory report which related to the period of 16 months from September 1, 1956 to December 31, 1957. The Corporation adopted the calendar year from 1958 to end of 1961, and the financial year thereafter.

On March 31, 1969, the Corporation had 36 divisional offices, 422 branch offices, 115 sub-offices and 142 development centres in India.

New Business

During the year ending March 31, 1969, 15,23,585 proposals were received for assurances amounting to Rs. 980.15 crores and 14,54,298 policies (being 95.5 per cent of the proposals received) were issued assuring Rs. 929.35 crores (94.8 per cent of the sums proposed). The figures for the preceding year were 15,14,925 proposals for Rs. 901.76 crores and

14,28,043 policies assuring Rs. 844.47 crores. The Life Insurance Corporation of India completed new business of over Rs. 1,035 crores (sums assured) of which Rs. 9 crores is the business from Corporation's offices abroad.

During the year ending March 31, 1969, 4,77,341 policies (32.9 per cent of the total number of policies issued in India) assuring Rs. 235.12 crores (25.5 per cent of the total new sums assured in India) were issued in the rural areas.

During the same period 6,63,847 policies (45.8 per cent of the total policies issued in India) assuring Rs. 207.96 crores (22.6 per cent of the total new sums assured in India) were issued under the non-medical schemes.

The following table shows the comparative figures of new business transacted during the last five accounting periods :

TABLE 97
LIFE INSURANCE—NEW BUSINESS

Year*	In India		Out of India		Total	
	No. of policies	Sum assured	No. of policies	Sum assured	No. of policies	Sum assured
		(Rs. crores)		(Rs. crores)		(Rs. crores)
1964-65	14,35,601	690.03	8,751	11.05	14,44,352	701.08
1965-66	15,54,758	789.29	6,445	8.50	15,61,203	797.79
1966-67	14,06,033	757.94	5,887	12.33	14,11,920	770.27
1967-68	14,23,380	835.40	4,663	9.07	14,28,043	844.47
1968-69	14,50,095	920.65	4,203	8.70	14,54,298	929.35

Total Business in Force

The following table gives the life insurance business in force (inclusive of group insurance business) at the end of each of the last five accounting periods :

TABLE 98
LIFE INSURANCE—TOTAL BUSINESS

Business in force on	In India		Out of India		Total	
	Number of policies	Sum assured	Number of policies	Sum assured	Number of policies	Sum assured
	(lakhs)	(Rs. crores)	(lakhs)	(Rs. crores)	(lakhs)	(Rs. crores)
31-3-1965	106.30	3,766	1.92	112	108.22	3,878
31-3-1966	114.10	4,282	1.79	112	115.89	4,394
31-3-1967	119.98	4,593	1.24**	131**	121.22	4,724
31-3-1968	126.43	5,116	1.16	124	127.59	5,240
31-3-1969	133.45	5,606	1.08	119	134.53	5,725

Foreign Business

The Corporation transacted new business in Fiji, Hong Kong, Kenya, Malaysia, Mauritius, Singapore, Uganda and the United Kingdom.

During the year ending March 31, 1969, the Corporation received from these countries 4,707 proposals for assurances amounting to Rs. 9.71 crores

*Financial year i.e. April-March.

**Out of India figures exclude those relating to Pakistan and South Africa business.

and issued 4,203 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 8.70 crores as against 5,110 proposals for assurances amounting to Rs. 10.00 crores and 4,663 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 9.07 crores during the preceding year.

Working Results

The total net income of the Corporation during the year ending March 31, 1969 was Rs. 306.49 crores of which premium income was Rs. 234.78 crores. The Corporation's Life Fund as on March 31, 1969 amounted to Rs. 1,434.47 crores.

The L.I.C. had a valuation of its liabilities as at 31-3-1969 and in respect of policies issued by the Corporation, the bonus was declared at the following rates :—(i) Rs. 22.00 per thousand sum assured per annum on Whole Life Assurance and (ii) Rs. 17.60 per thousand sum assured per annum on Endowment Assurance.

Reduction in Premium Rates

The Corporation, at its meeting held on the January 19, 1970, decided to effect reductions ranging from 2.9% to 5.5% of the annual premia under eight of its without profit plans, with effect from February 1, 1970.

Salary Savings Scheme

The Salary Savings Scheme for State Government employees is operating in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. The Scheme has also been introduced on an experimental basis in respect of non-gazetted employees in all the Central Government offices located at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, New Delhi and Madras.

Under this Scheme, the Corporation issued in India during the year 3,73,718 policies assuring Rs. 164.96 crores as against 3,33,344 policies assuring Rs. 140.50 crores during the preceding year.

Financing of Housing Schemes

During the year ending March 31, 1969, loans amounting to Rs. 12.30 crore were advanced to State Governments for financing various housing schemes. Sums totalling Rs. 14.50 crores were advanced to co-operative housing finance societies and other authorities for financing housing co-operatives in various States.

The 'Own Your Home' scheme was extended to 35 more centres during the year bringing the total number to 154. It now covers all the cities and towns in India having a population of one lakh and above and also some other centres with population less than one lakh. Since April 1, 1969, the scheme has also been extended to Anand (Gujarat) and Tinsukia (Assam). During the year, 853 loans amounting to Rs. 227.70 lakhs were sanctioned to the policy holders for construction or purchase of houses.

Other schemes for financing house construction include, (i) loans to public limited companies for the purpose of providing houses to their employees, and (ii) loans to co-operative housing societies of employees of public limited companies. During the year, loans amounting to Rs. 20.26 lakhs were sanctioned to two co-operative housing societies of the employees of public limited companies.

The Corporation also grants loans to co-operative housing societies formed by the employees of the Corporation and also to individual employees for purchase or construction of houses. During the year, 4 societies were formed bringing the total number of such societies to 154 on March 31, 1969. Applications for loans amounting to Rs. 53.04 lakhs were sanctioned to 8 societies during the year. 81 societies have so far taken advantage of this scheme and have been sanctioned loans totalling Rs. 471.45 lakhs. Loans totalling Rs. 22.23 lakhs were also sanctioned to 145 employees during the year.

The total assistance given by the Corporation to housing development in India by way of loans to State Governments and co-operative housing finance societies and loans under other schemes and its own building construction up to March 31, 1969 amounted to over Rs. 221 crores.

Investments

The total book value of the investments of the Corporation at the end of March 1969 amounted to Rs. 1,358.95 crores. Of this, the total book value of the investments pertaining to the general business (including capital redemption and annuity certain business) was Rs. 10.08 crores and that pertaining to life business was Rs. 1,348.87 crores.

The break-up of the investments pertaining to the life business of the Corporation as on March 31, 1969 is given in the following table :

TABLE 99
L. I. C. INVESTMENTS

Investment	(in lakhs of rupees)	
	In India	Outside India
Central & State Government and other approved securities	736.02.44	—
Municipal securities not included above	4.20.44	—
Foreign Government, municipal, etc. securities	—	22.61.52
Shares and debentures of companies and of co-operatives	210.38.56	32.04
Total stock exchange securities	950.61.44	22.93.56
Loans to State Governments for housing schemes	103.49.84	—
Amount due from State Governments in respect of the controlled business taken over	3.22.32	—
Loan to a State Government for water supply scheme	17.89.39	—
Loans to municipal committees guaranteed by Government	19.22.92	—
Loans to municipalities and other bodies in foreign countries	—	1.53.00
Loans to Government of India in foreign countries	—	10.38
Loans to co-operatives housing finance societies guaranteed by Government	46.87.58	—
Loans to a housing board for financing housing co-operative guaranteed by Government	32.80	50.70.38
Loans to a State Government for financing housing co-operatives of scheduled castes & tribes	3.50.00	—
Loan to a housing authority guaranteed by Government in a foreign country	—	6.92
Loans to industrial estates guaranteed by Government	1.01.93	—
Loans to co-operative sugar factories guaranteed by Government	1.90.00	—
Loans to improvement trusts guaranteed by Government	53.50	—
Loans to State electricity boards	103.50.50	—
Contribution to the initial capital of the Unit Trust of India	75.00	—
Loans to companies	21.15.20	—
Total stock exchange securities, loans and contribution to the initial capital of the Unit Trust of India	1,258.02.42	24.63.86
Loans on mortgage of property other than those including above under loans to State electricity boards and loans to companies or co-operatives	28.37.57	—
House property and land	36.53.03	1.30.51
TOTAL	1,322.93.02	25.94.37

Staff

The number of employees in the service of Corporations in India at the end of March, 1969 was 51,667 as against 52,007 as at the end of the March previous year. Moreover, there were 1,54,151 agents on the rolls of Corporation in India on this date against 1,65,555 as on March 31, 1968.

OTHER INSURANCE*War Risks (Marine Hulls) Insurance Scheme*

The War Risks (Marine Hulls) Insurance Scheme, which is a voluntary scheme, was introduced by the Government of India in September, 1965, when foreign re-insurers cancelled the war risks cover on Indian ships in the wake of hostilities with Pakistan, and re-instatement of the cover was possible only at very high rates of premium. All the ships borne on the Indian Register as well as mechanised sailing vessels are eligible for insurance under the Scheme. The Life Insurance Corporation of India, which act as the Government agent, issue the cover but the risk is wholly reinsured with the Government of India at the same rates of premium.

The policies under this Scheme are issued for a quarter at a time. The rates of premia for each quarter are fixed in advance by the Central Government. The rate in force since October, 1967 is 0.2 per cent per annum.

Emergency Risks (Goods/Factories) Insurance

The Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1962 and the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Act, 1962 and the Scheme framed thereunder which were in operation since January 1, 1963 provided for compulsory insurance of goods (with certain exceptions), as well as of factories, inland vessels, plants and machinery of mines, oil installations, gas and electric supply undertakings, hydroelectric supply undertakings and standing tea crops. These schemes were framed to ensure normal commercial activity including production in factories and sale and movement of commodities without the fear of losses as a result of enemy action.

With the revocation of Proclamation of Emergency from January 10, 1968, the Acts and the schemes framed thereunder ceased to be in force on that date. However, the liability to pay arrears of premium as also the relevant claims that arose due to enemy action which have remained unpaid continues.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR AT A GLANCE

- * As a result of the introduction of improved agricultural practices, the food production has gone up from 85.78 lakh quintals in 1963-64 to 92.27 lakh quintals in 1968-69.
- * The forests of Jammu and Kashmir cover more than 8139 Sq. miles. Of this 2885 Sq. miles are available for valuable timber. The revenue from forests has increased to Rs. 5.21 crores in 1969-70.
- * The State has achieved a place in the international market in handicrafts and miscellaneous consumer goods like woollens silks, carpets, namdas, gabbas, shawls, embroidery, artistic woodware, willow-ware etc. The export of silks and woollens fetches the State over Rs. 3 crores annually.
- * The Government transport fleet consists of 1122 vehicles against only 255 vehicles in 1948.
- * There are at present 876 doctors in the State against only 123 in 1947. The life expectancy has increased from 32 years in 1947 to 50 years at present. Per capita expenditure on health has risen from 47 paise in 1947 to Rs. 9.30 at present.
- * The development of power potential has received due emphasis in the Plan schemes. The installed capacity has risen from 21 Mws in 1963-64 to 40.35 Mws in 1969-70. The number of villages electrified has risen from 293 in 1963-64 to 805 in 1969-70.
- * Jammu and Kashmir is perhaps one of the few States in the country where education is free from the Kindergarten class to the post-graduate standard. About 87.30% of boys and 32.76% of girls in the age group of 6-11 are at present in schools.
- * There has been an impressive increase in so far as per capita income is concerned. At 1955-56 price-level it has risen from Rs. 188 in the year 1950-51 to over Rs. 299 at present.
- * The total Plan provision for the first three Plans was Rs. 125.51 crores. The expenditure on the annual Plans for the years 1966-69 came to Rs. 60.07 crores. The provision for the 4th Plan has been fixed at Rs. 145 crores.
- * There has been brisk activity in various fields of development in the recent years. The revenues of the State have in consequence increased from Rs. 2.75 crores in 1947 to Rs. 55.50 crores in 1968-69.

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J. & K. Government

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CHAPTER XIV

PLANNING

Planning was advocated in India much before independence by individuals, groups, the Congress Party as well as the Government. A number of committees had been set up and proposals made for post-war reconstruction and development. It was, however, after independence that the Government of India set up the Planning Commission in March 1950, to prepare a plan for the "most effective and balanced utilisation of the country's resources". The First Five Year Plan, finalised in the light of public discussion, was submitted to Parliament in December 1952.

Objectives

The central objective of planning was defined as initiating "a process of development which will raise living standards and open out to the people new opportunities for a richer and more varied life." Economic planning had to be viewed as "an integral part of a wider process aiming not merely at the development of resources in a narrow technical sense, but at the development of human faculties and the building up of an institutional frame-work adequate to the needs and aspirations of the people".

The long-term objectives of doubling the national and per capita income (from the levels obtaining at the beginning of the First Plan) and raising the consumption standards were laid down in the First and Second Plans*, which were based on certain assumptions and prevailing conditions. In view of the very rapid growth of population in the decade 1951-61, and the likely trends, the Third Plan laid down the following long-term objectives to be attained by 1975-76 : (i) a cumulative rate of growth as near as possible to 6 per cent per annum so as to secure more than a doubling of national income (from Rs. 14,500 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 34,000 crores in 1975-76 at 1960-61 prices) and a 61 per cent increase in per capita income (from Rs. 330 in 1960-61 to Rs. 530 in 1975-76)**; (ii) the creation of employment outside agriculture for more than 4.6 crore persons so as to reduce the proportion of population dependent on agriculture from about 70 per cent to about 60 per cent; and (iii) the provision of universal education up to the age of 14 as envisaged in the Constitution.

A principal objective to be firmly kept in view was to stabilise the growth of population over a reasonable period. The step-up in the net investment rate would have to be from about 11 per cent of national income at the end of the Second Plan to 14-15 per cent, 17-18 per cent and 19-20 per cent per annum by the end of Third, Fourth and Fifth Plans, respectively. The major part of the increase in investment would have to be financed by domestic savings; the net saving-income ratio would have to rise from about 8.5 per cent in 1960-61 to about 11.5 per cent, 15-16 per cent and 18-19 per cent at the end of Third, Fourth and Fifth Plans, respectively.

Another objective was to ensure that the economy could, after a period of ten years or so, substantially reduce dependence on assistance from abroad. This also postulated a steady and sizeable increase in exports through appropriate policies and measures.

FIRST AND SECOND PLANS

The First Five Year Plan (1951-52 to 1955-56), through its emphasis on agriculture, irrigation, power and transport, aimed at creating the base

*For more details, see "India 1962", p. 175.

**National and per capita income figures given here differ somewhat from those given in the Chapter on "Economic Structure" which are based on later computation.

for more rapid economic and industrial advance in the future. It also initiated some of the basic policies by way of social change and institutional reforms. The Second Plan (1956-57 to 1960-61) carried these policies a step further and placed before the nation the goal of a socialist pattern of society. It laid emphasis on the development of basic and heavy industries and defined the key role the public sector was to play in the economic development of the country.

Investment during the two Plans totalled Rs. 10,110 crores—Rs. 5,210 crores in the public sector* and Rs. 4,900 crores in the private sector—increasing the average annual level of investment in the economy from Rs. 500 crores at the beginning of the decade to Rs. 1,600 crores at its end.

Programmes for agriculture and irrigation took up 31 and 20 per cent of public sector outlay in the First and Second Plans, respectively. With the Second Plan shift of emphasis to industries, the share of industries and minerals was increased from 4 per cent in the First to 20 per cent in the Second Plan. For power, the allocations in the two Plans were 13 and 10 per cent. Transport and communications received equally high priority in both Plans, accounting for 27 and 28 per cent, while social services and miscellaneous took up 23 and 18 per cent of the outlays in the First and Second Plans.

Of the public sector outlay, Rs. 1,772 crores, or 90 per cent of the total of Rs. 1,960 crores in the First Plan, and Rs. 3,510 crores**, or 76 per cent of the outlay of Rs. 4,600 crores in the Second Plan, came from internal resources; the remaining comprised external assistance†.

During the Second Plan in particular, there was a substantial step-up in the tax effort. A number of new direct and indirect taxes were introduced. The gap in resources was made up partly through deficit financing and partly through external assistance. Deficit financing during the Second Plan was roughly of the order of Rs. 948 crores.

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

Objectives

The Third Five Year Plan (1961-62 to 1965-66) was formulated keeping in view the long-term objectives for the next fifteen years which have already been described. Its immediate aim was to : (i) secure an increase in national income of over 5 per cent per annum, and at the same time ensure a pattern of investment so as to sustain this rate of growth during subsequent Plan periods; (ii) achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains and increase agricultural production to meet the requirements of industry and exports; (iii) expand basic industries like steel, chemicals, fuel and power, and establish machine-building capacity, so that the requirements of further industrialisation could be met within a period of ten years or so mainly from the country's own resources; (iv) utilise to the fullest possible extent the manpower resources of the country and ensure a substantial expansion in employment opportunities; (v) establish progressively greater equality of opportunity and bring about reduction in disparities of income and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power. National income would increase by about 30 per cent from Rs. 14,500 crores in 1960-61 to about Rs. 19,000 crores by 1965-66 (at 1960-61 prices); per capita income would rise by about 17 per cent from Rs. 330 in 1960-61 to about Rs. 385 in 1965-66.

*The public sector also incurred Rs. 1,350 crores on current outlay.

**Includes subscription to Government loans by (i) Reserve Bank, and (ii) State Bank out of PL 480 deposits.

†External assistance in the Second Plan was Rs. 1,090 crores including investment of PL 480 funds in special securities by Reserve Bank in 1960-61.

Outlays and Allocations

The total cost of the physical programmes envisaged in the Third Plan, which included certain measures in preparation for the Fourth Plan, exceeded Rs. 8,000 crores for the public sector. The estimate of financial resources for the public sector, however, was placed at Rs. 7,500 crores. The following table shows the distribution of the envisaged financial outlay by major heads; the corresponding actual expenditure during the Second Plan is also shown for comparison.

TABLE 100

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SECTOR OUTLAY BY MAJOR HEADS

Major Head	Second Plan		Third Plan	
	Total expenditure (Rs. crores)	Per cent	Total provision (Rs. crores)	Per cent
Agriculture and community development ...	530	11	1,068	14
Major and medium irrigation ...	420	9	650	9
Power ...	445	10	1,012	13
Village and small industries ...	175	4	264	4
Organised industry and minerals	900	20	1,520	20
Transport and communications	1,300	28	1,486	20
Social services and miscellaneous	830	18	1,300	17
Inventories	—	—	200	3
TOTAL	4,600	100	7,500	100

Investment by the private sector during the period of the Third Plan was envisaged at Rs. 4,100 crores*.

The actual total expenditure in the public sector, during the Third Plan, amounted to Rs. 8,576.5 crores. The break-up under major heads of development is given in Table 107 together with the expenditure during the Annual Plan periods 1966 to 1969 and the estimates for the Fourth Plan.

This expenditure of Rs. 8,577 crores over the five years of the Third Plan was about Rs. 1,077 crores more than the original financial provision. The outlay had to be sharply increased from 1963-64 onwards.

In agriculture, community development and co-operation the increase between the initial financial provision and the expenditure was almost Rs. 21 crores. In major and medium irrigation it was over Rs. 14 crores, in power Rs. 240 crores and in industry and minerals Rs. 206 crores, while in village and small industries there was a shortfall of nearly Rs. 23 crores. The largest increase was under the major head transport and communications amounting to Rs. 626 crores. This was primarily the result of the substantial increases made in the road programmes and additions to railways and posts and telegraph programmes consequent on the National Emergency following the Chinese aggression.

Table 101 indicates the financing of the Third Plan.

*Excluding Rs. 200 crores, estimated transfer from the public to the private sector.

TABLE 101
FINANCING OF THE THIRD PLAN

Sl. No.	Item	Original scheme of financing			(in crores of rupees)		
		Centre	States	Total	Centre	States	Total
1	Domestic budgetary resources	3314	1436	4750	3500	1521	5021
2	Balance from current revenues at 1960-61 rates of taxation	410	140	550	(-)	223	(-)419
3	Surplus of public enterprises at 1960-61 fares, freights, and tariffs	400	150	550	331	104	435
4	{ railways	100	—	100	62	—	62
5	{ others	300	150	450	269	104	373
6	Additional taxation, including measures to increase the surplus of public enterprises	1100	610	1710	2277	615	2892
7	Loans from public (net)*	475	325	800	307	516	823
8	Small savings	213	387	600	213	352	565
9	Annuity deposits, compulsory deposits, prize bonds and gold bonds	—	—	—	117	—	117
10	State provident funds	183	82	265	236	100	336
11	Steel equalisation fund	105	—	105	34	—	34
12	Miscellaneous capital receipts (net)	428	(-)258	170	627	(-)389	238
13	Budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance (net)	2200	—	2200	2423	—	2423
14	Other than PL 480	—	—	—	1339	—	1339
15	PL 480 assistance	2200	—	2200	1084	—	1084
16	Deficit financing	524	26	550	1004	129	1133
17	Aggregate resources (1+13+16)	6038	1462	7500	6927	1650	8577
18	Central assistance for state plans	(-)2375	2375	—	(-)2515	2515	—
19	Resources for the plan (17+18)	3663	3837	7500	4412	4165	8577

* Inclusive of net borrowings by public enterprises from the market and the LIC.

ANNUAL PLANS

The Third Five Year Plan was followed by three Annual Plans 1966—1969. This was primarily because severe strains had been developing in the economy; among the more important reasons were the hostilities of 1962 and 1965 and the steep fall in agricultural production over two successive years 1965-66 and 1966-67. Again, the devaluation of the rupee in mid-1966 was followed by a period of readjustment.

Table 107 gives estimates of the public sector outlay during the three Annual Plans (1966-67 to 1968-69) under major heads of development.

Table 102 gives data relating to the financing of the Annual Plans.

PROGRESS SINCE 1961

An account of achievements in selected important directions is given in Table 103 together with the targets for the Fourth Plan.

National Income

During the Third Plan, national income (revised series) at 1960-61 prices rose by 20 per cent in the first four years and declined by 5.6 per cent in the last year. Per capita real income in 1965-66 was about the same as in 1960-61; the growth of population at 2.5 per cent per annum completely neutralised the growth in the national income. In 1966-67, following a severe drought, national income rose nominally by 0.9 per cent but in 1967-68, with a significant increase in agricultural output, the national income went up by 9 per cent. In 1968-69, the rise in national income has been estimated at 1.8 per cent over the preceding year.

Agriculture

During the first three years of the Third Plan, agricultural performance was not satisfactory. The erratic output was principally responsible for fluctuations in the national income. A record harvest was raised, however, in 1964-65 which was a year of favourable weather conditions. In the subsequent two years, the output fell sharply due to widespread drought conditions. In 1967-68, as a result of the new strategy of agriculture—increased use of high yielding varieties of seeds, chemical fertilisers, pesticides and irrigation coupled with the incentive of higher prices—and favoured by weather conditions, agricultural production showed a sharp increase. On account of a less satisfactory season, it was marginally lower in 1968-69. The maximum levels of production realised during 1961-69 in foodgrains, oil seeds and cotton fell short of the targets in the Third Plan.

Developments in more recent years, such as adoption of the new strategy in agriculture, research in plant breeding, a new awareness of the importance of irrigation, intensive use of sub-soil water, of chemical fertilisers, pesticides, insecticides and other inputs, have changed the situation and the possibility of an upward surge in agricultural production seems to have been established. The production of foodgrains in 1969-70, estimated at 99.5 million tonnes, was higher than the 1968-69 production by about 5½ million tonnes.

Industry

Output in organised industry increased by 8 to 10 per cent during the first four years of the Third Plan. In 1965-66, growth of industrial production slowed down to 4.3 per cent because of the Indo-Pak conflict and the consequent disruption in the flow of foreign aid. Over the Plan period, therefore, the growth rate worked out to about 7.9 per cent per year compared to a target of 11 per cent envisaged in the Plan.

In 1966-67, the index of industrial production (base 1960=100) increased by 1.7 per cent and in 1967-68 by just 0.3 per cent. An increase

TABLE 102
FINANCING OF THE ANNUAL PLANS : 1966-1969

Sl. No.	Item	Original estimates			Latest estimates		
		Centre	States	Total	Centre	States	Total
1	<i>Domestic budgetary resources</i>	2737	1158	3895	2397	1251	3648
2	Balance from current revenues at 1965-66 rates of taxation	621	245	866	184	119	303
3	Surplus of public enterprises at 1965-66 fares, freights and tariffs	381	206	587	215	194	409
4	{ railways	(-)	-	(-)	(-)	-	(-)
5	{ others	445	206	651	327	194	521
6	Additional taxation, including measures to increase the surplus of public enterprises	635	4251	1060	611	2992	910
7	Loans from public (net) ³	244	327	571	384	335	719
8	Small savings	115	276	391	125	230	355
9	Annuity deposits, compulsory deposits, prize bonds and gold bonds	41	-	41	65	-	65
10	State provident funds	157	96	253	176	125	301
11	Miscellaneous capital receipts (net)	543	(-)	543	637	(-)	586
12	<i>Budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance (net)</i>	2435	-	2435	2426	-	2426
13	other than PL 480	(2767) ⁵	-	(2767) ⁵	-	-	-
14	PL 480 assistance	1650	-	1650	1507	-	1507
15	Deficit financing	(1851) ⁵	-	(1851) ⁵	919	-	919
16	Aggregate resources (1+12+15)	785	-	785	-	-	-
17	Central assistance for state plans	(916) ⁵	22	(916) ⁵	644	38	682
18	Resources for the plans (16+17)	5485	1180	6665	5467	1289	6756
		(-)	1714	-	(-)	1763	-
		3771	2894	6665	3704	3052	6765

¹This includes a gap of Rs. 88 crores to be met by further effort by States.

²Inclusive of share in additional taxation by the Centre estimated at Rs. 148 crores.

³Includes net borrowings by public enterprises from the market and LIC.

⁴After allowing for *ad hoc* loans from the Centre to States amounting to Rs. 226 crores.

⁵After adjustment for the change in the par value of the rupee.

in unutilised capacity in a number of industries was caused by the set-back in agricultural production which resulted in reduced purchasing power, stagnation in investment, and shortage of foreign exchange because of the need for abnormally high imports of foodgrains and raw materials and for completion of a number of projects started earlier. Even then, the stagnation was not general. It was most pronounced in certain capital goods industries; the growth rate in some other important industries was satisfactory. From the beginning of 1968 an all-round industrial recovery started as a result of several measures taken by Government—import liberalisation following devaluation, decontrol of certain commodities like steel, coal, paper, fertilisers, commercial vehicles, etc., de-licensing of a number of industries, and some increase in the public sector's demands for domestic manufactures, as well as a rise in the exports of engineering goods. There was an increase of 6.2 per cent in industrial production during 1968-69.

Overall, a notable feature in industry has been a continuous increase and diversification of production capacity in spite of fluctuations and stagnation conditions in recent years. Increases in capacity have been most notable in steel, aluminium, a wide range of machine tools, industrial machinery, electrical and transport equipment, fertilisers, drugs and pharmaceuticals, petroleum products, cement, minerals and several consumer goods. There has also been a large increase in the manufacturing capacity for power generators. As a result, the industrial structure has been strengthened and potential has been created for sustained industrial progress in the future.

Social Welfare and Justice

Marked progress has been achieved in the extension of educational and health facilities, though the Constitutional directive regarding free and compulsory education up to the age of 14 has yet to be fulfilled and health facilities have yet to cover the whole country adequately. School enrolment increased from about 2.5 crores in 1950-51 to over 7.4 crores in 1968-69. The expectation of life at birth increased from 35 years in 1950-51 to 52 in 1967-68. Special programmes have been devised to ameliorate the conditions of scheduled castes and tribes and some groups among the weaker sections of the society. Assistance has been given to village and small industries in different ways. Minimum wages have been prescribed for many categories of labour, and considerable progress has been made in legislation relating to industrial relations and labour welfare.

A variety of land reform measures have been adopted in the country providing for security of tenants, imposition of ceiling on land holdings, abolition of intermediaries, etc. Panchayati Raj institutions have been established and comprehensive programmes of cooperative action have been launched.

The extension of the public sector, industrial licensing and taxation measures have been among other steps taken in the direction of reduction of concentration of wealth and economic power.

Prices

Up to 1962-63, the rise in whole-sale prices was mild. It became sharp thereafter. In 1965-66, the general index of whole-sale prices was 32 per cent higher than in 1960-61, mainly because of higher prices of food articles. In the drought year 1966-67, whole-sale prices increased by 16 per cent and of food articles by 18 per cent. In 1967-68, the respective increases were 11 per cent and 21 per cent. The substantial increase in foodgrain production in 1967-68 together with the restraint on expenditure resulted in relative stability in prices in 1968-69. Thus, the general index on February 8,

1969 was 205.8 as against 208.2 on February 10, 1968. The consumer price index (1949=100) rose from 124 in 1960-61 to 169 in 1965-66, 191 in 1966-67 and 213 in 1967-68. Many factors contributed to a rise in the cost of production and a reduction in the profitability of enterprises.

FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Objectives

According to the Fourth Five Year Plan, the record of the past few years shows that the basic strategy of Indian planning as defined at the beginning of the Second Plan is not at fault. The Fourth Plan has to provide the next step forward in attaining the accepted aims and objectives.

The current tempo of economic activity is insufficient to provide productive employment to all, extend the base of social services and bring about significant improvement in living standards of the people. The Plan aims at accelerating the tempo of development in conditions of stability and reduced uncertainties. It is proposed to introduce safeguards against the fluctuations of agricultural production as well as the uncertainties of foreign aid.

Sizable buffer stocks of foodgrains will be built to even out the supplies besides other measures to stabilise foodgrain prices and the price level in general. It is planned to do away with PL-480 imports by 1971. Planned increases in the production of foodgrains, raw materials and manufactured goods are calculated to make it possible to limit the growth of other imports to manageable proportions. A sustained 7 per cent increase annually in exports is another essential element of strategy to secure balance on foreign account and approach speedily the goal of self-reliance.

The attainment of objectives of social justice and equality requires more comprehensive planning and greater command of Government over resources than has been attempted so far. Income disparities can to some extent be reduced through fiscal measures. But in a poor country, the social and economic objectives have to be reached by more rapid growth of the economy, greater diffusion of enterprise and of ownership of the means of production, increasing productivity of the weaker units and widening opportunities of productive work and employment to the common man and particularly to the less privileged sections of society.

A major objective of the Plan is to create more employment opportunities in the rural and urban sectors on an increasing scale. Extension of irrigation and multiple cropping should result in a considerable increase in the demand for agricultural labour. An important aspect of the Plan is to give support at a much higher level to institutional finance for rural development.

Fuller employment and social justice will not be realised without stricter economic discipline and greater readiness on the part of the relatively well-to-do to accept restraints on their rising consumption in order to release resources for the faster development of the economy. Speedier progress towards social justice also postulates more radical policies of income distribution.

Targets

Table 103 presents selected targets of the Fourth Plan together with the achievements since 1960-61.

Outlay : Size and Pattern

The Fourth Plan envisages a total outlay of Rs. 24,882 crores, comprising Rs. 15,902 crores outlay in the public sector and Rs. 8,980 crores investment in the private sector. The public sector outlay includes

TABLE 103
ACHIEVEMENTS AND TARGETS

Item	Unit	1960-61 actuals	1965-66 actuals	1968-69 estimated	1973-74 targets/estimates
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Agriculture and Allied Sectors					
Foodgrains production	mill. tonnes	82	72	981	129
Sugarcane (in terms of gur)	mill. tonnes	11.2	12.1	12.01	15
Oilseeds	mill. tonnes	7	6.3	8.51	10.5
Cotton	mill. bales	5.3	4.8	61	8
Jute	mill. bales	4.1	4.5	6.21	7.4
Tobacco	thou. tonnes	307	298	350	450
High yielding varieties (area covered)	mill. hectares	—	—	9.2	25
Consumption of fertilisers :					
nitrogenous (N)	thou. tonnes	210	550	1145	3200
phosphatic (P_2O_5)	thou. tonnes	70	130	391	1400
potassic (K_2O)	thou. tonnes	26	80	160	900
Plant protection (area covered)	mill. hectares	6.5	16.6	40	80
Short and medium term loans advanced by primary co-operative credit societies	Rs. crores	203	342	490	750
Membership of agricultural cooperative credit societies	mill. numbers	17	26	30	42
Area irrigated (gross)	mill. hectares	13.1	15.2	16.9	20.8
Major and medium	mill. hectares	14.8	17	19	22.2
Minor	thou. numbers	191.8	512.9	1087.6	2337
Agricultural pump sets energised					
2. Industry					
Steel ingots	mill. tonnes	3.42	6.53	6.5	10.8
Alloy and special steel	thou. tonnes	—	40	43	220
Aluminium	thou. tonnes	18.3	62.1	125.3	220
Machine tools	Rs. crores	7	29	24.7	65
Sulphuric acid	thou. tonnes	368	662	1038	2500
Caustic soda	thou. tonnes	101	218	304	500
Soda ash	thou. tonnes	152	331	405	550
Refinery products (in terms of crude throughput)	mill. tonnes	5.8	9.4	15.4	26.0
Petroleum crude	mill. tonnes	0.41	3.02	6.06	8.5

¹Base level.

TABLE 103—(contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Paper and paper board	thou. tonnes	350	558	647	850
Plastics	thou. tonnes	9.5	31.3	58.1	225
Fertilisers Production					
Nitrogenous (N)	thou. tonnes	101	232	541	2500
Phosphatic (P_2O_5)	thou. tonnes	53	123	210	900
Cement	mill. tonnes	8	10.8	12.2	18
Cloth					
Mill made	mill. metres	4649	4401	4597	5100
Man-made fabrics	mill. metres	546	870	1090	1500
Handloom, powerloom and khadi	mill. metres	2067	3141	3596	4250
3. Minerals					
Iron ore	mill. tonnes	11	24.5	28.1	51.4
Coal excluding lignite	mill. tonnes	55.7	67.7	71.5	93.5
4. Electricity					
Installed capacity	mill. kw.	5.65	10.17	14.29	23.07
5. Transport					
Railway freight originating	mill. tonnes	156	203	204	265
Surface roads	thou. kms.	236	287	325	385
Commercial vehicles on road	thou. nos.	225	333	386	585
Shipping tonnage	thou. grt	857	1540	2140	3500
6. Education					
Students in schools	mill. numbers	44.7	66.3	74.3	96.4
Technical Education					
Admission capacity	thou. numbers	13.8	24.7	25	25
degree	thou. numbers	25.8	48	48.6	48.6
diploma					
7. Health					
Hospital beds	thou. numbers	185.6	240.1	255.7	281.6
Doctors practising	thou. numbers	70	86	102.5	137.9
8. Family Planning					
Rural centres	numbers	1100	3676	4326	5225
Rural sub-centres	numbers	—	7081	22826	31752
Urban centres	numbers	549	1381	1797	1856

Rs. 13,655 crores as investment and Rs. 2,247 crores as current outlay. The total investment in both the sectors for the creation of productive assets thus amounts to Rs. 22,635 crores.

The estimates of development outlays do not include most of the expenditures by local bodies financed out of their own resources or on maintenance of services and institutions established during earlier Plans which would be provided for in the normal budgets.

Table 104 shows the outlay and investment under major heads. Table 106 gives the pattern of investment in the Fourth Plan together with corresponding data for the Third Plan.

Table 107 gives the break-up under major heads of public sector outlays in the Fourth Plan with expenditure in the Third Plan and the Annual Plans (1966-1969).

Table 108 gives the distribution of the outlay in the Fourth Plan under Centre, Centrally sponsored, States and Union Territories.

Resources

The scheme of financing the Fourth Five Year Plan as now envisaged marks a distinct departure from that in the Third Plan and the Annual Plans. It has been specially designed to serve the objective of growth with stability and promote progress towards self-reliance. External assistance for the Public Sector Plan is to go down from 28 per cent in the Third Plan and 36 per cent in the three Annual Plans to nearly 17 per cent of the total resources in the Fourth Plan. As a percentage of total net investment in the economy, during the Fourth Plan, foreign aid will be only 8.2 per cent.

Deficit financing is placed at about 5 per cent of the total resources for the Fourth Plan in the Public Sector as against 10 per cent in the three Annual Plans and 13 per cent in the Third Plan. The estimate of resources for the Fourth Plan is given in Table 109.

Resource Mobilisation

Additional resources for the Fourth Plan are expected to amount to about Rs. 3,198 crores. Of this, the State Governments have indicated their intention to raise about Rs. 1,098 crores; Rs. 2,100 crores are to be mobilised by the Central Government. This figure is net of the States' share of additional taxation at the Centre.

For the mobilisation of additional resources required, the Plan has indicated the broad areas for specific measures to be taken. Among the more important are :

To raise the return on capital employed in electricity undertakings as recommended by the Committee on the Working of State Electricity Boards;

To obtain resources from that section of the agricultural sector which benefits directly from irrigation projects, as recommended by the Committee on Ways and Means of Improving Financial Returns from Irrigation Projects;

To raise the rate of return on capital employed by industrial and commercial undertakings other than public utilities to 15 per cent;

To float rural debentures or adopt similar devices to mobilise resources in the rural sector;

To secure further resources from the agricultural sector through the means of agricultural income tax—by developing the tax in States where it is in force, introducing it in States where it has not been imposed so far and attaining parity of rates between the States as well as with the Union tax on non-agricultural income—or through surcharge at progressive rates levied on land revenue;

To step up commodity taxation to restrain conspicuous consumption,

TABLE 104
OUTLAY AND INVESTMENT IN FOURTH PLAN : PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Public Sector			Private Sector		Total Investment (4+6)	Public and Private Sectors	
		Total outlay	Current outlay	Investment	Percentage of total outlay	Investment		Total outlay (2+6)	Percentage distribution
1	Agriculture and allied sectors	27.28	6.10	21.18	17.1	16.00	37.18	43.28	17.4
2	Irrigation and flood control	10.87	14	10.73	6.8	—	10.73	10.87	4.4
3	Power	24.48	—	24.48	15.4	75	25.23	25.23	10.1
4	Village and small industries	293	1.07	1.86	1.8	5.60	7.46	8.53	3.4
5	Industry and minerals	33.38	40	32.98	21.0	20.00	52.98	53.38	21.4
6	Transport and communications	32.37	40	31.97	20.3	9.20	41.17	41.57	16.7
7	Education	8.23	5.45	2.78	5.2	50	3.28	8.73	3.5
8	Scientific research	1.40	45	95	0.9	—	95	1.40	0.6
9	Health	4.34	3.03	1.31	2.7	—	1.31	4.34	1.7
10	Family planning	3.15	2.62	53	2.0	—	53	3.15	1.3
11	Water supply and sanitation	4.07	2	4.05	2.6	—	4.05	4.07	1.6
12	Housing, urban and regional development	2.37	2	2.35	1.5	21.75	24.10	24.12	9.7
13	Welfare of backward classes	1.42	1.42	—	0.9	—	—	1.42	0.6
14	Social welfare	41	41	—	0.3	—	—	41	0.2
15	Labour welfare and craftsmen training	40	20	20	0.3	—	20	40	0.2
16	Other programmes	1.92	74	1.18	1.2	—	1.18	1.92	0.8
17	Inventories	—	—	—	—	16.00	16.00	16.00	6.4
18	Total	159.02	22.47	136.55	100.0	89.80	226.35	248.82	100.0

(in crores of rupees)

generate exportable surpluses, bring about a desirable allocation of productive resources and to mop up producers' surplus in certain areas;

To obtain larger revenue and prevent the growth of disparities by a more efficient realisation of taxation on income and wealth and taxation of unearned income like increase in land values.

Savings and Investment

Domestic savings during the Fourth Plan period would amount to nearly Rs. 20,000 crores—Rs. 14,160 crores being private savings and Rs. 5,830 crores public savings. To mobilise this order of domestic savings, the average rate of savings in the economy will have to be stepped up from the 1968-69 level of 8.8 per cent to 13.2 per cent by the end of the Fourth Plan.

Private Investment

On a rough calculation, the private sector is expected to generate savings amounting to Rs. 14,160 crores during the Fourth Plan. The household and co-operative sectors will contribute Rs. 12,210 crores and the balance of Rs. 1,950 crores will be contributed by the corporate sector. The Central and State Governments will draw on this pool of private savings by as much as Rs. 5,210 crores for the public sector Plan. Private savings thus available for private investment would amount to Rs. 8,950 crores. Adding to it the net amount of foreign funds directly flowing to the private sector, the total resources available for private investment would aggregate to Rs. 8,980 crores. The break-up of this total is given in the following table :

TABLE 105
RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR PRIVATE INVESTMENT

(in crores of rupees)

Sl. No.	Items	Fourth Plan investment
1.	private savings (2+3)	1,41,60
2.	Corporate savings	19,50
3.	Household and cooperative savings	1,22,10
4.	Central and state government draft on private savings	52,10
5.	Private savings available for private investment (1-4)	89,50
6.	Gross loans and investment from abroad	3,00
7.	Repayment of foreign loans	2,70
8.	Net inflow of foreign funds (6-7)	30*
9.	Total resources available for private investment (5+8)	89,80

External Resources

The estimate of budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance indicated in the scheme of financing for the public sector Plan and the net inflow of foreign funds for the private sector represent only a part of the economy's requirements of foreign exchange resources. They refer only to public and private investment during the Plan period. The total requirement and availability of foreign exchange resources are much larger.

During the Fourth Five Year Plan the economy will require total imports valued at about Rs. 9,730 crores. Of this, Rs. 7,840 crores will be maintenance imports or imports of raw materials and components required for stepping up the rate of growth of industrial and agricultural production. About Rs. 1,300 crores will be required to finance project imports or imports of plant and machinery for expansion or creation of additional capacity in selected lines which cannot be met from domestic sources of supply. The balance of Rs. 590 crores would be the cost of food imports during the Plan.

*Net of loan repayments only. Interest payments have been taken into account under item 1.

TABLE 106
PATTERN OF INVESTMENT : THIRD AND FOURTH PLANS

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Third Plan				Fourth Plan			
		Public sector	Private sector	Total		Public sector	Private sector	Total	
				Investment	Percent-age distribution			Investment	Percent-age distribution
1	Agriculture and allied sectors	6.60	8.00	14.60	14.0	21.18	16.00	37.18	16.4
2	Irrigation and flood control	6.50	—	6.50	6.3	10.73	—	10.73	4.7
3	Power	10.12	50	10.62	10.2	24.48	75	25.23	11.2
4	Village and small industries	1.50	2.75	4.25	4.1	1.86	5.60	7.46	3.3
5	Industry and minerals	15.20	10.50	25.70	24.7	32.98	20.00	52.98	23.4
6	Transport and communications	14.86	2.50	17.36	16.7	31.97	9.20	41.17	18.2
7	Social services and other programmes	6.22	10.75	16.97	16.3	13.35	22.25	35.60	15.7
8	Inventories	2.00	6.00	8.00	7.7	—	16.00	16.00	7.1
9	Total	63.00	41.00	1,04.00	100.0	1,36.55	89.80	2,26.35	100.0

(in crores of rupees)

TABLE 107

**PUBLIC SECTOR OUTLAYS IN THE FOURTH PLAN AND EXPENDITURE
IN THE THIRD PLAN AND ANNUAL PLANS 1966-69**

(in crores of rupees)

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Third Plan	1966-69*	Fourth Plan
1.	Agriculture and allied sectors	1088.9	11,66.6	27,28.2
2.	Irrigation and flood control etc.	6,64.7	4,57.1	10,86.6
3.	Power	12,52.3	11,82.2	24,47.5
4.	Village and small industries	2,40.8	1,44.1	2,93.1
5.	Industry and minerals	17,26.3	15,75.0	33,37.7
6.	Transport and communications	21,11.7	12,39.1	32,37.3
7.	Education	5,58.7	3,22.4	8,22.7
8.	Scientific research	71.6	51.1	1,40.3
9.	Health	2,25.9	1,40.1	4,03.5
10.	Family planning	24.9	75.2	3,15.0
11.	Water supply and sanitation	1,05.7	1,00.6	4,07.3
12.	Housing, urban and regional development	1,27.6	63.4	2,37.0
13.	Welfare of backward classes	99.1	68.5	1,42.4
14.	Social welfare	19.4	12.1	41.4
15.	Labour welfare and craftsmen training	55.8	35.5	39.9
16.	Other programmes	1,73.1	1,23.5	1,92.3
17.	Total	85,76.5	67,56.5	1,59,02.2

*Subject to final adjustments.

TABLE 108

**DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SECTOR OUTLAYS IN FOURTH PLAN: CENTRE,
CENTRALLY SPONSORED, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES**

(in crores of rupees)

Sl. No.	Head of development	Centre	Centrally sponsored	Union Territories	States	Total
1.	Agriculture and allied sectors	11,04.26	1,26.83	71.58	14,25.51	27,28.18
2.	Irrigation and flood control etc.	23.50	—	12.68	10,50.39	10,86.57
3.	Power	4,24.72	22.00	81.78	19,19.07	24,47.57
4.	Village and small industries	1,48.65	5.10	10.41	1,28.97	2,93.13
5.	Industry and minerals	31,50.86	—	3.79	1,83.06	33,37.71
6.	Transport and communications	26,22.00	42.00	90.72	4,82.54	32,37.26
7.	Education	2,41.00	30.00	51.77	4,99.89	8,22.66
8.	Scientific research	1,40.26	—	—	—	1,40.26
9.	Health	53.50	1,76.50	19.28	1,84.25	4,33.53
10.	Family planning	—	3,15.00	—	—	3,15.00
11.	Water supply and sanitation	3.80	2.00	43.33	3,58.16	4,07.29
12.	Housing, urban and regional development	48.60	—	21.33	1,67.10	2,37.03
13.	Welfare of backward classes	0.50	59.50	4.95	77.43	1,42.38
14.	Social welfare	27.43	2.00	1.41	10.54	41.38
15.	Labour welfare and craftsmen training	10.00	—	2.88	27.02	39.90
16.	Other programmes	90.68	—	9.09	92.54	1,92.31
17.	Total	80,89.76	7,80.93	4,25.00	66,06.47	1,59,02.16

TABLE 109

ESTIMATES OF RESOURCES FOR THE FOURTH PLAN

(in crores of rupees)

Sl. No.	Item	Centre	States	Total
1.	<i>Domestic budgetary resources other than negotiated loans from LIC, etc. and state enterprises' market borrowings</i>	72.32	15.02	87.34
2.	Balance from current revenues at 1968-69 rates of taxation	16.25	481	16.73
3.	Contribution of public enterprises at 1968-69 fares, freights and tariffs	15.34	4.95	20.29
4.	{ railways	2.65	—	2.65
5.	{ posts and telegraphs	2.25	—	2.25
6.	{ IDC, ARC, REC, DVC and central power generation	2.59	—	2.59
7.	{ others	7.85	4.95	12.80
8.	Retained profits of Reserve Bank	1.65	372	2.02
9.	Market borrowings of central and state governments(net)	9.00	5.15	14.15
10.	Borrowings by financial institutions including FCI	4.05	—	4.05
11.	{ Food corporation of India	1.55	—	1.55
12.	{ others	2.50	—	2.50
13.	Small savings	2.74	4.95	7.69
14.	Annuity deposits, compulsory deposits, prize bonds and gold bonds	(—)1.04	—	(—)1.04
15.	State provident funds	3.43	3.17	6.60
16.	Miscellaneous capital receipts (net)	20.90	(—)405 ³	16.85
17.	<i>Additional resources mobilisation</i>	21.00	10.98	31.98
18.	By centre ⁴	21.00	—	21.00
19.	1969-70 measures	7.25	—	7.25
20.	Measures to be undertaken in subsequent years	13.75	—	13.75
21.	By states	—	10.98	10.98
22.	1969-70 measures	—	4.14	4.14
23.	Measures to be undertaken in subsequent years	—	6.84	6.84
24.	<i>Loans from LIC, etc. and state enterprises' market borrowings (gross)</i>	—	5.06	5.06
25.	LIC loans to state governments for housing and water supply.	—	1.00	1.00
26.	Market borrowings of state enterprises	—	2.58	2.58
27.	Loans from LIC, etc. to state enterprises	—	1.48	1.48
28.	<i>Total domestic budgetary resources (1+17+24)</i>	93.32	31.06	1,24.38
29.	<i>Budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance (net)⁵</i>	26.14	—	26.14
30.	{ Other than PL 480	22.34	—	22.34
31.	{ PL 480 assistance	3.80	—	3.80
32.	<i>Deficit financing</i>	8.50	—	8.50
33.	<i>Aggregate resources (28+29+32)</i>	1,27.96	31.06	1,59.02
34.	Central assistance for state plans	(—)35.00	35.00	—
35.	<i>Resources for the plan (33+34)</i>	92.96	66.06	1,59.02

1. Inclusive of share in additional resource mobilisation by the centre in 1969-70.

2. Reserve Bank loans to State Governments for participation in share capital of cooperatives.

3. Inclusive of resources to be raised by local bodies and loan repayments by State Government enterprises.

4. Figures are net of State's share.

5. Net of loan repayments only. Interest payments have been allowed for in calculating the balance from current revenues.

Excluding official grants and interest payments, invisible transactions during the Fourth Plan are expected to result in a net outgo of Rs. 140 crores.

The total debt service payments, (amortisation plus interest on foreign loans) are estimated at Rs. 2,280 crores. In addition, there would be re-payments due to the International Monetary Fund amounting to Rs. 280 crores during the Fourth Plan.

Exclusive of debt servicing, the total requirement of foreign exchange during the Fourth Five Year Plan will, therefore, be Rs. 10,150 crores. This will have to be met out of the net receipts from external assistance plus export earnings.

During the Third Plan, the net external assistance was approximately Rs. 3,500 crores (at post-devaluation exchange rate). The annual average during the three Annual Plans (1966-1969) also corresponded more or less with the average level reached in the Third Plan.

In accordance with the policy objective of the Plan, the aggregate external assistance, net of debt servicing, required during the Fourth Plan is estimated to be Rs. 1,850 crores. This will be available only if gross aid utilisation in the economy is of the order of Rs. 4,130 crores, comprising PL-480 aid of Rs. 380 crores and project and non-project aid of Rs. 3,750 crores.

The balance of foreign exchange requirement amounting to Rs. 8,300 crores will have to be met out of export earnings. This will require export earnings to go up from the expected level of Rs. 1,360 crores in 1968-69 to around Rs. 1,900 crores in 1973-74, or at a compound rate of about 7 per cent per annum.

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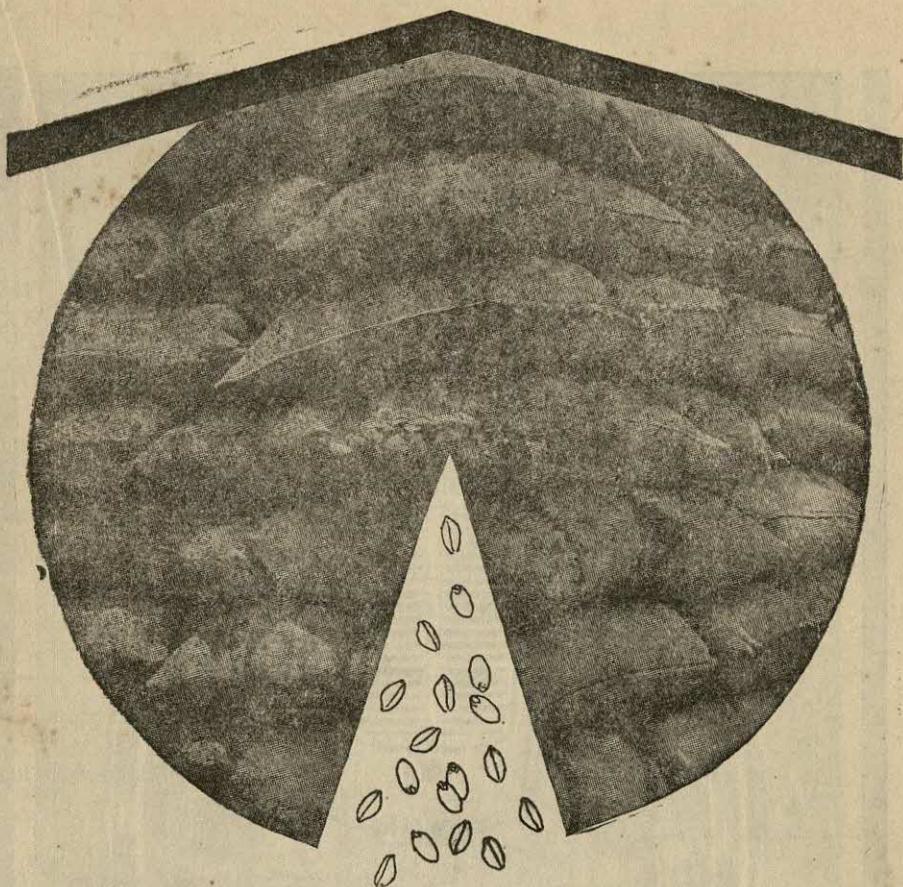
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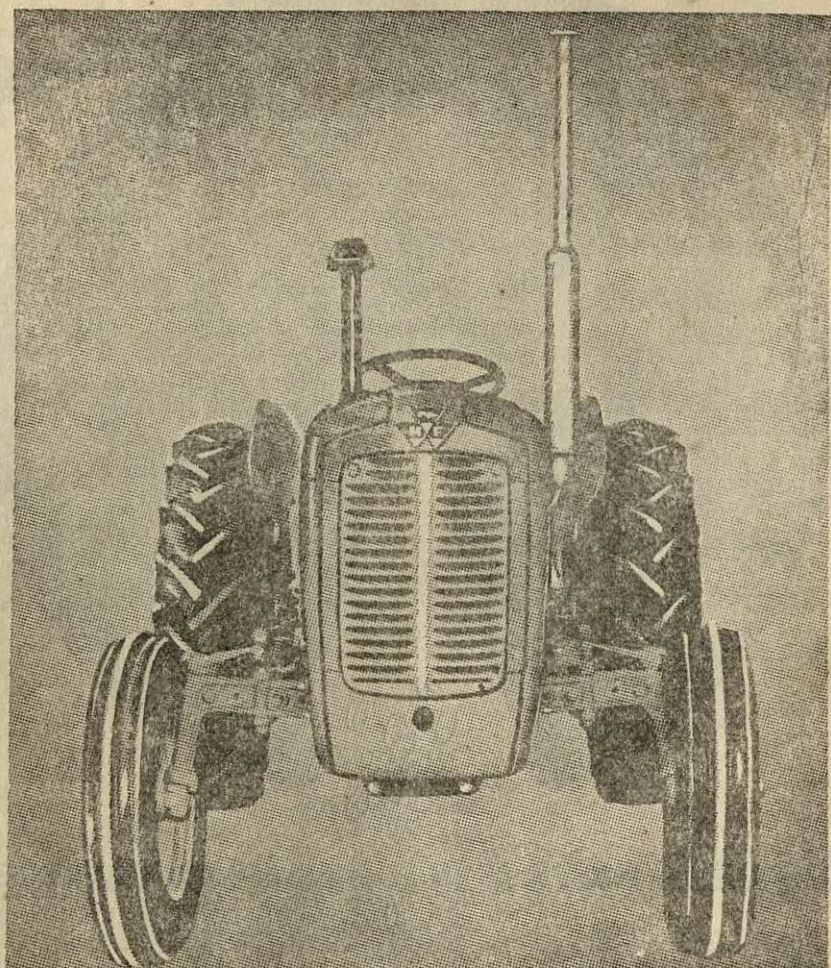
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CHAPTER XV

AGRICULTURE

About 70 per cent of the people in India are dependent on land for their living. Agriculture and allied activities account for nearly a half of the country's national income. Agriculture supplies raw materials for some of the major industries, such as cotton and jute textiles and sugar, and provides a large proportion of the country's exports.

LAND UTILISATION

Land utilisation statistics are available for 30.56 crore hectares or 93.5 per cent of the total area of 32.68 crore hectares. The following table gives details of land utilisation in India for 1950-51 and 1966-67.

TABLE 110
LAND UTILISATION

		(in crore hectares)	
Particulars		1950-51	1966-67*
Total geographical area		32.68	32.68
Total reporting area for land utilisation		28.43	30.56
Forests		4.05	6.23
Not available for cultivation			
(i) Area put to non-agricultural uses		1.12	1.55
(ii) Barren and uncultivable land		3.63	3.28
TOTAL ..		4.75	4.83
Other uncultivated land excluding fallow lands—			
(i) Permanent pastures and grazing lands		0.67	1.41
(ii) Land under tree crops and groves		1.99	0.41
(iii) Culturable waste		2.29	1.71
TOTAL ..		4.95	3.53
Fallow lands—			
(i) Current fallows		1.07	1.33
(ii) Others		1.74	0.93
TOTAL ..		2.81	2.26
Net area sown		11.87	13.71
Area sown more than once		1.32	1.95
Total cropped area		13.19	15.66

Irrigated Area

Of the total area under cultivation, 19 per cent is irrigated. During the period 1950-51 to 1966-67, the net irrigated area increased by 66 lakh hectares as shown in the following table :

Note : Figures are not strictly comparable due to changes of coverage over time.

*Provisional.

TABLE 111
AREA UNDER IRRIGATION

(in crore hectares)

Source of irrigation	1950-51	1966-67*	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Canals	0.83	1.13	(+)0.30
Tanks	0.36	0.46	(+)0.10
Wells	0.60	0.95	(+)0.35
Other sources	0.30	0.21	(-)0.09
TOTAL	2.09	2.75	+0.66

The two outstanding features of agricultural production in India are the wide variety of crops and the preponderance of food over non-food crops. The table below shows the area under major crops in 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61, 1967-68 and 1968-69.

TABLE 112
AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS

(in thousand hectares)

Crop	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1967-68**	1968-69†
Rice	3,08,10	3,15,21	3,41,28	3,64,37	3,69,67
Jowar	1,55,71	1,73,62	1,84,12	1,84,23	1,87,31
Bajra	90,23	1,13,38	1,14,69	1,28,08	1,20,52
Maize	31,59	36,96	44,07	55,83	57,16
Ragi	22,03	23,07	25,15	22,91	22,38
Small millets	46,05	63,35	49,55	48,57	47,46
Wheat	97,46	1,23,67	1,29,27	1,49,98	1,59,58
Barley	31,13	34,18	32,05	33,75	27,58
TOTAL CEREALS	7,82,30	8,73,44	9,20,18	9,87,72	9,91,66
Gram	75,70	97,79	92,76	82,57	71,05
Tur	21,81	22,87	24,33	26,65	25,29
Other pulses	93,40	1,11,50	1,18,54	1,17,27	1,16,30
TOTAL FOODGRAINS	9,73,21	11,05,60	11,55,81	12,14,21	12,04,30
Potatoes	2,40	2,80	3,75	5,01	5,37
Sugarcane (gur)	17,07	18,47	24,15	20,47	24,61
Black pepper	80	89	1,03	1,02	1,01
Chillies	5,92	6,04	6,67	7,88	6,76
Ginger	17	16	19	21	21
Tobacco	3,57	4,10	4,01	4,24	4,82
Groundnut	44,94	51,33	64,63	75,53	70,91
Castorseed	5,55	5,74	4,66	4,39	3,84
Sesamum	22,04	22,93	21,69	26,54	24,10
Rapeseed and mustard	20,71	25,56	28,83	32,44	29,92
Linseed	14,03	15,29	17,89	17,77	17,08
Cotton seed	58,82	80,86	76,10	79,95	76,85
Jute	5,71	7,04	6,29	8,80	5,29
Mesta	N.A.	2,31	2,74	3,21	2,77
Tea	3,14	3,16	3,31	3,48	3,51
Coffee	91	1,01	1,14	N.A.	N.A.
Rubber	58	70	1,29	1,82	N.A.
Coconut	6,22	6,47	7,17	9,22	N.A.

*Provisional.

**Partially revised estimates.

†Final estimates.

N.A. : Estimates not available.

Seasons

There are two well-defined crop seasons, (i) kharif and (ii) rabi. The major kharif crops are rice, jowar, bajra, maize, cotton, sugarcane, sesamum and groundnut. The major rabi crops are wheat, barley, gram, linseed, rapeseed and mustard. The seasons and duration of principal crops are shown below :

TABLE 113
CROP SEASONS

Crop	Season	Duration*
Rice†	Winter	5½—6 Months
	Autumn	4—4½
	Summer	2—3
Wheat	Rabi	5—5½
Jowar	Kharif	4½—5
	Rabi	4½—5
	Zaid Kharif	2½
Bajra	Kharif	4½
Maize	Kharif	4—4½
Ragi	Kharif	3½
Barley	Rabi	5—5½
Gram	Rabi	6
Sugarcane	Perennial	10—12
Sesamum	Kharif	3½—4
	Rabi	5
Groundnut	Kharif Early	4—4½
	Late	4½—5
Rapeseed and mustard	Rabi	4—5
	Zaid Rabi	4
Linseed	Rabi	5—5½
Castor	Kharif Early	6
	Others	8
Cotton	Kharif Early	6—7
	Late	7—8
Tobacco	Kharif	7
Jute	Kharif	6—7

*Denotes the number of months for which the crop is on land.

†Seasons for rice in different States are known by different names. These are indicated below :

Assam	Autumn or Ahu or Aus	Mysore	Winter or Kharif or Kartiki crop
	Winter or Sali or Bao		Summer or rabi or Vysakhi crop
	Spring or Boro		
Bihar	Autumn or Bhadoi	Madhya Pradesh	Early
	Winter or Aghani		Late
West Bengal	Autumn or Bhadoi	Tamil Nadu	First crop
	or Aus		Second crop
	Winter or Aman		Third crop
	Summer or Boro		
Orissa	Autumn or Bhadoi	Uttar Pradesh	Early
	Winter		Late

Plan Outlays

Outlays for agriculture and allied sectors during the Third Plan, the three Annual Plans, the Fourth Plan and for 1969-70 are given in the following table :

TABLE 114
ALLOCATION FOR AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS

(Third Plan onwards)

(in crores of rupees)

S. No.	Programme	Third Plan	Three Annual Plans* (1966-69)	Fourth Plan	1969-70 Outlay
1	Agricultural production (including ICAR schemes relating to research and education)	2,03	2,53	5,05	70
2	Minor irrigation	2,70	3,14	5,16	82
3	Soil conservation	77	88	1,59	21
4	Area development	2	13	38	5
5	Animal husbandry	43	34	94	11
6	Dairying and milk supply	34	26**	1,39	8
1	Fisheries	23	37	83	13
8	Forests	46	44	93	13
9	Warehousing, marketing, and storage	27	15	94	12
10	Food processing and subsidiary foods	—	—	19†	1
11	Central support to financial institutions (agricultural sector)	—	40†	3,24	32
12	Buffer stocks of agricultural commodities	—	140	2,55	25
13	Co-operation	76	64	1,79	18
14	Community development and panchayats	288	99	1,16	21
15	Development of small farmers and agricultural labour	—	—	1,15	—
	TOTAL ..	10,89	1,167	27,29	3,32

Production

Foodgrains production during 1968-69 was 9.40 crore tonnes which was slightly lower than the record level production of 9.51 crores tonnes achieved in the preceding year. The production of wheat and rice in 1968-69 touched new record levels, 1.87 crore tonnes wheat and 3.98 crore tonnes rice, registering an increase of 13 per cent and 6 per cent respectively over the record level of 1967-68, 1.65 crore tonnes wheat and 3.76 crore tonnes rice. This increase is mainly due to the enthusiastic response of the farmers to the adoption of new technology. However, the production of coarse grains and pulses, specially gram, suffered a decline, mainly due to conditions of drought notably in Rajasthan, Gujarat and parts of Haryana and Andhra Pradesh. Among the commercial crops, production of cotton, jute and oilseeds marked a fall over the preceding year but that of sugarcane showed a welcome increase. The target for 1969-70 was estimated at 10 crore tonnes.

*Actuals for 1966-67, revised estimates for 1967-68 and Plan outlay for 1968-69.

**Includes expenditure on animal husbandry at Centre.

†Covers only the outlay on support to debentures of land development banks.

‡Included under agricultural production.

The estimated production of various crops at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan (1973-74) is given below :—

Total foodgrains 12.9 crore tonnes; rice 5.2 crore tonnes; wheat 2.4 crore tonnes; pulses 1.5 crore tonnes; oilseeds 1.05 crore tonnes; sugarcane 1.5 crore tonnes; cotton 80 lakh tonnes and jute 74 lakh tonnes.

Table 115 shows the production of principal crops during 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61, 1967-68 and 1968-69 and Table 116 shows the all-India index numbers of agricultural production of the various agricultural commodities and groups of commodities for these years.

TABLE 115
PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

Crop	Unit	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1967-68*	1968-69**
Rice (cleaned) ..	'000 tonnes	2,05,76	2,75,57	3,45,74	3,76,12	3,97,61
Jowar ..	"	54,95	67,26	98,14	1,00,48	98,04
Bajra ..	"	25,95	34,28	32,83	51,85	38,02
Maize ..	"	17,29	26,02	40,80	62,70	57,01
Ragi ..	"	14,29	18,46	18,38	18,84	16,48
Small millets ..	"	17,50	20,70	19,09	19,07	18,04
Wheat ..	"	64,62	87,60	1,09,97	1,65,40	18,65
Barley ..	"	23,78	28,16	28,19	35,04	24,24
TOTAL CEREALS	"	4,24,14	5,58,05	6,93,14	8,29,50	8,35,95
Gram ..	"	36,51	54,18	62,50	59,71	43,09
Tur ..	"	17,19	18,61	20,66	17,41	18,16
Other pulses ..	"	30,41	37,66	43,88	43,90	42,93
TOTAL FOOD- GRAINS	"	5,08,25	6,68,50	8,20,18	9,50,52	9,40,13
Potatoes ..	"	16,60	18,59	27,19	42,32	47,73
Sugarcane (cane) ..	"	5,70,51	6,05,43	11,00,01	95,500	11,75,72
Black pepper ..	"	21	28	28	22	21
Chillies (dry) ..	"	3,51	3,61	4,19	5,01	4,19
Ginger (dry) ..	"	15	16	18	20	19
Tobacco ..	"	2,61	3,03	3,07	3,69	3,47
Groundnut (nuts in shell) ..	"	34,81	38,62	48,12	57,31	44,76
Castorseed ..	"	1,03	1,25	1,07	1,21	1,11
Sesamum ..	"	4,45	4,67	3,18	4,45	4,15
Rapeseed and mustard ..	"	7,62	8,60	13,47	15,68	15,72
Linseed ..	"	3,67	4,20	3,98	4,38	3,52
Cotton (lint) ..	'000 bales†	28,75	39,49	52,93	54,54	52,70
Jute (dry fibre) ..	"	33,09	42,32	41,34	63,20	30,52
Mesta (dry fibre) ..	"	N.A.	11,62	11,29	12,72	9,07
Tea ..	'000 tonnes	2,75	2,85	3,21	3,85	3,80
Coffee ..	"	25	34	43	58	73
Rubber ..	"	14	23	25	65	71
Coconut ..	crore nuts	3,58	4,23	4,64	5,32	N.A.

*Partially revised estimates.

**Final estimates.

†180 kgs. each.

N.A.—Data not available.

TABLE 116
INDEX NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
(Base : Agricultural Year 1949-50=100)

Commodity/Group	Weight	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1967-68*	1968-69**
A. FOODGRAINS						
Rice	35.3	87.0	114.2	137.7	149.4	157.2
Wheat	8.5	101.1	131.3	162.8	244.9	258.7
Total cereals† ..	58.3	90.3	114.9	138.3	164.2	165.7
Gram	3.7	98.0	138.9	160.4	153.2	106.1
Total pulses†† ..	8.6	91.7	118.4	129.0	123.5	102.3
Total—Foodgrains	66.9	90.5	115.3	137.1	159.0	157.5
B. OTHER CROPS						
Total other crops	33.1	105.9	119.9	152.6	165.1	161.0
Total Oilseeds‡ ..	9.9	98.5	108.6	134.0	161.5	137.1
Groundnut	5.7	101.4	112.4	142.1	173.5	135.5
Total Fibres‡‡ ..	4.5	108.6	149.7	176.0	203.2	164.3
Cotton	2.8	110.7	153.9	202.1	210.3	203.2
Jute	1.4	106.3	135.8	125.3	191.1	92.6
Total Plantation						
Crops	3.6	104.0	113.2	129.2	158.1	161.1
Tea	3.3	103.8	107.2	120.9	144.8	142.8
Coffee	0.2	112.3	196.1	264.4	254.2§	321.7§
Rubber	0.1	93.8	146.1	167.0	404.2	445.6
Total Miscellaneous***	15.1	110.3	120.1	163.4	157.8	175.6
Sugarcane (gur) ..	8.7	113.7	119.8	183.9	157.9	193.7
Tobacco	1.9	97.3	112.9	114.3	139.7	131.6
GENERAL INDEX (All commodities)	100.0	95.6	116.8	142.2	161.0	158.7

FOOD SITUATION

With a second successive good foodgrain crop, the food situation in the country continued to be comfortable during 1969. As a result of this, market availability of foodgrains remained generally easy and the seasonal fluctuations in their prices were by and large normal during the year. Internal procurement of foodgrains crossed the 60 lakh tonnes mark for the second year in succession and the imports were further reduced. Government plans for building up buffer stocks of foodgrains made more progress. Restrictions on the movement and distribution of them were further relaxed and an enlarged Northern Wheat Zone was formed.

Internal Procurement

As in the previous year, procurement operations were continued on intensive scale both in the surplus and deficit States with the twin objective of meeting the public distribution requirements and building of buffer stocks. Total procurement of foodgrains during 1969 amounted to 62 lakh tonnes as compared to 68 lakh tonnes during 1968. The total quantity of rice procured during the year amounted to 33.26 lakh tonnes as compared to 32.59 lakh tonnes in the previous season. Purchase of wheat was undertaken

*Partially revised estimates.

**Final estimates.

†Includes jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, small millets and barley besides rice and wheat.

††Includes gram, tur and other pulses.

‡Includes groundnut, sesamum, rapeseed and mustard, linseed and castorseed.

‡‡Includes cotton, jute and mesta.

***Comprises sugarcane, tobacco, potato, pepper, chillies and ginger.

§Provisional estimates.

on a massive scale in view of substantial increase in production particularly in Punjab, total procurement during 1969-70 being 23.86 lakh tonnes as compared to 22.73 lakh tonnes in the preceding year. During 1969-70 marketing season, States delivered to the Central pool 23.52 lakh tonnes of wheat which were 5.68 lakh tonnes higher than the quantity of wheat delivered in the preceding year.

Total procurement of coarse kharif cereals and pulses in 1968-69 was much lower at 4.64 lakh tonnes as compared to 7.75 lakh tonnes in the previous season. A total quantity of 1.29 lakh tonnes of rabi coarse grains comprising 90 thousand tonnes of gram and other pulses and 39 thousand tonnes of barley were also procured.

For the 1969-70 kharif season the Agricultural Prices Commission had recommended a procurement target of 45 lakh tonnes of rice and 10 lakh tonnes of coarse grains. By the end of March, 1970, 23.2 lakh tonnes of kharif cereals had been procured, of which 10 lakh tonnes were delivered to the Central Pool.

The methods of procurement followed in different States are : (i) monopoly procurement, (ii) graded levy on producers, (iii) levy on millers and traders, and (iv) pre-emptive/open market purchases. The system of monopoly procurement is being followed in Assam, Maharashtra and Orissa in respect of paddy/rice. The system of levy on producers is in force in the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Mysore and West Bengal for paddy and in Maharashtra and Mysore in respect of jowar. The system of levy on licensed millers/traders is being followed in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Kerala, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal for rice. In Tamil Nadu, there is no fixed levy and the stocks of rice and paddy are requisitioned from producers and traders under a statutory order on the basis of stocks declared. Wheat and coarse grains (except jowar in Maharashtra and Mysore) are purchased in the open market at the announced procurement prices. Wheat is purchased in Punjab and Haryana in the open market through the system of pre-emption.

The procurement prices per quintal fixed for 1968-69 and 1969-70 are given below :

TABLE 117
PROCUREMENT PRICES

Crop							(in rupees)	
							1968-69	1969-70
Paddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	45.00—56.25	45.00—56.25
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	..	72.69—99.00	72.69—99.00
Jowar	..	..	..	..	..	..	47.00—56.00	52.00*
Bajra	..	..	..	..	..	..	47.00—55.00	52.00*
Maize	..	..	..	..	..	..	47.00—55.00	52.00*
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	47.00—55.00	52.00*
Wheat**	..	..	..	..	..	..	76.00—81.00	76.00

Import of Foodgrains

Imports of foodgrains into India came down considerably during 1969

*With the discretion to fix prices not exceeding last year's level for purchases made by the States for their internal consumption.

**All varieties except indigenous red.

i.e., 38.7 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 253.02 crores as compared with 56.94 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 361 crores in 1968 and 86.72 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 523.81 crores in 1967.

The following table shows the import of cereals into India in 1956 and 1963 to 1969.

TABLE 118
IMPORT OF CEREALS

(in thousand tonnes)

Cereals	1956	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Rice ..	3,30	4,83	6,45	7,83	7,87	4,53	4,46	4,87
Wheat and wheat flour	11,13	40,73	56,21	65,83	82,70	64,00	47,66	30,90
Other cereals	—	—	—	96	17,38	18,19	4,82	2,95
TOTAL ..	14,43	45,56	62,66	74,62	107,95	86,72	56,94	38,72

Rationing

As a result of easy market availability of foodgrains for the second year in succession, statutory rationing was further discontinued in certain areas of Asansol group of towns, Nagpur, Sholapur and Poona during 1969 and Madras and Coimabore in January 1970. Rice was de-rationed in Hyderabad and Secunderabad from April 1, 1968 and the statutory rationing was totally withdrawn from the State of Andhra Pradesh from February 15, 1970. In certain statutory rationed areas, card holders were permitted to bring limited quantities of foodgrains from outside the rationed areas. The entire State of Kerala and the Union Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry continued to be under informal rationing. In several other areas foodgrains continued to be distributed through fair price shops. The number of fair price shops and ration shops in the country stood at 1.38 lakhs at the end of 1969 as against 1.40 lakhs at the end of 1968. The total population covered under statutory rationing at the end of 1969 was about 2.26 crores and that under informal rationing 24.9 crores making a total of 27.16 crores as against 25.9 crores at the end of 1968.

Price Policy

In January 1965, the Government of India appointed the Agricultural Prices Commission to advise it on a continuing basis on price policy for agricultural commodities, particularly paddy, rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, gram and other pulses, sugarcane, oilseeds, cotton and jute, with a view to evolving a balanced and integrated price structure in the perspective of the overall needs of the economy and with due regard to the interests of the producer and the consumer.

Fixation of minimum support prices for major foodgrains has been an essential feature of Government policy over the last several years. These prices are in the nature of a long-term guarantee to the cultivators that in the event of a heavy fall in market prices consequent on excess production, their incomes will not be allowed to fall unduly. Consistent with this policy, the minimum support prices are announced. The minimum support prices for the 1969-70 kharif season have been raised by Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per quintal as compared to those announced for 1967-68. Minimum support prices for 1968-69 were not announced.

Food Corporation of India

The Food Corporation of India came into being on January 1, 1965. Its main functions are to undertake purchase, storage, movement, transport, distribution and sale of foodgrains and other foodstuffs, to promote the

production of foodgrains and to set up or assist in the setting up of rice mills, flour mills and other such undertakings for processing foodgrains and other foodstuffs. It has become the sole agency of the Central Government for state trading in foodgrains from April 1, 1969. It has expanded its activities both in terms of area of operation and the volume of purchases and sales. Besides all cereals, it now covers a number of pulses, groundnut and groundnut oil and a variety of miscellaneous products. It also undertakes the manufacture of processed food and its distribution.

The Corporation purchased about 47 lakh tonnes of foodgrains from 1968-69 crop, nearly 6 lakh tonnes more as compared to 1967-68. The purchases and sales turn-over expanded from about Rs. 290 crores in 1965-66 to about Rs. 1,500 crores during 1969-70.

Besides in the current *kharif* season commencing from November 1969 (October 1969 in the case of Punjab, Haryana, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry) upto the end of February 1970, the Corporation purchased about 15.76 lakh tonnes of rice and 69 thousand tonnes of maize and bajra. A further quantity of about 3 lakh tonnes of foodgrains was estimated to be procured by the end of March, 1970.

The Corporation was to produce 9.3 thousand tonnes of *Balahaar*, a nutritious protein rich food, for free distribution to school children during 1969-70. Upto February 1970, a quantity of about 6 thousand tonnes was produced. The Corporation also undertook to instal 24 modern rice mills in the country. Of these, seven have been commissioned at Thanjavur, Sambanarkoil and Mannargudi in Tamil Nadu, Nellore and Nizamabad in Andhra Pradesh, Karnal in Haryana and Olavakkot in Kerala.

Under the periodic quality control operations of the Corporation, about 8.3 lakh tonnes of foodgrains were imparted curative treatment and 33.9 lakh tonnes were subjected to prophylactic treatment during 1969. A modern method of drying paddy having excessive moisture content and its preservation is being experimented in Assam, Bihar, Punjab, and Tamil Nadu. Mechanical drying of foodgrains with aeration fans is also being tried.

The Food Corporation of India owned 27.76 lakh tonnes of storage capacity at the end of February 1970. Besides this, it had hired accommodation of about 27.86 lakh tonnes including space hired from Central Warehousing Corporation, State Warehousing Corporations, State Governments and other parties. Thus the total available storage capacity of the Corporation is about 56 lakh tonnes. In addition to this, godowns of about 4.3 lakh tonnes capacity are under construction and a further programme of construction of 6.25 lakh tonnes storage capacity has been taken up which will be completed during 1970-71.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Under the "New Strategy for Agricultural Development" adopted since 1966-67, the development programmes have been reoriented to respond effectively to the new dynamism of Indian farmer. In the first place, the production and supply of improved seeds, particularly of the high yielding varieties, have been adequately organised. Secondly, there has been distinct improvement in the availability of inputs and credits. Thirdly, various programmes have been launched to bring science and latest technology closer to the farmer. Fourthly, the problems following bumper crops in certain parts of the country have been faced and special attention is being given to the problems of harvesting, storage, transport and marketing of foodgrains. Finally, the Central Government has taken special measures to step up the availability of agricultural credit and strengthen the existing agencies and promote new ones to carry the benefits of credit to the small farmer. The

targets and achievements of principal agricultural development programmes are given in the following paragraphs :

Minor Irrigation

Minor irrigation forms an essential component of the new strategy of agricultural development. Its development, particularly of exploitation of ground water resources, is important in dry areas which do not and cannot have the benefit of canal irrigation. It is also important within the command of canal irrigated areas because it helps to ensure intensive use of land and water for optimum production through multiple cropping etc. Exploitation of ground water also relieves the hazard of water logging and salinity.

The Third Plan target of benefiting 51.80 lakh hectares of area through minor irrigation was fully achieved. The expansion of irrigation by tubewells was continued. Against a total area of 9.95 lakh hectares irrigated in 1960-61, the area irrigated during the year 1965-66 was 14.25 lakh hectares. The number of tubewells actually working in the States at the end of 1965-66 had increased to 11,194 from 9,188 at the end of the Second Plan.

The drought of 1965-66 and 1966-67 underlined the importance of minor irrigation, particularly wells, tubewells and pumpsets which provide quick and assured irrigation. Accordingly stress was laid during 1967 on the development of minor irrigation. The increased availability of modern equipment for drilling and blasting and of pumpsets assisted in this process. The expansion, reorganisation and strengthening of institutional resources of finances was also one of the most important developments during recent years. As against Rs. 112 crores from institutions such as the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Land Development Banks, Central Cooperative Banks and Agro-Industries Corporation during the whole of Third Plan, the amount made available during the three years 1966-69 amounted to Rs. 230 crores. The net result of these developments is reflected in the addition of 1,75,000 private tubewells during the period 1966-69 as against a total of 80,000 tubewells at the end of the Third Plan. Similarly, as against 2.2 lakh percolation wells which were improved by boring or deepening during the Third Plan, as many as 4 lakh wells were renovated during 1966-69.

The outlay for 1969-70 for minor irrigation schemes of the States and Union Territories was Rs. 79.92 crores. An additional allocation of Rs. 5 crores was made during the year to various States for works like surface water storage projects, lift irrigation schemes and tubewells required for providing irrigation to the small farmers.

During 1969-70, 3.3 lakh pumpsets, 90 thousand private tubewells and about 800 deep State tubewells were expected to be installed marking an advance over the achievements of the preceding year viz., 3 lakh pumpsets and 67 thousand private tubewells. The number of deep State tubewells is at par with the preceding year. In addition, 1.9 lakh dug wells were also to be constructed. The target to benefit an area of 14 lakh hectares through minor irrigation schemes in 1969-70 was also expected to be fully achieved.

The financial ceiling for undivided minor irrigation works hitherto in vogue was Rs. 15 lakh which has now been raised to Rs. 25 lakh in the plain and Rs. 30 lakhs in hill areas with effect from April 1, 1970.

Public Sector outlay for minor irrigation schemes in the Fourth Plan is estimated to be Rs. 515.7 crores as against the expenditure of Rs. 270.1 crores during the Third Plan and anticipated expenditure of Rs. 314.1 crores in 1966-69.

The Fourth Plan target is to cover 32 lakh hectares of additional net area under minor irrigation. Rural electrification is a very essential supporting programme to provide cheap power for lift irrigation. To augment the financial resources, a Central Rural Electrification Corporation with a total share capital of Rs. 150 crores has been set up under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. This Corporation finances rural electrification schemes in progressive areas of States, subscribes to special rural electrification bonds to be issued by the State Electricity Boards and provides loans to the rural electric cooperatives.

The Exploratory Tubewells Organisation, whose main function is to carry out ground water exploration in various parts of the country is carrying on such explorations in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Its programme was to construct 195 deposit wells and to sink 135 exploratory bores and 70 observation bores during 1969-70. By the end of February 1970, the Organisation had completed 195 deposit wells representing 45,500 metres of drilling against 21,209 metres in 1968-69.

Ayacut Development

The Ayacut Development Programme aims at bringing about an integrated development of large tracts of areas likely to receive new irrigation from major and medium projects, involving large-scale land levelling and shaping, construction of field channels and field drains, etc., and better water utilisation with a view to maximising agricultural production. The general ayacut development programme is being executed in the State sector mainly in Andhra Pradesh under the Nagarjunasagar Project ayacut, in Mysore under the Tungabhadra Project ayacut, in Maharashtra under a number of medium irrigation projects, in Tamil Nadu under Parambikulam Aliyar Project ayacut and in Rajasthan under the Rajasthan Canal Project ayacut.

Soil Conservation Dry Farming and Land Reclamation

An outlay of about Rs. 77 crores was provided in the Third Plan for the execution of various soil conservation programmes as against Rs. 1.6 crores in the First Plan and Rs. 18 crores in the Second Plan. The Fourth Plan allocation for soil conservation schemes is Rs. 159.4 crores and anticipated expenditure during 1966-69 was Rs. 87.9 crores. Estimated outlay for 1969-70 was Rs. 21 crores.

During the Third Plan, about 44 lakh hectares were protected with various soil and water conservation measures. Dry farming measures were adopted on about 70 lakh hectares. During 1969-70 a new approach of integrated watershed work plans and area saturation was introduced and the works were taken up in 9.18 lakh hectares with an estimated cost of Rs. 17.65 crores. The Fourth Plan target is to cover an additional 53.9 lakh hectares of agricultural land and 4.5 lakh hectares of non-agricultural land in the State sector.

Under the land reclamation programme, about 19 lakh hectares were reclaimed during the Third Plan. During the Fourth Plan land reclamation will be carried out over 10 lakh hectares.

State Farms

The State Farms Corporation of India, a public sector undertaking set up in May 1969 with an authorised capital of Rs. 7 crores, took over the administration of Central State Farms at Suratgarh, Jetsar, Hissar, Jharsuguda and Raichur from August 1, 1969. The Corporation has decided to diversify the activities of the farms. Land levelling and reclamation work worth Rs. 1.5 lakhs has already been done by these farms on lands of private

parties. The Corporation has also decided to set up an agricultural consultancy wing to render consultancy service to organisations and State Governments.

Multiple Cropping

The object of the Multiple Cropping Programme, which was initiated during 1967-68, is to grow two or three crops per year through the introduction of short duration varieties with sufficient fertilisers and manures in the single cropped irrigated area.

At present about 20 per cent of the total irrigated area in the country is being used for double cropping.

By 1964-65, out of 13.79 crore hectares of net sown area, 2.02 crore hectares were sown more than once. For the Fourth Plan, the target is to cover 90 lakh hectares additional area under the multiple cropping programme. The target for additional area during 1969-70 was 18 lakh hectares.

Manures and Fertilisers

The use of fertilisers is significantly increasing because of cultivators becoming increasingly conscious of its utility. It is now possible to meet all the requirements of fertilizers from the increased indigenous production and imports.

Total consumption of all kinds of chemical fertilisers was estimated to go up to 20.8 lakh tonnes during 1969-70 as compared to 17.58 lakh tonnes in the preceding year. The estimated consumption of nitrogenous fertilisers being 14.50 lakh tonnes, of phosphatic fertilisers being 4.3 lakh tonnes and of potassic fertilisers being 2 lakh tonnes as against 12.08 lakh tonnes, 3.8 lakh tonnes, and 1.7 lakh tonnes respectively during the preceding year. During the Fourth Plan, the target for the consumption of fertilisers has been fixed as 55 lakh tonnes i.e. 32 lakh tonnes of nitrogenous, 14 lakh tonnes of phosphatic and 9 lakh tonnes of potassic fertilisers.

The indigenous production of nitrogenous fertilisers which was 3.6 lakh tonnes in 1967-68 and 3.1 lakh tonnes in 1966-67, was expected to go up to 5.5 lakh tonnes in 1968-69. During 1968-69, 10.1 lakh tonnes of nitrogenous fertilisers was likely to be imported.

For development and utilisation of local resources of organic manure, three schemes are in operation as State Plan schemes, namely, rural compost scheme, green manuring and urban compost and sullage utilisation.

Rural compost production during 1968-69 was 14.37 crore tonnes and estimated production in 1969-70 was 15.05 crore tonnes. The coverage under green manuring during 1968-69 was 84.6 lakh hectares while the anticipated coverage in 1969-70 was 95.6 lakh hectares. Under the urban compost scheme 42 lakh tonnes of town compost was expected to be made available during 1969-70.

Promotional measures to encourage the use of fertilisers are also being undertaken. Control on the fertilisers produced by the indigenous factories was liberalised from October 1966, which resulted in the release for direct sale of 30 per cent of the indigenous production. This quota was further increased to 50 per cent in October 1967, and again to 70 per cent in October 1968. From 1969, all fertiliser produced by public and private sectors has been allowed free sale. The price of ammonia sulphate was reduced by Rs. 10 per tonne and by another Rs. 50 per tonne in respect of certain powdery and coloured varieties during 1969.

The Government of India provide to the State Governments short-term loans repayable in six months to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost of pool fertilisers to help the stocking of fertilisers by the distributors. Short-term loans to the extent of 1/6th of the cost of fertilisers, distributed in the shape of taccavi loans to the cultivators who are not members of co-operative

societies, are also given. The State Bank of India and the nationalised commercial banks have also been asked to provide larger credit for fertiliser stocking and use on more liberal terms. The Agricultural Finance Corporation has drawn up schemes for providing financial support both to the fertiliser dealers and farmers.

Improved Seeds

The country has attained self-sufficiency in seeds of high yielding varieties and is in a position even to export these seeds to other countries. During 1968-69, shortage of seeds in hybrids of maize, jowar and bajra was overcome for the first time.

Roles of different agencies in the seed production have been defined. The research institutions supply breeder seeds in accordance with the prescribed standards. The National Seeds Corporation (NSC) is responsible for foundation seeds of varieties of all-India importance and hybrid and the State Governments make arrangements for the foundation seeds of local varieties in their farms. The NSC utilise the Central, State and University farms.

The Seeds Act has been enforced in the entire country from October 1, 1969. Infra-structure provided under the Act, such as, seed certification agencies, seed testing laboratories and seed enforcement personnel has been notified. State level sub-committees of the Central committee have been formed.

The National Seeds Corporation has diversified its production and included in its programme some new varieties of paddy, bajra, wheat and potato. It is exploring possibilities of export of seeds to neighbouring countries. To augment the Corporation's financial resources, the Government of India has provided a sum of Rs. 28 lakhs as loan and another Rs. 32 lakh as equity capital.

The Terai Seed Development Project of Uttar Pradesh aided by the World Bank commenced work during 1969. It would, on completion, produce 56,000 tonnes of seeds per annum. Estimated to cost about Rs. 20 crores, this project will bring 16,200 hectares under seed production of high yielding and other improved varieties.

To encourage seed producers in the private sector seed producers' co-operatives through a scheme sponsored by National Cooperative Development Corporation are being formed. So far 11 such co-operatives have come into operation and about 30 co-operatives will be set up in the Fourth Plan period.

During the Fourth Plan period 7.2 crore hectares are intended to be covered under improved seeds.

High Yielding Varieties Programmes

The cultivation of high yielding varieties of seeds, which constitutes the most important programme of the 'new strategy for agricultural development' was launched in selected areas with assured irrigation from the *kharif* season of 1966. It has so far been taken up for five crops namely wheat, paddy, bajra, maize and jowar. The high yielding varieties of seeds include Taichung Native-1, Taichung-65, Tainan-3, ADT-27 and IR-8 varieties of paddy and certain Mexican varieties of wheat and hybrid varieties of jowar, bajra and maize.

The area under high yielding varieties programme has shown significant advance from the level of 19 lakh hectares in 1966-67 to 60 lakh hectares in 1967-68, 92 lakh hectares in 1968-69 and further to 1.09 crore hectares in 1969-70. In the Fourth Five Year Plan the targeted level by 1973-74 has been envisaged at 2.5 crore hectares, the area under wheat being 77 lakh hectares.

In 1968-69 high yielding varieties of wheat accounted for 52.2 per cent of the total coverage of 92 lakh hectares under wheat. Rice came next accounting for 28.3 per cent.

The highest yield per hectare during 1968-69 for paddy touched a level of 13 thousand kgs. (IR-8 in Mysore) and the average yield in different States ranged between 2,100 kgs. and 5,500 kgs. In the case of hybrids, yield per hectare were 7,835 kgs., 7,500 kgs. and 6,527 kgs. for maize, jowar and bajra respectively.

Intensive Agricultural District Programme (IADP)

To exploit fully the production potentialities of some favourable areas with maximum irrigation facilities and minimum natural hazards, a scheme entitled 'Intensive Agricultural District Programme' (Package Programme) was sponsored during 1961-62. The main object of this programme was to increase food production by demonstrating the use of improved practices and making available to the farmers wherewithal of production like credit, seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, implements etc. During 1969-70 this programme was in operation in 15 selected districts covering 29,286 villages. Available figures for 1968-69 as compared with the preceding year's figures indicate that the consumption of chemical fertilisers in these districts increased by 20.1 per cent, coverage under plant protection measures by 38.1 per cent and the average rice yields were in the range of 4 per cent to 28.2 per cent. In Ludhiana district the average yield of wheat was 34.49 quintals per hectare during 1968-69 compared to 22.31 quintals per hectare during 1967-68.

Five IADP districts viz., Ludiana, West Godavari, Sambalpur, Raipur and Thanjavur have been designated as "Innovative Districts". Some innovations are being tried in these districts. A Credit Guarantee Association in Raipur district is helping the small farmers to get cooperative loans for sinking of wells and installation of pumpsets etc. The cooperatives in Ludhiana district have taken up a new project to energise 200 tubewells. Farm Business Management Associations are being set up in the five innovative districts.

The Expert Committee on Assessment and Evaluation of the IADP has submitted its report to the Government. It has suggested the extension of IADP approach to spearhead total agricultural modernisation programme for the country as a whole.

Plant Protection and Locust Control

The Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage assists the States and Union Territories with technical advice, equipment, pesticides and personnel in controlling crop pests and diseases through its regular Central plant protection stations. During 1969-70 these Central stations loaned plant protection machines for 1.26 lakh machine days and supplied 26,658 kgs. and 1,200 litres of pesticides to States agricultural departments, farms and others.

For aerial operations for plant protection, the strength of aircraft has increased from 21 in 1968-69 to 66 during 1969-70. The Government aircraft and private operators treated 2.9 lakh hectares against pests and diseases during 1969-70.

The agricultural area benefited by plant protection measures increased from 1.66 crore hectares in 1965-66 to 3.61 crore hectares in 1967-68 and to 4 crore hectares in 1968-69. The target for 1969-70 was fixed at 4.8 crore hectares.

The Central plant protection centres imparted training in plant protection methods and techniques to 8,000 farmers and others during 1969-70.

Agricultural Technology

Agricultural technology plays an important role in agricultural production. A number of steps were taken to facilitate organisation and development of agricultural research. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) was reorganised in 1966 to which the research institutions administered by the Department of Agriculture were transferred. Three new agricultural universities, the Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat, the Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola and the Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar came into existence during 1969.

To consolidate and intensify research at selected centres in different parts of the country representing different soil and climatic regions, 38 all India co-ordinated research projects have been taken up by the ICAR. Twenty-two more such projects have been approved to be taken up during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Agro-Industries Corporations

In order to accelerate development of efficient agriculture by ensuring prompt and adequate supply of inputs like farm machinery, improved implements, etc., processing and storage of agricultural produce and to promote such other activities, 15 Agro-Industries Corporations have so far been set up under the Companies Act 1956 in various States. The Central Government and the State Governments concerned have subscribed in their share capital on 51 : 49 basis.

Agricultural Refinance Corporation

The Agricultural Refinance Corporation was set up under the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act 1963, for granting medium-term and long-term credit by way of refinance or otherwise, for the development of agriculture, animal husbandry, dairy farming, pisciculture and poultry farming.

The Corporation's authorised capital is Rs. 25 crores divided into 25,000 shares of Rs. 10,000 each. The issued and subscribed capital is Rs. 5 crores consisting of 5,000 shares of Rs. 10,000 each, fully paid-up and held by (i) Reserve Bank of India, (ii) Central land mortgage banks and State co-operative banks and (iii) Scheduled banks, Life Insurance Corporation of India, insurance and investment companies and co-operative insurance societies. The shares of the Corporation are guaranteed by the Central Government as to the repayment of the principal and payment of a minimum annual dividend. The dividend has been fixed at 4½ per cent in the case of the first issue. The shares of the Corporation are deemed as trustee securities and approved securities for the purpose of the Insurance Act, 1938, and the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

Soon after the establishment, the Government of India had given the Corporation an interest-free loan of Rs. 5 crores, the repayment commencing after 15 years. The Corporation has since drawn another loan of Rs. 3 crores from the Government of India on which interest is payable. It is also authorised to accept deposits for periods exceeding 12 months and to issue bonds and debentures. The maximum borrowing power of the Corporation is limited to 20 times its paid up capital and revenue fund.

The management of the Corporation vests in a nine-member Board of Directors including the Managing Director with the Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India in charge of agricultural credit as Chairman. Other directors include three representatives of the Government of India, a representative of the Reserve Bank, one representative each from (i) Central land mortgage banks, (ii) State co-operative banks, and (iii) Scheduled commercial banks, Life Insurance Corporation and insurance and investment companies.

Assistance from the Corporation is available for financing, (i) the reclamation and preparation of land so that facilities for irrigation, in parti-

cular, are fully utilised, (ii) the development of special crops such as arecanut, coconut, cashew-nut, cardamom, coffee, tea, rubber, etc., (iii) the development of mechanised farming, use of electricity through tube-wells, pump sets, etc., and (iv) the development of animal husbandry, dairy farming, pisciculture (including co-operative fisheries) and poultry farming.

Central co-operative land mortgage banks, State co-operative banks and scheduled banks which are shareholders of the Corporation are eligible for refinance facilities from the Corporation.

Refinance facilities are available for both medium-term and long-term loans. Medium-term financial assistance is available for periods of three to five years. Long-term assistance, *i.e.*, refinance or loans for periods exceeding five years are restricted to a maximum period of 15 years and in exceptional cases up to 20 years on merits.

Under Section 22(4) of the Act, the repayment of principal and payment of interest on the loans granted by the Corporation are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the Government. However, the Corporation may waive the requirements of Government guarantee in cases in which 'other security' to the satisfaction of the Board is provided.

During the six years since its inception in 1963-64 till December 22, 1969, the Corporation had sanctioned 314 development schemes involving a total financial outlay of Rs. 234.71 crores. Of the schemes sanctioned, 155 involving an outlay of Rs. 136.36 crores (58% of the total) were for development of minor irrigation and 36 schemes involving an outlay of Rs. 58.64 crores (27% of the total) for land development purposes.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection carries out various schemes for (a) grading and standardisation of agricultural commodities, (b) regulation of markets and market practices, (c) marketing research and surveys, (d) training of personnel in agricultural marketing, (e) market extension and (f) administration of Fruit Products Order, 1955 and of Cold Storage Order, 1964.

Grading and Standardisation

The grading of agricultural and livestock produce both for internal and export trade is carried out under the provisions of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act, 1937. The commodities for export compulsorily graded under the Sea Customs Act, 1962 are unmanufactured tobacco, sannhemp, wool, bristles, goat hair, lemongrass oil, palmrosa oil, sandalwood oil, myrobalans, walnuts, chillies, cardamom, black pepper, turmeric, ginger, onions, garlic, tendu leaves, table potatoes, animal casings, vegetable oils and their products and pulses. The total value of commodities graded before export amounted to Rs. 86.5 crores during 1968-69 and to Rs. 46.4 crores during April-October 1969.

Grading in respect of commodities for internal consumption is being carried out on a voluntary basis for ghee, vegetable oils, butter, cotton, eggs, wheat flour, rice, potatoes, gur, bura, arecanuts, fruits and honey, pulses, chillies and ground spices like turmeric, coriander and curry powders. It has also been extended to seed potatoes grown in Himachal Pradesh.

To provide adequate laboratory facilities for fixing grade standards for new commodities and for revising old grade standards, where necessary, a Central Agmark laboratory at Nagpur and eleven regional Agmark laboratories at Guntur, Madras, Cochin, Kanpur, Rajkot, Calcutta, Bombay, Sahibabad (Ghaziabad), Jamnagar, Bangalore and Patna are functioning.

With a view to ensuring adequate return to the producer-seller for the quality of his produce, 462 grading units for grading at the producer's level

were functioning at the end of October 1969. Another 600 grading units are proposed to be set up under the Fourth Plan.

Regulation of Markets

Regulation of markets and market practices in India is done under the Agricultural Produce Markets Act. Excepting the States of Assam, Nagaland, Jammu and Kashmir and Kerala, all the States have passed legislation for market regulation. The total number of regulated markets and market yards in the country at the end of September 1969 stood at 1,918.

Marketing Investigations and Surveys

The Market Research and Survey Wing of the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection carries out countrywide marketing surveys for important agricultural, horticultural and livestock commodities. During the 1968-69 rabi season, quick surveys of the major wheat markets in Punjab, Haryana and Western U.P. were carried out. Similar surveys were also made during 1969-70 kharif season in respect of paddy, groundnut, cotton, maize and jowar in all the States where these are important crops. Marketing survey report in respect of safflower seed was published during the year.

The Market Extension Wing of the Directorate in collaboration with State Marketing Departments, organises effective services for the dissemination of information regarding marketing services, regulatory measures, handling and storage of agricultural produce, etc. among the producers, traders and consumers. The Wing has been conducting publicity through different media for popularising *Agmark* products. It also organised an exhibition on "Agmark in India's life and trade," in Delhi and Calcutta. It arranged a conference on Agricultural marketing in New Delhi in September, 1969 to discuss the problems associated with increased production anticipated during the Fourth Plan.

Training of Personnel in Agricultural Marketing

There are four courses for training of personnel in agricultural marketing, viz., (i) eleven-month course at Nagpur for training senior personnel of the State Marketing Departments, (ii) five-month course organised at Sangli, Lucknow and Hyderabad for the training of marketing secretaries and marketing superintendents of regulated markets, (iii) three-month course for training graders, grading supervisors and assessors at Nagpur and Madras, and (iv) six-month course for tobacco grading at Guntur. During 1969, 116 persons were trained under these four courses.

Administration of Fruit Products and Cold Storage Orders

Enforcement of quality control and advisory guidance for the promotion of the industry on sound scientific lines is carried out and licences are granted to firms for the manufacture and sale of fruit and vegetable products under the Fruit Products Order, 1955. The inspectorate staff also carries out inspections of processing units, detects unauthorised manufacturers and suspends their licences. The Cold Storage Order, 1964, issued under the Essential Commodities Act 1955, makes it obligatory for all cold storages with a capacity of 8.5 cubic metres or more storing food articles, to take out licences from the Agricultural Marketing Advisor to the Government of India.

FORESTRY

India's forests cover 7.53 lakh sq. km., that is about 23 per cent of the total geographical area of the country. The per capita forest area works out at only 0.2 hectares in India. Not only is the forest area proportionately smaller, but it is also unevenly distributed and the productivity per hectare

per annum is substantially below the average yield of forests in other countries. In view of these facts, the National Forest Policy Resolution of 1952 proposed that the area under forests be steadily raised to 33.3 per cent of the total land area, the proportion to be aimed at being 60 per cent in hilly regions and 20 per cent in the plains. The table given below shows the area under forests in 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61, 1963-64 and 1964-65.

TABLE 119
AREA UNDER FORESTS

(in sq. kilometres)

Description	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1963-64*	1964-65*
1. From out-turn point of view					
(a) Merchantable ..	5,84,599	5,64,936	5,29,443	5,94,447	5,90,064
(b) Inaccessible ..	1,33,431	1,38,725	1,60,116	1,52,854	1,62,918
TOTAL ..	7,18,030	7,03,661	6,89,559	7,47,301	7,52,982
2. By legal status					
(a) Reserved ..	3,44,405	3,59,468	3,16,094	3,27,176	3,27,181
(b) Protected ..	1,17,928	1,68,523	2,40,544	2,16,979	2,26,027
(c) Unclassed ..	2,55,697	1,70,241	1,32,921**	1,82,067	1,79,412
TOTAL ..	7,18,030	7,03,661†	6,89,559	7,47,301‡	7,52,982‡‡
3. By composition					
(a) Coniferous ..	36,304	25,216	44,351	45,074	46,144
(b) Broad leaved					
(i) Sal ..	1,05,535	1,08,389	1,13,509	95,247	97,818
(ii) Teak ..	43,470	58,132	87,503	89,906	91,222
(iii) Misl. ..	5,32,721	5,06,495	4,44,196	5,17,074	5,17,798
TOTAL ..	7,18,030	7,03,661†	6,89,559	7,47,301	7,52,982

Production

Table 120 shows the quantity and value of timber and firewood produced during 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61, 1963-64 and 1964-65.

TABLE 120
PRODUCTION OF TIMBER AND FIREWOOD

Year	Timber	Quantity (thousand cubic metres)					Total value (thousand rupees)
		Round wood	Pulp and match-wood	Fire-wood	Charcoal wood	Total	
1950-51 ..	29,93	8,37	13	1,11,67	7,81	1,57,91	19,08,07
1955-56 ..	33,95	7,20	42	92,34	15,76	1,49,67	27,68,82
1960-61 ..	45,94	7,54	80	1,13,51	2,93	1,70,96§	49,74,08
1963-64* ..	65,43	5,96	14	1,22,59	2,27	1,96,39	59,45,02
1964-65* ..	59,26	5,13	12	1,25,74	1,86	1,92,11	58,56,30

*Provisional.

**Includes an area of 20,793 sq. km. for which separate break-up into reserved, protected and unclassified is not available.

†Includes 5,429 sq. km. for which details are not available.

‡Includes 21,079 sq. km. of Jammu and Kashmir for which break-up into reserved, protected and unclassified is not available.

‡‡Included 20,362 sq. km. of Jammu and Kashmir for which break-up into reserved, protected and unclassified is not available.

§Includes 24,000 cubic metres for which details are not available.

Apart from providing the raw material for paper, match-wood and plywood industries, forests are also the source of a number of minor products like gum, resins, tanning materials, medicinal herbs, etc., which are essential for certain industries or serve as valuable articles of export. Table 121 shows the value of minor forest produce during the years 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61, 1963-64 and 1964-65.

TABLE 121
VALUE OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE

(in thousand rupees)

Year	Bamboos and canes	Fibres & flosses	Gum and resins	Other minor products	Total
1950-51	1,52,00	52	41,93	4,98,03	6,92,48
1955-56	1,36,78	43	1,01,42	5,63,11	8,01,74
1960-61	2,16,99	43	2,04,78	6,91,75	11,13,95
1963-64*	2,09,51	42	2,70,26	10,32,45	15,12,64
1964-65*	2,05,44	29	3,13,39	10,66,82	15,85,94

DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

The main object of forestry development is to meet the immediate and long term agricultural and industrial requirements, since the demand for various forest products, timber, domestic fuel and raw materials for industries has rapidly increased. Consumption of industrial wood in 1968-69 was estimated at 1.1 crore cubic metres, while the demand by 1973-74 is projected at 1.6 to 1.7 crore cubic metres. It is expected that the supply may be increased to 1.35 crore cubic metres by 1973-74. To increase forest production, the Fourth Plan envisages further efforts for large scale plantations of valuable quick-growing species and species of economic and industrial importance. The total outlay for the forestry programmes included in the Fourth Plan is Rs. 92.55 crores.

One of the new schemes will provide for coordinated research in forestry. This will be undertaken in close collaboration with the States under the overall guidance of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun and the Forest Research Laboratory at Bangalore. Another scheme, Pre-investment Survey of Forest Resources, which has been in operation since 1965, will be extended to 75,000 sq. km. of forest areas during the Fourth Plan period.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

Table 122 shows the number of livestock, poultry and agricultural machinery according to the quinquennial censuses of 1956, 1961 and 1966.

TABLE 122
LIVESTOCK, POULTRY AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

Description	1956 census	1961 census	1966 census
	(crores)	(crores)	(crores)
A—Livestock			
1. Cattle			
(a) Males over 3 years	6.5	7.25	7.33
(b) Females over 3 years	5.0	5.42	5.47
(c) Youngstock	4.4	4.88	4.81
TOTAL CATTLE	15.9	17.55	17.61

*Provisional

TABLE 122 (concl'd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2. Buffaloes	(crores)	(crores)	(crores)
(a) Males over 3 years	0.7	0.77	0.82
(b) Females over 3 years	2.2	2.50	2.61
(c) Youngstock	1.6	1.85	1.86
TOTAL BUFFALOES ..	4.5	5.12	5.29
3. Sheep	3.9	4.02	4.20
4. Goats	5.5	6.09	6.46
5. Horses and ponies	0.1	0.13	0.11
6. Other livestock*	0.7	0.72	0.72
TOTAL LIVESTOCK ..	30.6	33.64	34.39
B—Poultry	9.5	11.4	11.5
C—Agricultural machinery	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)
1. Ploughs			
(a) Wooden	3,61,42	3,83,72	3,98,80
(b) Iron	13,76	22,98	35,21
2. Carts	1,09,68	1,20,72	1,26,95
3. Sugarcane crushers			
(a) worked by power	23	33	45
(b) worked by bullocks	5,45	5,90	6,50
4. Oil engines (with pumps for irrigation purposes)	1,23	2,30	4,71
5. Electric pumps (for irrigation purposes)	47	1,60	4,15
6. Tractors (used for agricultural purposes only)	21	31	54
7. Ghanies			
(a) five kgs. and more	96	78	74
(b) less than five kgs.	2,12	1,72	1,59

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

The development programmes of animal husbandry have a three-fold objective, namely, to increase the supply of protective foods, to provide draught power for farm operations and to improve the output of certain products of commercial importance, such as, wool and hides. They meet the need for improving nutritional standards and generally enriching the rural economy. Efficient animal husbandry has, however, to be pursued as an integral part of a sound system of agriculture. The combination of crop production with livestock raising enables fuller utilisation of farm by-products, increase in income, conservation of soil fertility and fuller employment. For animal husbandry, the total outlay included in the Fourth Plan is Rs. 94.06 crores.

Cattle Development

The salient features of cattle development programmes are : selective breeding in recognised breeding tracts, increase in milk production among the draught breeds, upgrading of non-descript with recognised dairy breeds and cross breeding with exotic breeds in hilly and other areas having facilities for rearing and maintaining high yielding milch animals. The number of Intensive Cattle Development Projects throughout the country is 37, each project covering the breedable female bovine population of one lakh cows, she-buffaloes. Three more projects have been sanctioned. The programme includes improved methods of breeding, provision of feed and fodder

*Comprises mules, donkeys, Camels and pigs.

and disease control. Each Project is linked up with a major dairy scheme. Six Central cattle breeding farms and some selected farms are proposed to be set up in different States for bringing about progressive genetic improvement in cattle and buffaloes, out of which the establishment of three *viz.*, at Chiplima (Orissa), Suratgarh (Rajasthan) and Ankleshwar (Gujarat) have been undertaken. The total number of key village blocks was expected to go up from 490 to 500 by the end of 1969-70.

The Committee on Cow Protection, set up in June 1967, has collected the necessary data and evidence and was expected to submit its report by September 30, 1970.

Poultry Development

Poultry farming has grown to be a commercial enterprise during the last decade. Agricultural Refinance Corporation has already provided finance for 5 poultry projects.

The annual production of eggs had increased from about 288 crores at the end of 1961 to about 530 crores by the end of 1968. Coordinated poultry breeding programme taken up at five regional poultry farms of Delhi, Bombay, Bangalore, Bhubaneswar and Kamlahi has resulted in the production of genetically superior stock. These farms were expected to produce 22.0 lakh eggs and 4.25 lakh chicks and distribute 3.76 lakh breeding stock to the States and private individuals during 1969-70.

Other measures so far taken for the development of poultry are, setting up of 100 egg and poultry production-cum-marketing centres and two poultry dressing plants at Poona (Maharashtra) and Chandigarh which have been commissioned. Fifteen small sized poultry dressing plants have also been procured and given to various States.

Piggery Development

Under a coordinated piggery development scheme, 7 bacon factories, 1 pork processing plant, 52 pig breeding units and 140 piggery development blocks have so far been set up in various States. Of the 7 bacon factories, 4 have already gone into production. During the Fourth Plan 10 piggery farms will be expanded and 25 new piggery development blocks would be set up.

Sheep and Wool Development

Sheep development has the main objective of increasing the supply of wool and improving the quality of clip. The policy is to cross local breeds with rams of exotic fine woolled types in the Western Himalayan regions and in selected areas of Deccan Plateau. Arrangements are made for importing exotic finewool sheep from other countries. In north Indian plains, the emphasis is on selective breeding among indigenous types.

A large sheep breeding farm is being set up at Hissar at a total cost of Rs. 1.10 crores. The Govt. of Australia is providing assistance in the form of sheep, equipment and experts. One farm of fine sheep wool at an estimated outlay of Rs. 5.934 crores has been sanctioned for Jammu and Kashmir.

The programme of sheep shearing, wool grading and marketing initiated in Rajasthan with the assistance of UNDP (Special Fund) was continued. Wool auctions were regularly organised at wool grading-cum-marketing centres at Jaipur, Jodhpur and Bikaner.

Establishment of 8 large sheep breeding farms with a flock strain of 5,000 or more sheep, expansion and reorganisation of 15 State sheep breeding farms and setting up of 5 small sheep breeding farms and 90 sheep and wool extension centres has been included in the Fourth Plan.

Dairy and Milk Supply

The various dairy projects included under the Five Year Plans have a two-fold objective of providing remunerative market for the producer and assured supply of milk to the consumer at reasonable price.

The total number of dairy plants in operation during 1969-70 increased to 95, comprising 53 liquid milk plants, 34 pilot milk schemes, 5 milk products factories and 3 creameries. In addition 37 dairy projects including the development of pilot schemes into full-fledged dairy plants are under various stages of implementation.

During 1969-70, the average daily through-put of milk of all plants was about 20 lakh litres as against 18 lakh litres in the preceding year.

The four milk products factories at Anand, Amritsar, Mehsana and Rajkot together with plants at Delhi and Vijayawada manufactured about 40 tonnes of milk powder including infant milk food per day as against 27 tonnes daily in the preceding year. The three creameries at Aligarh, Barauni and Junagadh, together with the plants at Anand, Calcutta, Delhi, Amritsar, Mehsana and Rajkot manufactured on an average 30 tonnes of table butter and ghee per day as against 20 tonnes in the last year. Progress has been made with regard to the establishment of 3 more milk products plants at Jind (Haryana), Miraj (Maharashtra) and Moradabad (U.P.).

During 1969, a Milk marketing and dairy development project was approved, under which internationally aided World Food Programme will supply over a period of five years, 126 thousand tonnes of dried skimmed milk and 42 thousand tonnes of butter oil worth Rs. 38 crores at international price. Manufacture of dairy equipment has developed satisfactorily and most of the equipment is now being manufactured indigenously.

The total outlay on dairying during the Fourth Plan will be of the order of Rs. 138.97 crores. The programmes in the Plan include the completion of dairy schemes numbering 33 which spill over from the earlier period. In addition 24 new schemes will be taken up in towns with a population of about 50,000. Furthermore, four milk products factories, 64 rural dairy centres in areas with a population of less than 50,000 with a view to providing chilling and marketing facilities will also be taken up.

FISHERIES

The production of fish during 1968 was 15.26 lakh tonnes as against 14 lakh tonnes in 1967. The following table shows the production and disposal of fish from 1966 to 1968. The production during 1969 was 16 lakh tonnes approximately.

TABLE 123
PRODUCTION AND DISPOSAL OF FISH

(in thousand tonnes)

Year	Total catch and landings	Disposal			Reduction
		Fresh marketing	Cured		
			Sun-dried	Salted	
1966	13.67	9.63	1.58	1.41	53
1967	14.00	9.63	1.43	1.32	78
1968	15.26	10.55	1.85	1.10	79

The value of exports of all marine products was Rs. 30.07 crores in 1969 as against Rs. 22.08 crores in 1968 and Rs. 19.93 crores in 1967.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Fisheries development programmes fall into two parts, marine fisheries and inland fisheries. Schemes for the former consist of mechanisation of

fishing craft, exploratory and experimental fishing to locate new grounds, improvement of fishing methods, increasing the supply of fishery requisites and provision of facilities for landing, preservation, transport and marketing of fish. Schemes relating to the development of inland fisheries aim at increasing production through surveys, introduction of fish culture techniques, investigation of fish seed resources and development of reservoir fisheries.

Mechanisation of fishing craft and the development of suitable designs of mechanised craft for different coastal regions were undertaken during the first two Plans. About 5,700 mechanised fishing boats were brought into operation during 1961-69 to which 631 were expected to be added during 1969-70.

During 1969-70 a number of measures were taken for strengthening infra-structure for deep sea fishing. A large fishing harbour at Sassoon Dock, Bombay, estimated to cost Rs. 4.74 crores has been sanctioned in addition to the fishing harbour sanctioned for Madras port in 1968. Development of fishing harbour at the intermediate port at Tuticorin has also been taken up for handling deep sea fishing vessels.

Fisheries Extension and Training

The Fisheries Extension Units conduct short term training courses on various fishery subjects, in which persons drawn from State fisheries departments, community development blocks, fish farmers and fishermen receive training. The Extension Units conduct surveys for the location of fish seed collection centres on rivers and render technical assistance on various specific problems and demonstrate improved techniques of fish breeding, live fish transport, deweeding, etc. They also conduct exhibitions, film shows and distribute publicity pamphlets.

Training of fisheries administrative personnel is carried out at the Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay and at the training school attached to the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore. During 1961-69, 156 persons were trained and 56 are still undergoing training at Bombay Institute. Additional training courses have been instituted at the Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives at Cochin.

Fish Marketing and Co-operatives

The Central Fisheries Corporation set up by the Central Government in 1965 has organised a network of collection and distribution centres mainly with a view to supplying fish to Calcutta market. The Corporation has taken over on lease the fisheries of Damodar Valley Corporation and the reservoirs of State of Gujarat.

For proper preservation and quick transport of fish from landing areas to interior markets, 11 ice plants with a daily production capacity of 95 tonnes, 13 cold storage with a total storage capacity of 470 tonnes, 4 freezing plants of 40 tonnes daily production capacity and 4 frozen storages of 500 tonnes capacity have been commissioned.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

The first Agricultural Labour Enquiry was conducted in 1950-51 in 800 villages covering a sample of 11,000 agricultural labour families. The reports of the enquiry were published in 1954-55. The second Agricultural Labour Enquiry was conducted in 1956-57 in 3,600 villages and data on employment, unemployment, wages and earnings, income, expenditure and indebtedness were collected from about 28,560 sample agricultural labour households. One of the main objects of the enquiry was broadly to assess the impact of development schemes undertaken during the First Plan on the condition of agricultural labourers.

The all-India report of the second enquiry was published in 1960. A summary of the main results of the second enquiry along with a comparison with the corresponding data of the first enquiry has been published in the earlier editions of this *Reference Annual*.

Rural Labour Enquiry

In the course of this enquiry, which was conducted during 1963-65 through the agency of National Sample Survey, data were collected on consumption expenditure, income, employment, unemployment, earnings and indebtedness of rural labour households (including agricultural labour households). The processing of data has since been done and a summary report has also been prepared.

Minimum Wage Fixation in Agriculture

One of the protective measures to improve the income of agricultural labourers is the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 which *inter alia* applies to employment in agriculture. Under this legislation minimum wages for agricultural workers have been fixed in all the States and Union Territories except Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra where such wages have so far been fixed in some specified areas. The Central Government has also fixed minimum wages for workers in certain agricultural institutions, military farms and archaeological gardens.

Revision of Minimum Wages

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 also provides for review of minimum wages to keep pace with the changes in the cost of living at suitable intervals, not exceeding five years. The Central Government have revised minimum wages for employments in the construction or maintenance of roads and in building operations, in stone breaking and stone crushing, maintenance of buildings and construction and maintenance of runways, in manganese mines, barytes, bauxite and gypsum mines, during May, 1969.

CHAPTER XVI

LAND REFORM

Under the Constitution, the main responsibility for land legislation and its implementation is that of the State Governments. The land policy laid down in the Five Year Plans is a broad common approach which each State pursues in accordance with local conditions, needs and requirements.

The First Five Year Plan recognised that the pattern of land ownership and cultivation was a fundamental issue in national development, and set out a broad outline of the policy to be followed by the States*. The policy was elaborated in the Second Plan and the objectives aimed at were (i) to remove such impediments in the way of agricultural production as arose from the character of the agrarian structure and to create conditions for evolving as speedily as possible an agrarian economy with high levels of efficiency and productivity and (ii) to establish an egalitarian society and eliminate social inequalities. The measures recommended relate to (a) abolition of intermediary tenures; (b) tenancy reforms including regulation of rents, security of tenure and enabling of tenants to become owners; (c) ceiling on land holdings; (d) consolidation of holdings; and (e) agrarian reorganization.

The Third Plan envisaged as the main task the completion of the implementation of policies evolved during the Second Plan and embodied in legislation of the various aspects of land reforms undertaken by the States in pursuance of the accepted policies. In the Fourth Plan, suggestions have been made for reorientation of the land policy and for reviewing the provisions in the existing legislation, having regard to the recent technological developments in agriculture and social requirements and the need for adoption of administrative measures for expeditious implementation of land reforms.

Considerable progress has been made in several directions in a number of States in enactment of the requisite legislation and its implementation. During the last twenty years, in gradual stages, the goal of 'land to the tiller' has been appreciably achieved. Almost all State Governments have taken some measures which they have effectively adopted. The progress has, however, not been uniform in all the States and there have been gaps in legislation as well as in implementation.

The progress and problems relating to the various aspects of land reforms are outlined below.

ABOLITION OF INTERMEDIARIES

Intermediary tenures like zamindaris, jagirs and inams were prevalent in about 40 per cent area of the country. The abolition of these intermediary tenures has almost been completed and an estimated two crore farmers have become owners. A considerable area of cultivable wastelands and private forests belonging to intermediaries has been vested in the State which has facilitated distribution of over 1 crore acres to landless agriculturists. The main problem now engaging the attention of the State Governments is the abolition of the remaining intermediary tenures, building up of the revenue agency and determination and payment of compensation. In the country as a whole, about Rs. 320 crores have so far been paid as compensation, out of an estimated total of Rs. 570 crores.

*For a brief account of the genesis and growth of the agrarian problem, see Chapter XXI of "India 1958".

TENANCY REFORMS

The principal objectives of tenancy reforms recommended in the Plans are (i) security of tenure, (ii) regulation of rent, and (iii) ownership for tenants. The progress made in these directions in different States is given below.

Andhra Pradesh

In the Andhra area, the existing provisions for security of tenure are of a temporary nature and ejectment of all tenants has been stayed. The rent is not to exceed 50 per cent of the gross produce of the irrigated lands ($28\frac{1}{3}$ per cent for lands irrigated by baling) and 45 per cent of produce for dry lands. There is no provision for facilitating purchase of ownership for tenants.

In the Telangana area, the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act conferred protected tenancy rights on tenants who were in continuous possession of land on specific dates or who were tenants of substantial holders. The rent is not to exceed one-fourth of the gross produce for irrigated lands and one-fifth in other cases, or 3 to 5 times the land revenue according to the class of land, whichever is less. The optional right of purchase under the Act was exercised by 14,284 tenants in respect of 1.05 lakh acres. The provision of compulsory transfer of ownership to tenants has been extended from May 15, 1969 to all the districts of Telengana.

Assam

Under-raiyats and share croppers (adhiars) were given fixity of tenure subject to landlord's right to resume land for personal cultivation. Each under-raiyat or adhiar is, however, to be left with $3\frac{1}{3}$ acres until he is allotted alternative land of equivalent value in the locality.

The rights of resumption expired on February 18, 1963 and under-raiyats and adhiars now enjoy complete security of tenure. The crop share payable by the adhiar is not to exceed one-fourth of the produce of the major crop where the cost of cultivation is met by the landlord and one-fifth where the cost is met by the adhiar. Proposals are being finalised for conferring substantial rights on under-raiyats and adhiars and for enabling them to acquire rights of proprietors.

Bihar

The tenant holding land on a written lease is liable to ejectment on the expiry of the term of the lease. Tenants holding land on oral lease cannot be evicted. Most of the tenants (bataidars) hold land on oral lease and therefore, have security of tenure in law. In practice, they are tenants-at-will. An under-raiyat of a landlord possessing more than the ceiling limit (20 to 60 acres depending upon the class of land) has been given fixity of tenure, subject to the landlord's right to resume land for personal cultivation. A minimum area is, however, to be left with the tenant. The rent is not to exceed one-fourth of the gross produce. Legislation has been enacted conferring the right of simple mortgage for obtaining institutional credit for agricultural development for tenants belonging to Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and backward classes. No provision has, however, yet been made for conferment of substantial rights on bataidars and for prevention of their eviction. The rent as crop share payable by them has been fixed at one-fourth of the produce.

Gujarat

Tenants have been given security of tenure subject to the landlord's right to resume land on the condition that every tenant generally retains half the area leased. The period within which right of resumption could

be exercised has expired. The rent is not to exceed 2 to 5 times the assessment, or one-sixth of the gross produce, whichever is less. In the former Bombay area, the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948 provided for conferment of ownership in respect of non-resumable area. The transfer of ownership is almost complete; 7.30 lakh tenants now own 20.60 lakh acres. The Government has also framed rules to advance Taccavi loans to tenants for payment of purchase price. So far Rs. 1.1 crores has been advanced. The law has recently been amended to give tenants another opportunity to acquire ownership where purchase by them has become ineffective.

Haryana

Tenants have been given security of tenure subject to the land-lord's right of resumption. A tenant is to be left with at least five standard acres, unless he is allotted alternative land by the State. The tenants have been given optional right to purchase in specified cases. The maximum rent is one-third of the produce.

Jammu and Kashmir

Tenants have fixity of tenure, subject to the land-lord's right to resume a limited area. A landlord whose holding exceeds 12½ acres is entitled to receive as rent one-fourth of the produce for wet land and one-third of the produce for dry land. Smaller land-holders can receive up to half the produce as rent.

Under the law, which has been amended, tenants-in-possession have the right of purchase. Government has also framed rules to grant Taccavi loans to tenants to enable them to acquire ownership of the land.

Kerala

The Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963 has been amended by an Act of 1969 further strengthening the provisions in favour of the cultivating tenants and the hut dwellers (Kudikidappukarans), subject to the land-lord's right to resume land for personal cultivation in specified cases. The right of resumption has been further restricted and all cultivating tenants have acquired permanent heritable and transferable rights in respect of non-resumable areas. The rate of rent payable to the landlord, which was to be determined in accordance with the schedule (in the case of nilam it varies generally from 1/4th to 1/6th of the paddy produce) has been further subjected to the condition that the fair rent so determined is not less than fifty per cent of the contract rent to ensure substantial relief to the tenants. The provisions relating to purchase of ownership rights by tenants have also been modified to expedite implementation. The provisions for compulsory transfer of ownership to the tenants have been enforced from January 1, 1970. The Amendment Act also includes provisions for safeguarding the interests of Kudikidappukarans.

Madhya Pradesh

Tenants have been conferred fixity of tenure in respect of a minimum area of 5 to 25 acres, depending on the class of land and the period of lease. The period in which a landlord could resume land held by a tenant in the excess of this area has expired. The rent is not to exceed 2 to 4 times the land revenue. Provision has been made for transfer of ownership to tenants in respect of non-resumable land. Mutations in respect of 4.2 lakh tenants acquiring Bhumiswami rights have so far been reported.

Maharashtra

Tenants have been given fixity of tenure. The land-owners were permitted to resume a limited area for personal cultivation. The period

within which right of resumption could be exercised has already expired. The rent is not to exceed 2 to 5 times the assessment or one-sixth of the produce, whichever is less.

Provision has also been made for transfer of ownership to tenants. In the former Bombay area, ownership in respect of 16 lakh tenants would be transferred. Out of these nearly 7.5 lakh tenants have already acquired ownership of 17 lakh acres of land. In the Vidarbha area, 30,211 tenants have acquired ownership of about 2.7 lakh acres. In the Marathwada area even ordinary tenants in possession of non-resumable land were to be conferred compulsory ownership, on issue of notification, on specified conditions. The provisions have been enforced and 9,785 tenants have acquired ownership of 74,755 acres. The legislation has been amended providing for restoration of tenants, who have been dispossessed illegally, and for ownership for such tenants. This has benefited 1,25,000 additional tenants. Provision has also been made for preventing purchases becoming ineffective due to arrears of instalments of purchase price.

Mysore

A comprehensive legislation applicable to the entire reorganised State of Mysore was enacted in 1961, providing for fixity of tenure, subject to the landlord's right to resume up to half the leased area. The rent is not to exceed one-fourth to one-fifth of the gross produce, depending on the class of land. The Act has been amended to remove certain defects, and enforced from October 1965. The last date to exercise the right of resumption has expired. To expedite disposal of 85,000 applications for resumption, 132 munsif courts were empowered by an ordinance to function as Tribunals. On disposal of such cases the provision regarding transfer of ownership to tenants will be enforced.

Orissa

A comprehensive legislation was enacted and later amended in 1965 which provides for fixity of tenure, subject to the landlord's right to resume land not exceeding half the leased area; rent is not to exceed one-fourth of the produce subject further to a maximum physical quantity per acre. Tenants in non-resumable area are to be provided with ownership rights. Provisions relating to resumption for personal cultivation came into force in December 1965. 20,607 applications have been filed. The Government has appointed 47 additional Tehsildars and has organised a special device for disposal of these cases.

Punjab

Tenants have been given security of tenure, subject to landlord's right of resumption. The tenant is to be left with at least 5 standard acres unless he is allotted alternative land by the State. The maximum rent is not to exceed one-third of the gross produce. Tenants have been given optional right to purchase in specified cases.

Rajasthan

Tenants have been given complete security of tenure for a minimum area varying from 15.6 to 125 acres in different parts of the State. The land-owner was permitted, up to October 1958, to resume land held by a tenant in excess of this area. Provision has been made for transfer of ownership for non-resumable area. Mutations are being carried out recording khatedari rights for tenants. The rent is not to exceed one-sixth of the produce.

Tamil Nadu

An interim measure for protecting tenants from eviction was enacted in 1955, giving tenants security subject to the landlord's right to resume land

under specified conditions. Comprehensive provisions are under consideration. A special legislation has been enacted for preparation of record of tenants. Rent is not to exceed 40 per cent of the produce for irrigated land (35 per cent where irrigation is supplemented by lift irrigation) and 33-1/3 per cent in other cases.

Uttar Pradesh

All tenants and sub-tenants have been brought into direct relationship with the State and given complete security.

West Bengal

All rent-receiving interests have been acquired by the State and the under-raiyats and tenants have been brought into direct relationship. Crop sharers (bargadars), however, do not enjoy tenancy status but have fixity of tenure subject to owner's right to resume two-thirds of the area leased. In case, a person owns less than 7½ acres, he can resume the entire area from the bargadars. Crop share is not to exceed 50 per cent of the produce if the landlord contributes the cost of cultivation and 40 per cent if he does not. Pending enactment of comprehensive legislation in respect of bargadars their eviction was stayed by issue of an Ordinance in June, 1969, later replaced by an Act of the State Legislature. It has been decided to further extend and strengthen the temporary legislation and, as a measure of interim relief to bargadars, reduce the crop share payable to landlord.

Union Territories

In Delhi, tenants have been brought into direct contact with the State. In special cases, where tenancies continue, rent is not to exceed one-fifth of the gross produce or four times the land revenue.

In Himachal Pradesh, tenants of owners paying more than Rs. 125 as land revenue have been brought into direct contact with the State. The landlord can resume for personal cultivation one-fourth of his tenancy, subject to a maximum limit of 5 acres. In the non-resumable area, tenants have a right to acquire ownership. The rent is not to exceed one-fourth of the gross produce. In the areas transferred from Punjab, measures have been undertaken for the protection of tenants.

In Manipur and Tripura, comprehensive legislation has been enacted providing for fixity of tenure to tenants, subject to landlord's right to resume, and conferring ownership rights in non-resumable areas. Rent is not to exceed one-fifth to one-fourth of the produce or four times the land revenue.

In Goa and Pondicherry, interim protection has been given to tenants, pending comprehensive legislation. In Mahe, comprehensive legislation has been enacted fixing rent generally at one-sixth of the produce and conferring security of tenure and right of purchase on tenants.

CEILING ON HOLDINGS

Legislation providing for maximum extent of land which a person may hold or in future acquire has been enacted in most of the States. These provisions have also generally been brought into force and are under different stages of implementation. Provisions under these Acts relating to the level of ceiling, the unit of application of ceiling, transfers and exemptions vary considerably from State to State. For the country as a whole, only about 965 thousand hectares (23.6 lakh acres) have so far been declared surplus out of which 640 thousand hectares (15.8 lakh acres) have been taken possession of by the State Governments and 464,176 hectares (11.4 lakh acres) have been distributed. Recently ceiling provisions were revised in Kerala. A Bill has been passed for revising the ceiling provisions in

Tamil Nadu and a Bill introduced for the purpose in Assam. A number of other State Governments are also considering revision of the ceiling provisions. The level of ceiling, the unit of application of ceiling (whether land held by each individual landholder or the aggregate area held by all members of a family) and progress made so far in determination and distribution of surplus land in various States are indicated below :

TABLE 124
CEILING ON HOLDINGS AND DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS AREA

States/Union Territories	Level of ceiling (in acres)	Unit of application	Surplus area declared or taken possession of	Surplus area distributed
			(in thousand acres)	
Andhra Pradesh ..	27 to 324	Landholder	74	Nil
Assam (Bill introduced) ..	as 50	Do.	68	1
Bihar ..	25	Do.	Nil	Nil
Gujarat ..	20 to 60	All members of family	50	25
Haryana ..	19 to 132	Landholder	170	65
Jammu & Kashmir ..	27 to 100	Do.	450	450
Kerala ..	22-3/4	All members of family	N.A.	N.A.
Madhya Pradesh ..	6 to 20	Landholder	84	13
Maharashtra ..	25 to 75	Do.	271	123
Mysore ..	18 to 126	All members of family	N.A.	Nil
Orissa ..	27 to 216	Landholder	Nil	Nil
Punjab ..	20 to 80	Do.	178	64
Rajasthan ..	27 to 100	All members of family	N.A.	Nil
Tamil Nadu (Bill passed) ..	22 to 336	Do.	25	16
Uttar Pradesh ..	24 to 120	Landholder	241	121
West Bengal ..	12 to 60	Do.	794	N.A.
Delhi ..	40 to 80	All members of family	Neg.	Nil
Himachal Pradesh ..	25	Landholder	7	Neg.
Manipur ..	27 to 100	All members of family	Nil	Nil
Tripura ..	25	Do.	Neg.	Nil
Mahe ..	25 to 75	Do.	Nil	Nil
	15 to 36			

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

In Haryana and Punjab, consolidation of holdings has almost been completed. In Uttar Pradesh 9.3 lakh hectares have been consolidated. Some progress has also been made in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Rajasthan, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh. The State Plans provide Rs. 28.4 crores for consolidation of holdings in the Fourth Plan as against Rs. 19.2 crores in the Third Plan.

To restrain fragmentation of holdings to the detriment of agricultural production, legislation has been enacted in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Manipur, Tripura, the former Hyderabad areas of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore.

REVIEW BY CONFERENCE OF CHIEF MINISTERS

To review the progress of land reform measures, to identify weaknesses and gaps in law and implementation and to review the land policy in the context of technological developments in agriculture and social requirements, a conference of Chief Ministers of all States and Union Territories was convened in November 1969.

Some of the important conclusions of the conference are listed below :

Abolition of Intermediary Tenures

All intermediary tenures should be abolished by the end of 1970.

Action in this regard is being taken by a number of States. In Andhra Pradesh, Regulation has been made for abolition of muttadari and malguzari tenures in the Agency Tracts and administrative measures are being taken for completing the implementation expeditiously. In Gujarat, legislation has been enacted for abolition of Davasthan Inams. Proposals are under consideration in Maharashtra. In Assam, in the temporarily settled estates, proposals are being finalised for enabling bulk of the tenants and adhiars to acquire the rights of proprietors.

Tenancy Reforms

Measures have already been taken in various States for conferment of security of tenure, fixation of fair rent and for bringing tenants in ryotwari areas and sub-tenants in former intermediary areas in direct contact with the State. The right of resumption by landowner from his tenants should be further restricted and in respect of non-resumable areas measures should be adopted for bringing tenants into direct contact with the State.

Land Records

For effective implementation of land reform, the conference recommended that the task of preparation, revision and maintenance of record-of-rights particularly with regard to entries of tenants and sub-tenants should be accorded high priority in the Plan schemes in addition to the normal provisions outside the Plan budget. This task is also considered necessary for ensuring supply of inputs and loans to the small holders and cultivating tenants.

Ceiling on Holdings

Though legislation has been enacted imposing ceiling on holdings in almost all the States, progress has been unsatisfactory in many of them. The provision relating to level of ceilings, transfers and exemptions need to be reviewed in the light of the technological development in agriculture and social requirements.

The Union Minister of Food and Agriculture drew the attention of Chief Ministers of all the States to this decision and suggested that necessary legislative and administrative action be taken for completing the programme by the end of 1972-73.

In accordance with the decisions of the Conference, Tamil Nadu has already reduced by half the ceiling limit which varied between 24 and 120 acres to a level between 12 and 60 acres depending on the class of land. In Kerala, the ceiling limit varying between 15 and 36 acres has been reduced to between 6 and 20 acres. A Bill has also been introduced for amending ceiling limits in Assam. In Rajasthan, a Bill has been introduced to extend ceiling to certain lands which had so far been exempt. In West Bengal, a special drive has been launched for investigation of evasions and distribution of surplus lands to landless agriculturists. It has also been decided to amend the ceiling legislation for making ceiling applicable to the aggregate area of land held by a family.

Consolidation of Holdings

The programme of consolidation of holdings has been completed in Haryana and Punjab and it has made considerable progress in U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan. The Conference recommended that proposals for undertaking the scheme should be worked out in other States, particularly in areas which will benefit from irrigation schemes.

Land Alienation

Restrictions imposed on transfer of land in a number of States for protecting the interests of the tribals, have not only proved inadequate but at the same time, have become a hindrance for the tribals to obtain institutional credit for agricultural development.

The Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act and the Bihar Tenancy Act have been amended suitably for removing these flaws. Some improvements have also been made in Andhra Pradesh. Proposals on similar lines should be worked out in other States also.

Supporting Measures

The impact of land reform measures in ameliorating the condition of the rural poor has not been appreciable for want of supporting measures particularly in cases of small holders, cultivating tenants and the landless persons to whom land has been allotted.

A special scheme has, therefore, been worked out for ensuring credit facilities and other supplies to the small holders, including cultivating tenants.

Legal and Constitutional Difficulties

Constitutional difficulties were considered at the conference. It was pointed out, in this connection, that the Constitution has been amended thrice (by the First, Fourth and Seventeenth Amendments) to provide adequate protection to agrarian legislation. While the enactments listed in the Ninth Schedule are beyond the Fundamental Rights altogether, agrarian legislation not included in the Schedule or enacted subsequently is also immune to attacks on grounds of infringement of articles 14, 19 and 31. However, with a view to further reducing litigation resorted to by landed interests to impede implementation of land reforms, it was suggested that the local laws should also be amended, wherever necessary, providing for appointment of special land tribunals for expeditiously disposing of disputes and barring jurisdiction of civil courts in such cases.

In Bihar, by a President's enactment the jurisdiction of civil courts has been barred in cases of disputes relating to entries in the record of rights. Proposals are also under consideration for barring the jurisdiction of civil courts in certain matters in West Bengal.

A number of States have responded favourably to these suggestions. Land being a State subject, formulation of proposals, enactment of legislation and its implementation are primarily the responsibility of State Governments. All efforts are being made for securing cooperation of State Governments in accelerating the pace of land reform measures.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING

The role of co-operative farming in the reconstruction of rural economy was emphasised in the First and Second Plans. The goal indicated in the Second Plan was that such essential steps were to be taken as would provide sound foundations for the development of co-operative farming, so that over a period of ten years or so, a substantial proportion of agricultural land was cultivated on co-operative lines. During the Plan period, 5,501 co-operative farming societies with membership of 1,18,835 covering 5,83,768 acres of land were organised.

The Third Five Year Plan, contemplated 318 pilot projects, each comprising 10 co-operative farming societies, in selected community development blocks in the country. Their purpose was to demonstrate to farmers that by pooling their land, manpower and other resources, they could increase agricultural production, develop agro-industries, improve employment opportunities and raise their standard of living. During the years 1966-68, 970 societies were organised. As on June 30, 1968, there

were 8,048 Cooperative Farming Societies in the country with a membership of 2,12,597 and covering about 4.22 lakh hectares of land.

The Third Plan had laid down that preference should be given to co-operative farming societies in the grant of lands reclaimed by Government and cultivable waste lands under the management of Government or village panchayats and in the settlement of lands acquired in consequence of the application of ceilings. The Dandakaranya Development Authority took a decision to organise co-operative farming societies for the benefit of the displaced persons. A special scheme was formulated for lands located on the Tungbhadra irrigation project area in Mysore State. The Andhra Pradesh Government formulated a Master Plan under which 135 co-operative farming societies were established in Konaseema (E. Godavari district) and 73 in Devisseema (Krishna-district), mostly on erstwhile waste or river-island lands.

The National Co-operative Farming Advisory Board plans and promotes the programme of co-operative farming. In January 1968, the Board recommended that (i) State Governments should give priority to revitalisation—new societies should be organised only in areas having favourable circumstances for growth of the programme, (ii) every society should have a definite programme of total pooling of lands, (iii) joint cultivation must be practised in respect of all lands of the society, and (iv) financial assistance should be given only if a society adheres to the principles laid down for the programme. The Consultative Committee on Co-operation has endorsed the view that higher priority should be given to revitalisation of weak societies in the Fourth Plan period, but setting up of new societies should not be suspended.

Most States have also set up advisory boards. Co-operative farming wings have been set up in selected extension training centres to train secretaries and managers of co-operatives. These centres also organise orientation courses for extension staff and assist in the organisation of village camps for present and prospective members of co-operative farming societies.

During the Fourth Five Year Plan revitalisation of the existing weak and dormant societies has been stressed and new societies will be organised only in compact areas and if they have a potential for growth.

BHOODAN

The *Bhoodan* or voluntary land gift movement owes its inspiration to Acharya Vinoba Bhave. Explaining the aims of the movement, Acharya Bhave said: "In a just and equitable order of society, land must belong to all. That is why we do not beg for gifts but demand a share to which the poor are rightly entitled. The main objective is to propagate the right thought by which social and economic maladjustment can be corrected without serious conflicts."

In its practical application, *Bhoodan* takes the shape of asking for voluntary donations of one-sixth of the land from owners for redistribution among the landless. In the non-agricultural sector, the movement assumes various forms, such as *Sampattidan* (donations of money or other resources), *Buddhidan* and *Jivandan* (dedication of one's mental abilities and life to the achievement of the *Bhoodan* ideals), *Sadhandan* and *Grihadan*.

The movement which began on a modest scale on April 18, 1951, covers the length and breadth of India. The target is to obtain 5 crore acres of land so that it may be possible to provide some land for cultivation to every rural family. The movement has widened out into *Gramdan*, i.e. donation of village, the idea being that all land should belong to the village community as a whole.

Under the *Bhoodan* movement, 42.7 lakh acres were received in donation out of which about 12 lakh acres had been distributed to landless agriculturists up to March 1967. Nearly 39,672 villages had joined the *Gramdan* movement till August 1967.

Several States have promoted legislation for facilitating transfer of land offered in *Bhoodan* and *Gramdan* and for the management of lands thus transferred. Bye-laws have been framed in some States for the management of *Gramdan* lands under the Co-operative Societies Act. Under a centrally sponsored programme, an amount of Rs. 12 lakhs (Rs. 10 lakhs as loan and Rs. 2 lakhs as grant) was sanctioned by the States of Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh for assisting selected *Gramdan* villages.

CHAPTER XVII

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Community Development Programme was launched on October 2, 1952, in 55 selected projects, each project covering an area of about 1,300 sq. kms. with about 300 villages and a population of about 2 lakhs. It envisaged integrated development of rural India, covering social, cultural and economic aspects. The central objective was to ensure the fullest development of the material and human resources over a period of years, develop responsible and responsive village leadership and self-governing institutions and thereby raise the level of living of the village community.

Agriculture, the mainstay of about 70 per cent of the rural population, receives the highest priority in the programme. Other activities include improvement of communications, health, sanitation, housing, education, women's and children's welfare, cottage and small-scale industries, etc.

Community development blocks comprising generally 100 villages with an area of 400-500 sq. kms., and a population of sixty to seventy thousand, formed the unit for planning and development. Each block was provided with a standard budget till the commencement of the Fourth Plan. The standard staffing pattern of a block included a team of about eight extension officers consisting of specialists in agriculture, animal husbandry, village industries, co-operation, panchayats, social education (male and female) and work programmes, assisted by ten multi-purpose gram sevaks and two gram sevikas. The functions and activities of the extension team in the block are co-ordinated by the Block Development Officer. Necessary support and guidance is provided by the State Governments. People's backing to the programme was sought to be institutionalised, since 1959, through the three-tier Panchayati Raj system of local democratic institutions, responsible for development of their respective areas.

Coverage

The entire country is covered by 5,265 community development blocks. As on September 30, 1969, 672 blocks were in Stage I, 2,275 in Stage II and 2,318 in the post-Stage II phase. By the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, all the blocks would have passed into post-Stage II. Before entering the first stage, every block has to undergo a "pre-extension phase" of one year with the programme exclusively confined to agricultural development.

Besides the 43 special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks, started during the Second Plan and the 415 Tribal Development Blocks in the Third Plan, 31 blocks were set up in different States during 1966-67. No new Tribal Development Blocks were allotted thereafter.

Table 125 gives details of the coverage and State-wise distribution of community development blocks as on September 30, 1969.

Policy

A Consultative Council on Community Development was constituted in December, 1968, under the chairmanship of the Union Minister of Food and Agriculture with State Ministers in-charge of Community Development, representatives of institutions, a few members of Parliament and some eminent persons as its members, to advise the Centre and the States on the problems relating to Community Development. The Council, at its first meeting held in July, 1969, reiterated its faith in the Community Development and Panchayati Raj programme for integrated development of the rural areas and expressed the hope that the Panchayati Raj institutions would be strengthened and vested with larger powers.

TABLE 125
COVERAGE AND STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF C.D. BLOCKS
(as on September 30, 1969)

State/Union Territory	Total No. of delimited Blocks	No. of Blocks allotted					Population (in lakhs)	Villages covered ('00 Nos.)	Area covered ('00 sq. km.)
		Pre-extension	Stage I	Stage II	Post-stage II	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	445*	—	—	201	244	445	334	271	2,749
Assam	160	—	9	89	62	160	118	257	1,220
Bihar	575	—	119	158	298	575	452	877	1,739
Gujarat	224	—	45	60	119	224	194	186	1,870
Haryana	82	—	—	32	50	82	70	71	436
Jammu and Kashmir	70	—	—	8	62	70	32	66	1,233
Kerala	143	—	30	45	68	143	162	16	387
Madhya Pradesh	416**	—	18	226	172	416	309	704	4,431
Maharashtra	425	—	119	144	162	425	328	359	3,066
Mysore	268	—	99	70†	98‡	268	217	264	1,920
Nagaland	21	—	6	8	7	21	4	8	165
Orissa	307	—	13	170	124	307	174	465	1,558
Punjab	116	—	—	53	63	116	91	129	617
Rajasthan	232	—	23	89	120	232	189	322	3,423
Tamil Nadu	375	—	1	197	177	375	303	141	1,302
Uttar Pradesh	899***	—	1	549	350	899	690	1,126	2,936
West Bengal	341	—	157	109	75	341	301	385	874
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	—	3	2	—	5	0.6	4	83
Chandigarh	1	—	—	1	—	1	0.2	—	—
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	—	2	—	—	2	0.6	1	5
Delhi	5	—	—	—	5	5	3.0	3	15
Goa, Daman & Diu	11	—	—	11	—	11	5.5	2.5	37
Himachal Pradesh	69†	—	9	27	33	69	45	117	448
Manipur	14	—	1	6	7	14	6.7	19	223
N.E.F.A.	41	—	16	13	12	41	3.4	22	814
Pondicherry	4	—	—	2	2	4	3.7	4	5
Tripura	15	—	2	5	8	15	9.4	49	105
ALL INDIA	5,265†††	—	672	2,274 7/12	2,318‡	5,265‡	4,046	5,669	31,661

*Since re-delimited into 321 Blocks. **Since re-delimited into 218 Blocks. ***Since re-delimited into 678 Blocks.

†Excludes 3 Blocks already sanctioned by Govt. of India but not yet started. ††Excludes 101‡ additional C.D. Blocks on account of T.D. Blocks allotted to different States/U.Ts. viz., Andhra Pradesh 3, Bihar 12, Gujarat 26, Madhya Pradesh 34, Maharashtra 17‡, Orissa 7 and Tripura 2.

Note:—The information in respect of Kerala is as on 2-4-68 and Mysore, Rajasthan, Goa, Daman & Diu and NEFA as on 2-10-68.

On the recommendation of the Consultative Committee of Parliament, it has been decided to set up a high power commission to go into the working of the Community Development programmes and the Panchayati Raj institutions.

FINANCE

Resources

Resources for the programme are drawn both from the people and the Government. The scale of voluntary contribution is determined by each State Government. From April 1, 1969, the State Governments are free to provide resources for the programme from within their State Plan ceiling according to the priority accorded to the programme by them. In accordance with a decision of the National Development Council, Central assistance to the States from schemes under the State Sector, including the development programme, is being given in lump sum as Block grants and Block loans.

People's Contribution

People's contributions in the first two Plans were Rs. 25.1 crores and Rs. 77.3 crores, respectively, and estimated to be of the order of Rs. 70.9 crores during the Third Plan period, Rs. 4.5 crores during 1967-68 and Rs. 2.0 crores during 1968-69. There has been a steady fall in the voluntary contributions which constituted 54%, 41%, 22.8%, 11.9% and 6.6% of Government expenditure out of Community Development budget during the respective periods. This has been mainly due to the fall in the Government expenditure on community works and amenities programmes which attract public contributions and the increased taxation by the Panchayati Raj bodies during the recent years.

Expenditure under the Plans

Expenditure incurred during the First and Second Plans amounted to Rs. 233.1 crores. The outlay for the Third Plan was Rs. 321.9 crores, of which Rs. 287.7 crores were earmarked for the C.D. programmes, Rs. 28.2 crores for the panchayats and Rs. 6 crores for Central schemes. The total expenditure incurred during the Third Plan on C.D. programme was Rs. 269.1 crores.

The sub-heads under which this expenditure was incurred are indicated below :

TABLE 126
EXPENDITURE UNDER THE PLANS

Expenditure Head	First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan	(in lakhs of rupees)	
				1967-68	1968-69* (Provisional)
Block headquarters (including transport, office building, equipment, etc.)	10.51	54.76	80.99	11.01	76.69
Agriculture and animal husbandry	3.55	11.00	30.31	4.23	2.88
Irrigation and reclamation ..	10.83	48.59	58.67	4.17	1.45
Village Industries	2.18	7.01	13.53	1.55	.83
Health and Rural Sanitation ..	3.79	16.87	23.18	2.67	2.28
Education	3.44	12.06	14.06	1.26	.71
Social Education	2.00	10.19	13.79	1.18	.62
Communications	5.16	12.61	18.48	2.97	2.28
Housing	1.73	10.90	11.67	.99	1.00
Unclassified (including imported equipment, suspense charge etc.)	2.79	3.13	2.64	.44	.55
TOTAL	45.98	187.12	267.32	30.47	19.29

*Data for Gujarat, Maharashtra and Andaman-Nicobar Islands is incomplete and data for Andhra Pradesh is not included.

The schematic pattern of block budget has ended with the year 1968-69. For the Fourth Five Year Plan, the Central assistance to States would be given as annual lump sum grants. The State Governments are free to utilise the outlays approved for C.D. programme not only for the continuance of the development programme in Stage I and Stage II blocks, but in post-Stage II blocks also. The outlays for C.D. programme are entirely in the State Plan sector and there is no earmarking of Central assistance for the programme; the question as to what outlays would in fact be provided by the various States for post-Stage II blocks will depend upon the priority which the State Governments would give to the C.D. programme.

In the Fourth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 89.14 crores has been proposed for the C.D. programme. In addition, outlays approved for different schemes are : Panchayats Rs. 7.48 crores; Applied nutrition programme Rs. 10.00 crores; Pilot Research Projects for growth centres Rs. 1.45 crores; composite programme for women and pre-school children Rs. 3.90 crores and other training and publicity schemes Rs. 200 crores.

The outlay for 1969-70 for C.D. programme was Rs. 17.74 crores; for applied nutrition programme Rs. 1.50 crores; Pilot Research Projects for growth centres Rs. 0.25 crores; composite programme for women and pre-school children and other training and publicity schemes Rs. 1.00 crores.

ORGANISATION

At the Centre

The Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation is in overall charge of the programme. Matters of basic policy are referred to a high powered Central Committee set up under the chairmanship of the Union Minister of Food and Agriculture. Co-ordination with the allied Ministries is secured through special committees.

In the States

The execution of the programme is the responsibility of the State Governments which act through the State Development Committees consisting of the Chief Minister (Chairman), the Ministers of development departments and the Development Commissioner as Secretary. The executive head of the programme is the Development Commissioner who co-ordinates the activities of all development departments.

In the Districts

The statutory Zila Parishads are responsible for the implementation of the programme in the districts. The Parishads consist of elected representatives of the people, including the Presidents of the Block Panchayat Samitis and MPs and MLAs of the district.

In the Blocks

At the block level, the Block Panchayat Samiti is in charge of the programme. The membership of the Samiti includes elected Sarpanches (Presidents of the village panchayats) and a few co-opted persons representing women and depressed and scheduled classes. The administrative personnel consisting of a Block Development Officer and eight Extension Officers, who are experts in agriculture, co-operation, animal husbandry, etc., work under the direction of the Samiti. Voluntary associate organisations, like the youth clubs, farmers' forum, mahila mandal, etc., supplement the work of the panchayat in their respective functional spheres. At the village level, while the panchayat is in overall control of the programme helped by associate organisations, the Gram Sevak acts as a multipurpose extension agent having ten villages in his charge.

Extension Organisation

The role of the Extension Organisation at the block and village levels is two-fold. It carries proved knowledge or research of practical utility to the villagers. It transmits the problems of the villagers back to research organisations for special study and solution. It is also charged with the task of promoting useful corporate life through co-operatives, better farming societies, mahila mandals, etc.

Block Development Committees

The Block Development Committees, composed of representatives of the panchayats, co-operative societies, a few progressive farmers, social workers, women, MPs and MLAs representing the area, function in States where decentralisation has not yet been brought about. By convention the committees enjoy and exercise necessary powers and are responsible for planning, initiation, sanction and execution of the development schemes in the areas concerned.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Rural Manpower Programme

The Rural Manpower Programme seeks to provide additional employment to agricultural workers, especially landless, during the slack seasons through a works programme based on community action to create community assets. At present it covers 998 Community Development Blocks. During the Third Plan Rs. 19.33 crores were spent on the programme which generated employment of 8.25 lakh man-days in construction programmes, such as creation of minor irrigation facilities, soil conservation and afforestation measures, flood protection, anti-waterlogging and land reclamation measures and inter-village road construction.

Owing to limitations of resources it has not been possible to cover additional areas, during the last few years. Presently, emphasis is on consolidation of the programme in the existing blocks. The desirability of taking up community irrigation works as also lift irrigation schemes, on a loan-cum-grant basis through panchayats with proper integration of the allied departmental schemes, has been commended to the States.

Expenditure incurred and employment generated under the programme in 1968-69 is estimated at Rs. 4.23 crores and 175 lakhs man-days, respectively. From 1969-70, the programme has been transferred to the State sector. The State Governments have the option to continue the programme as a State Plan scheme. The Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Punjab, U.P. and West Bengal propose to continue the programme and have provided outlays for the same. Evaluation studies made by several States have revealed that even on its present modest scale, the programme has provided some relief to the unemployed and under-employed while the cost of providing employment per man-day has been less than under the normal departmental arrangements.

Well Construction Programme

This programme seeks to provide simple sources of drinking water in the deficient villages. Hitherto a Centrally sponsored programme, known as the Local Development Works Programme, it now forms part of the State Plans and is based on local initiative and resources. From 1969-70 onwards, the States get assistance in the shape of block loans and grants. Preference is accorded to scarcity-affected, backward or predominantly tribal areas. During the Third Plan 1,64,506 wells/hand-pumps were dug with the help of a Central grant of Rs. 20.75 crores and public contribution of Rs. 12.76 crores. During 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69, Central grants

aggregating Rs. 8.38 crores were released to the different States and 67,673 wells/hand pumps were provided.

Applied Nutrition Programme

The programme of Applied Nutrition, implemented in collaboration with UNICEF, FAO and WHO, seeks to educate the rural people in improved nutrition by promoting production and consumption of protective foods like fruits, vegetables, fish and poultry. Progress has been achieved particularly in the horticulture, poultry and pisciculture components of the programme in different States.

The programme covered 221 blocks by the end of the Third Plan; 134 additional blocks were taken up in 1966-67, 177 in 1967-68 and 207 in 1968-69. During the Fourth Five Year Plan, 450 additional blocks are proposed to be taken up. Of these, 94 blocks have been allotted during 1969-70. During 1970-71, 91 blocks are proposed to be covered. Besides 31 Special Applied Nutrition Blocks were allotted in the scarcity affected areas of Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and Mysore with the assistance from voluntary agencies abroad received through UNICEF. The overall coverage of the Applied Nutrition Programme will extend to 924 blocks by the end of 1970-71, spread out in various States, in the country.

Pilot Research Project in Growth Centres

This centrally sponsored scheme is proposed to be taken up in the Fourth Plan. A provision of Rs. 145 lakhs has been made. The aim of the project will be to evolve a research methodology and pattern for identifying growth centres and promoting the growth potential through comprehensive study of development needs. The scheme envisages the setting up of 20 research and investigation cells in selected areas.

Proposals for the implementation of the scheme have already been received from 11 States and 1 Union Territory. The Institute of Regional Development Planning, Wardha, has also proposed to undertake one project. The staff to be recruited for the pilot project will be given intensive training at the National Institute of Community Development, Hyderabad.

OTHER PROGRAMMES

The working of the community development programme in the States is regularly assessed by the Central Government through a system of periodic reports. An appraisal of progress made in selected activities in the Blocks during the year ending with September 1969 reveals an upward trend, as compared to the previous year, in the distribution of improved seeds, chemical fertilisers and pesticides, as also net area brought under irrigation, supply of improved birds, castration of animals and artificial insemination.

Agriculture

Planning for agricultural production is a specific function assigned statutorily to Panchayati Raj bodies in all the States where Panchayati Raj legislation has been enacted. Their functions include *inter alia* the development of agriculture and horticulture, popularisation of improved agricultural techniques and improved implements, encouragement of fruit and vegetables cultivation, propagating and assisting plant protection measures, laying out demonstration farms and working out better methods of farm management. The field agency for implementation, whether in the intensive or non-intensive areas, is the Block organisation. Preparation of the village plans and their implementation is the responsibility of the Village Panchayat and, for plans at the block and district levels, of the Panchayat Samiti and the Zila Parishad respectively.

According to the available information, 15 lakh individual farm production plans were prepared in 15 Intensive Agricultural District programme areas during 1967-68. Up to September, 1969, 49 lakh tonnes of chemical fertilisers, 39,382 tonnes of pesticides, 5,00,290 tonnes of improved seeds and 5,25,943 numbers of improved implements were distributed in the blocks. Besides, 15 lakh hectares of cultivated area was put under green manure and 12 lakh hectares were brought under vegetable cultivation.

Minor Irrigation

Programmes for minor irrigation works receive high priority. Such works carried out in the blocks provided additional irrigation potential of 16 lakh hectares during the year ending September, 1969. The average area per block provided with additional irrigation worked out to 360 hectares during the same period.

Village and Small Scale Industries

In pursuance of the programme for village industries sponsored by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, attempt is being made to set up eight industries per block. During the year ending March, 1969, 1,431 common facility-cum-service workshops were in existence, which provide facilities for repair and maintenance of industrial crafts. 332 rural and semi-urban industrial estates with 1,605 industrial units at a capital investment of Rs. 3.76 crores were set up during the period.

Health and Family Planning

Family Planning has been accorded high priority in block programmes. 8600 rural family welfare planning centres were functioning in the blocks by the end of March 1969.

During the year 1968-69, 9,70,274 sterilisation operations were performed and contraceptives worth Rs. 19,64,700 were distributed. 4,700 primary health centres were functioning in 4,595 blocks.

Tribal Development Blocks

During the Third Plan period, Tribal Development Blocks* were constituted in areas with concentration of two-thirds or more of tribal population; areas with 50 per cent tribal concentration are now to be covered by such blocks. 489 Tribal Development Blocks were functioning during 1969. From the current year, the total life of these blocks is being increased from 10 to 15 years by providing a new stage III; in this new stage there will be a special central assistance of Rs. 10 lakhs per block.

TRAINING

A proper understanding of the basic concepts and objectives underlying the community development and panchayati raj programmes with their changing emphasis in field programmes requires training of both officials and non-officials connected with these programmes.

The National Institute of Community Development at Hyderabad, made autonomous four years ago, pursues the realisation of its four-fold objectives, namely, to (i) function as an apex institute, for providing orientation and training in the philosophy and aims of community development and Panchayati Raj to senior officials as well as non-officials, working at policy-making levels; (ii) promote a programme of study and research in applied social sciences, with particular emphasis on planned change through community development; (iii) provide academic guidance to the training centres in different parts of the country and impart necessary training to the

*Also see Chapter X.

instructors of these training centres in teaching techniques and methods; and (iv) function as a clearing house of information on community development and Panchayati Raj.

The Institute conducted 6 orientation courses for senior officials and non-officials. A seminar on Panchayati Raj and another seminar for the Principals for the composite training centres were also organised by the Institute. The report of the Independent Evaluation Team on the research and training programmes of the Institute has been received and its general recommendations have been accepted.

The National Institute has been awarding research fellowships tenable at the universities for studies in the field of Community Development and Panchayati Raj. It has also rendered financial assistance to universities for conducting research studies on subjects relating to these programmes. Seminars bearing on subjects relating to community development and panchayati raj were organised by a number of universities with assistance from the special fund of Rs. 10 lakhs, set up under the University Grants Commission, with equal contributions from the Ministry and the Commission.

The existing middle level training institutions have been reorganised to provide emphasis on area-based special programmes and secure closer association of State Governments. Composite Training Centres have been established, roughly one in each State. The Central Government continues to provide necessary financial assistance. Two schemes for training youth, 'Training of Youth Workers and Leaders in rural areas' and 'Training of Associate Women Workers', are being stepped up during the Fourth Plan with an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs. 24 lakhs, respectively. A total of about 80,000 officials and non-officials involved in applied nutrition programme have so far been trained. To strengthen teaching in applied human nutrition, summer schools were held at various stations. In all 107 teachers attended.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Achievements in selected items of activity under the Community Development Programme are given in Table 127.

TABLE 127

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME—PROGRESS UNDER SELECTED ITEMS OF ACTIVITY

Item	Total achievements during year ending		Average achievement per reporting block during year ending	
	Sept. 1968	Sept. 1969 Provisional	Sept. 1968	Sept. 1969 (Provisional)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Agriculture				
1. Improved seeds distributed (quintals) ..	47,22,000	50,02,900	1,069	1,126
2. Chemical fertilisers distributed (quintals) ..	39,14,500	4,87,33,600	8,866	10,965
3. Chemical pesticides distributed (quintals) ..	3,71,302	3,93,824	84	89
4. Improved implements distributed (Nos.) ..	5,69,389	5,25,943	129	118
5. Agricultural demonstrations (Nos.) ..	5,07,100	4,45,500	115	100
6. Compost pits dug (Nos.) ..	22,21,500	21,45,300	503	483

TABLE 127 (concl'd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
II. Land Improvement				
1. Net addl. area likely to be irrigated (Hect.)	12,67,447	16,00,560	287	360
2. Land reclaimed (Hect.) ..	3,90,889	3,02,597	88	68
3. Area bunded & terraced (Hect.)	14,38,521	15,07,995	326	339
III. Animal Husbandry				
1. Improved animals supplied (Nos.)	30,783	20,671	6.9	4.7
2. Improved birds supplied (No.)	14,15,741	15,57,476	321	350
3. Animals castrated (Nos.) ..	33,34,500	35,66,700	755	803
4. Animals artificially inseminated (Nos.)	13,89,866	14,48,301	315	326
IV. Health & Rural Sanitation				
1. Rural latrines const. (Nos.)	42,523	41,509	9.6	9.3
2. Pucca drains const. (Metre)	13,17,855	11,02,149	298	248
3. Village lanes paved (sq. metre)	11,50,305	11,54,993	306	306
4. Soakage pits const. (Nos.) ..	1,14,053	90,240	25.8	20.3
5. Drinking water wells const. (Nos.)	23,949	22,322	5.4	5.0
6. Drinking water wells renovated (Nos.)	24,994	30,474	5.7	6.9
V. Social Education				
1. Adult literacy centres started (Nos.)	42,501	59,629	10.4	14.3
2. Adults made literate (Nos.) ..	14,53,264	21,32,537	329	480
3. Functional gram sahayaks camps organised (Nos.) ..	8,411	8,587	1.9	1.9
4. Leaders trained (Nos.) ..	2,88,688	2,85,345	65.4	64.2
VI. Communications				
1. New Kacha roads const. (kms.)	24,618	29,774	5.6	6.7
2. Existing kacha roads improved (kms.)	40,001	46,732	9.1	10.5
3. Culverts constructed (Nos.) ..	15,784	16,672	3.6	3.8
VII. Village & Small Industries				
1. Value of improved tools & appliances distributed:				
(a) Blacksmithy (Rs.)	2,73,819	2,29,640	62	52
(b) Carpentry (Rs.)	3,70,905	3,29,346	84	74

PANCHAYATI RAJ

The Study Team on Community Development and National Extension Service of the Committee on Plan Projects, with Balwantrai Mehta as Chairman, had recommended that "there should be a devolution of power and a decentralisation of machinery, and that such power be exercised and such machinery controlled and directed by popular representatives of the local area".

On January 12, 1958, the National Development Council endorsed the recommendations on democratic decentralisation and laid down broad principles for the establishment of Panchayati Raj, a three-tier structure of local self-governing bodies, at the village, block and district levels. Specific powers and functions in the field of development and local administration have been assigned to the Panchayati Raj institutions.

Coverage

Village panchayats have since been established in all States and almost all Union Territories. The higher tier bodies viz., Panchayat Samitis at the block level and Zila Parishads at the district level, have also been established in most of the States, except Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Nagaland,

Madhya Pradesh and part of Bihar. In Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, necessary legislation envisaging constitution of higher tier Panchayati Raj bodies has been enacted and these bodies are likely to be established during this year.

The panchayat, the co-operative and the school are the basic institutions at the village level for carrying out the programme. The elected panchayat has charge of all development programmes in the area. The co-operative functions in the economic sphere, and the village school, which is also a community centre, looks after educational, cultural, recreational and allied fields. Associate organisations, such as women and youth organisations, farmers' and artisans' associations, etc., functioning in their respective spheres, are linked up with the panchayat in its development activities and are supported in turn by the panchayat in their own work.

With most of the country covered by Panchayati Raj, the emphasis now is on consolidation of these institutions and bringing into sharper focus their role in the rural development effort. Review of the working of the Panchayati Raj bodies for strengthening them at various levels is a continuous process. The States have also reviewed from time to time their own legislative provisions, organisational arrangements and administrative procedures with a view to improving them, as necessary.

Taxation

The Panchayati Raj institutions have their own powers of taxation under the respective legislations. The table given below shows the tax collections realised by Panchayati Raj institutions in the reporting States.

TABLE 128
TAX COLLECTIONS BY PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS

(in lakhs rupees)

Year	Zila Parishads		Panchayat Samitis		Panchayats		Total tax collected
	No. of States covered by the data	Tax collected	No. of States covered by the data	Tax collected	No. of States covered by the data	Tax collected	
1961-62 ..	1	23.56	3	1,13.50	9	9,03.46	10,40.52
1962-63 ..	2	1,80.21	3	1,70.28	8	9,72.78	13,23.27
1963-64 ..	3	3,62.08	4	3,13.27	10	11,39.37	18,14.72
1964-65 ..	3	4,05.35	5	4,84.45	9	13,81.29	22,71.09
1965-66 ..	3	575.17	6	507.92	13	11,71.75	2,254.84
Total-Third Plan		1,639.33		1598.03		5340.60	8577.96
1966-67 ..	1	404.30	1	28.50	5	462.40	895.20
1967-68 ..	1	438.00	1	29.40	1	90.20	557.60
1968-69 ..	1	445.10	3	100.70	7	870.16	1415.96

Nyaya Panchayats

Nyaya (judicial) Panchayats are functioning in Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, parts of Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, U.P., Mysore, West Bengal and entire rural area in Manipur. In Himachal Pradesh, Nyaya Panchayats Bill has been passed.

CHAPTER XVIII

CO-OPERATION

The importance of co-operation for the economic development of the rural community, and especially the weaker sections, has been stressed in all the successive Five Year Plans. The salient features of the movement since the inception of the Plans are shown in the table below :

TABLE 129

NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP AND WORKING CAPITAL OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Particulars	1951-52	1961-62	1966-67	1967-68 ¹
No. of societies (in thousands)	186	342	333	325
Membership of primary societies (in lakhs)	137.92	378.36	559.06	550.54
Share capital (Rs. crores)	49.08	259.69	514.06	578.25
Working capital (Rs. crores)	306.34	1534.78	3186.73	3645.06

As a result of the planned efforts, the last decade has witnessed considerable expansion in the activities of co-operative societies in various spheres, including agricultural credit, supply of farm inputs, marketing, processing and consumer trade². The scale of operations for co-operative societies is to be substantially enlarged in the Fourth Plan period.

The table below shows the performance of co-operatives for selected years since 1960-61 (last year of the Second Plan) and the targets of the Fourth Plan.

TABLE 130

PLAN TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Particulars	Achievements under Second Plan (1960-61)	Achievements under Third Plan (1965-66)	Revised targets for Fourth Plan
Number of primary credit societies (lakhs) ..	2.1	1.97	1.20 ³
Membership (crores)	1.7	2.70	4.2
Coverage of villages (per cent)	75	90	—
Coverage of agricultural population (per cent)	30	45	60
Loans through co-operatives :			
Short-term and medium-term (Rs. crores)	203	346	750
Long-term (Rs. crores)	38	165	700 ⁴

A conference of the State Ministers in-charge of Co-operation was held in June-July, 1969. It reviewed the main trends in the growth of the co-operative movement, stressed the need for the co-operatives to reorient their policies and programmes in the context of the new strategy for agricultural development and outlined measures for strengthening and diversification of co-operative activities. The suggested measures included (i) speedy implementation of the recommendations of the 1968 conference of Chief Ministers and Ministers of Co-operation for curbing vested interests in co-operatives; (ii) formulation of objective and production-oriented loaning policies and procedures by co-operatives, particularly for the benefit of small farmers; (iii) speedy completion of the programme of revitalisation of pri-

¹Provisional.

²For a brief account of the genesis and early growth of the co-operative movement, see Chapter XXII in 'India 1962'. Also, for information on co-operative farming, see Chapter XVI on 'Land Reform'.

³The reduction is on account of reorganisation of societies on the basis of viability.

⁴Excludes loans (of the order of Rs. 200 crores) on schemes refinanced by Agricultural Refinance Corporation.

mary agricultural credit societies and rehabilitation of central banks; (iv) effective implementation of the common cadre scheme in the different sectors of co-operation with legislative support.

CREDIT SERVICES

The impact of the new agricultural strategy has generated a vastly increased demand for credit and ancillary services. The All India Rural Credit Review Committee set up by the Reserve Bank of India has estimated the total requirements of short-term credit at Rs. 2,000 crores for 1973-74, and those of medium and long-term credit at Rs. 2,000 crores for the entire Fourth Plan period. The recent report (1969) of the study group appointed by the National Credit Council has estimated that during 1967-68, 39 per cent of the total credit requirements for agriculture were met by institutional credit agencies. Co-operatives, which continue to be the main institutional source for agricultural credit, accounted for 33 per cent and commercial banks 5.3 per cent. The major emphasis now is on strengthening and expansion of institutional agencies for provision of growing demand of credit for agriculture.

Agricultural Credit

The agricultural credit co-operatives have shown considerable expansion in their loaning operations in recent years. The three-tier credit structure, consisting of the Co-operative Banks at the state level, Central Co-operative Banks at the district level and primary agricultural credit societies at the village level, provides short and medium term agricultural credit. The number, membership and financial operations of the State Co-operative Banks, Central Co-operative Banks and the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies during the period between 1951-52 and 1967-68 are indicated in tables 131, 132, 133 and 134.

TABLE 131
STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

(Amounts in lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	1951-52	1961-62	1966-67	1967-68
Number of banks	16	21	25	25
Membership	23,272	30,468	21,457	2,13,86
Share capital	1,90	21,26	31,16	35,10
Statutory and other reserves ..	2,36	7,59	24,49	29,86
Deposits	21,18	81,44	1,47,38	1,79,60
Other borrowings	11,27	1,45,79	1,99,93	1,99,08
Working capital	36,72	2,56,09	4,02,95	4,43,64
Loans advanced during the year (gross)	55,27	2,56,29	5,13,16	6,51,04
Loans outstanding	20,01	1,96,51	3,25,16	3,58,14
Loans overdue	3,22	8,10	16,92	18,12

TABLE 132
CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

(Amounts in lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	1951-52	1961-62	1966-67	1967-68
Number of banks	509	377	346	344
Membership	2,31,318	3,87,740	3,52,365	3,54,552
Share capital	462	46,60	85,99	101,14
Reserves	5,19	13,89	29,65	34,31
Deposits	38,23	122,62	259,32	300,62
Working capital	60,11	347,89	638,30	706,04
Loans advanced during Year (Gross)	105,64	379,86	943,53	985,58
Loans outstanding	35,91	256,48	499,35	549,87
Loans overdue	4,78	40,06	124,17	135,82

TABLE 133

COMPOSITION OF WORKING CAPITAL OF CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

Particulars	Amount (Rs crores)		Percentage to Working capital	
	1966-67	1967-68	1966-67	1967-68
Owned Funds	115.64	135.45	18	19
Deposits	259.32	300.62	41	43
Other borrowing	263.34	269.97	41	38
Working capital	638.30	706.04	100	100

TABLE 134

PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

Particulars	1951-52	1961-62	1966-67	1967-68
Number of societies	1,07,925	215,081	1,78,735	1,71,804
Membership (in thousands)	47.77	195.72	267.09	280.74
Share capital (Rs lakhs)	8.92	68.61	128.61	147.62
Deposits (Rs lakhs)	4.39	17.64	39.09	47.17
Working capital (Rs lakhs)	45.22	325.33	625.20	709.22
Loans advanced during the year (gross)	24.21	228.31	366.47	429.20
Loans outstanding (Rs lakhs)	33.66	256.68	477.47	534.29
Loans overdue (Rs lakhs)	8.52	62.93	160.15	170.97
<i>Average per society</i>				
Membership (Nos)	44	91	149	163
Share capital (Rs.)	827	3,190	7,195	8,592
Deposits (Rs.)	408	820	2,187	2,745
Loans advanced (Rs.)	2,243	10,615	20,504	24,982

It is estimated that at the end of 1968-69, 1.68 lakh primary agricultural credit societies with a membership of over 30 million covered over 92 per cent of the villages, 35 per cent of the rural population and 43 per cent of the agricultural families. The short and medium term loans advanced by them increased to an estimated Rs. 486 crores during 1968-69. The programme of reorganisation of primary credit societies, by amalgamation of two or more societies to form viable units and liquidation of weak and dormant societies, is expected to reduce the number of primary credit societies to 1.20 lakh viable societies at the end of the Fourth Plan.

Schemes of rehabilitation of weak central co-operative banks have been initiated in some States. As a temporary feature the primary agricultural credit societies within the jurisdiction of such weak central banks are proposed to be financed directly by the concerned apex co-operative banks. A special scheme of direct financing of selected primary credit societies in the areas of weak central banks by the branches of the nationalised banks as an interim measure is under consideration in five states.

The loaning policies and procedures are being realigned to service the small farmers more effectively. The approach to co-operative credit envisages that (i) the main criterion for providing loan to farmers will be production potential through the adoption of the crop loan system and not the value of security a farmer offers for the loan; (ii) needs of small cultivators are to be met adequately on a priority basis when resources are inadequate to meet the requirements of all; (iii) a relatively higher proportion of their borrowings will be contributed by the larger cultivators towards share capital. During the past year, some State Governments have undertaken legislative measures to make the movement more broad-based.

To facilitate larger flow of medium term credit, particularly for minor irrigation purposes, the Reserve Bank has liberalised the conditions for grant of medium term loans, according to which medium term loans can be given by co-operatives for minor irrigation purposes up to Rs. 3,500 without mortgage of land.

Fertilizers

The total value of agricultural inputs distributed by co-operatives has risen from about Rs. 34 crores in 1960-61 to about Rs. 250 crores in 1968-69; fertilisers accounted for Rs. 200 crores out of the latter figure.

The Reserve Bank has been providing, since 1967, credit limits to state co-operative banks for financing the purchase and distribution of chemical fertilizers by the marketing federations or societies. This facility was being reviewed from year to year. Of late the commercial banks have been sanctioning fairly sizeable limits to the marketing federations/societies for the stocking and distribution of fertilizers. With the nationalisation of the major Indian commercial banks, it is expected that the distribution credit needs of fertilizers would be taken care of by them. In the light of these developments the State co-operative banks, the State marketing federations and the marketing societies have been advised to approach the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries, the nationalised commercial banks, and even other commercial banks, for the necessary financial accommodation required in connexion with the procurement and distribution of fertilizers.

The Indian Farmers' Fertiliser Co-operative Ltd., organised in the co-operative sector, is to set up fertiliser plants to produce ammonia, urea, and N.P.K., with the foreign exchange assistance from U.S. AID, and U.K. Government credit.

Development Agencies

As recommended by the All-India Rural Credit Review Committee, Government have already decided to set up, on a pilot basis, 45 Small Farmers' Development Agencies in selected districts throughout the country. In these areas, these institutions will identify potentially viable small farmers and help them in improving the productivity of their land and encourage them to take to other ancillary activities like poultry farming, dairying, etc. These agencies will utilise the services of the existing institutions, mainly co-operatives, for financing the programme of small farmers and, for this purpose, provide incentives to co-operatives to make available substantial financial support to the small farmers, apart from encouraging the co-operative form of organisation for ancillary economic activities.

Government have also decided to initiate about 40 pilot projects in the country for the development of the large class of sub-marginal farmers and agricultural labour. The existing co-operative agencies will be fully utilised and developed in the implementation of this scheme and new societies will be organised.

The land development banks, which provide long-term finance to agriculturists, have a two-tier structure in most States with central land development banks at the state level and the primary land development banks at the tehsil/sub-divisional/district level. In a few states like Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, etc., the unitary structure at the state level operates through the branches opened in the districts/tehsils. The number, membership and financial particulars of these banks from 1951-52 to 1967-68 are indicated in tables 135—136. These banks have registered commendable progress in recent years—the quantum of loans advanced to individuals by these banks is estimated to have risen to over Rs. 129 crores during 1968-69. These banks raise resources mainly by floatation of ordinary debentures in the market, which was expected to be of the order of Rs. 100 crores during 1968-69. The major investors in these debentures have been the Life Insurance

Corporation, the State Bank of India, the Reserve Bank of India, Co-operative Banks and the Central and State Governments. From the financial year 1969-70 onwards, the Central Government have started investing directly in the debentures of the land development banks.

TABLE 135
GENERAL LAND DEVELOPMENT BANKS

(Amount in lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	1951-52	1961-62	1966-67	1967-68
Numbers of banks	6	17	19	19
Membership	34,579	2,99,383	772,526	916,247
Share capital	44	5,73	18,93	24,10
Debentures (outstanding) ..	7,83	47,74	232,03	299,55
Working capital	10,17	61,70	263,58	346,70
Debentures issued during the year	N.A.	11,50	57,53	70,30
Loans advanced during the year	2,51	14,75	58,85	92,41
Loans outstanding	8,05	47,90	207,37	278,29

TABLE 136
PRIMARY LAND DEVELOPMENT BANKS

(Amount in lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	1951-52	1961-62	1966-67	1967-68
No. of Banks	289	536	707	731
No. of members (lakhs) ..	2.14	8.52	21.57	24.47
Share capital	58	2,83	14,14	18,69
Outstanding borrowings ..	6,84	34,26	152,83	197,64
Working capital	7,59	38,31	173,59	223,40
Loans advanced during the year	1,30	12,59	40,84	64,90
Loans outstanding	6,96	35,28	154,67	203,50

Supplementary Resources

The All-India Rural Credit Review Committee has also recommended the creation of a high-powered Agricultural Credit Board in the Reserve Bank, the formulation of a more active and much bigger role for the Agricultural Refinance Corporation alongwith the enlargement of its resources, amendment to the Reserve Bank of India Act to provide for financing fisheries, animal husbandry activities etc. and adoption of certain other measures for deposit mobilisation particularly in rural areas and also measures for ensuring timely and adequate flow of credit for agriculture through co-operatives and commercial banks. The Agricultural Credit Board has been set up.

The Agricultural Refinance Corporation supplements the longterm resources of the land development banks. During 1968-69 substantial progress was recorded in the sanctioning of integrated agricultural development projects by the A.R.C., when 108 additional schemes were sanctioned as against the sanction of 125 schemes during the entire 5-year period ending 1967-68. Out of 233 sanctioned schemes, involving an outlay of Rs. 182.03 crores, 178 schemes (or 76 per cent of the total number) involving an outlay of Rs. 170 crores (or about 93 per cent of the total outlay) are to be financed through the land development banks.

The Rural Electrification Corporation was set up during the past year as an autonomous body under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. This corporation will, apart from other functions, promote and finance the rural

electric co-operatives organised to take up distribution and extension of electricity in their areas of operation.

Urban Credit Societies

Urban credit, which is provided by non-agricultural credit societies, has made rapid strides. These societies which include, among others, urban banks and employees credit societies, raised deposits of Rs. 213.4 crores by the end of 1967-68 and made a gross advance of over Rs. 335 crores to the members. Details regarding number, membership and operations are given in the table below.

TABLE 137
NON-AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

(Amounts in lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	1951-52	1961-62	1966-67	1967-68
No. of societies	7,962	12,477	13,616	13,965
Membership (lakhs)	23.36	49.69	74.85	75.93
Statutory and other reserves	6.02	14.34	24.93	28.00
Paid up share capital	1,336	36.98	65.38	72.57
Deposits	37.08	102.68	194.03	213.41
Working capital	60.25	164.93	305.39	334.35
Loans advanced during the year (gross)	50.97	1,61.63	280.15	335.51
Loans outstanding	44.36	1,29.89	224.85	248.11

OTHER CO-OPERATIVES

Following various organisational and promotional efforts made since 1962, a broad institutional framework of consumer co-operatives has been built up. By the end of June, 1969, there were over 14,000 primary consumer co-operatives, 371 central/wholesale consumer stores and 14 state federations of consumer co-operatives besides the National Co-operative Consumers Federation. These consumer co-operatives for urban areas now cover all urban centres with a population of over 50,000. The annual retail sales of these stores is now of the order of 280 crores. The value of retail distribution of consumer articles in the rural areas went up from Rs. 16 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 226 crores in 1968-69.

The co-operative marketing structure at the end of 1967-68 consisted of 24 state marketing federations and 3,280 primary marketing societies. The total value of agricultural produce handled by co-operatives recorded an appreciable increase from over Rs. 175 crores in 1960-61 to over Rs. 580 crores in 1968-69.

The structure of the co-operative processing units, numbering about 1,600, consists of independent processing units such as sugar factories, spinning mills or units set up as adjuncts to marketing societies like rice mills, oil mills, cotton ginning etc. The 62 co-operative sugar factories which were in production during 1968-69 produced 12.0 lakhs metric tonnes of sugar, which was about 34 per cent of the national production.

Among the other types of co-operatives, 9,630 dairy co-operatives, 3,758 fishermen's co-operatives, 5,163 labour co-operatives and 8,048 co-operative farming societies continue to provide various services to the weaker sections of the community. Besides, about 13,000 weavers' co-operatives and 34,000 other industrial co-operatives with a combined membership of about 30 lakhs are engaged in the production and sale of various industrial products.

The number, membership and working capital of different types of non-credit co-operative societies is shown in Table 138.

TABLE 139
NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP AND WORKING CAPITAL OF NON-CREDIT
SOCIETIES
(JUNE 1968)

Type of society	Number	Member- ship	Working Capital (Rs. in lakhs)
<i>Marketing Societies</i>			
National	1	23	66
State	24	7,349	1,05,69
Central	161	93,905	32,65
Primary	3,280	25,16,944	90,67
<i>Sugarcane supply societies</i>			
State	1	133	40
Central	72	4,231	2,28
Primary	4,256	4,37,263	1,41
<i>Milk Unions</i>	126	30,460	11,70
<i>Milk supply societies</i>	9,175	6,66,779	7,37
<i>Farming societies</i>	8,048	2,12,597	13,17
<i>Irrigation societies</i>	1,669	87,380	5,22
<i>Sugar factories</i>	85	3,51,537	1,43,64
<i>Cotton ginning and pressing societies</i>	164	1,13,801	9,83
<i>Other processing societies</i>			
State	—	—	—
Central	1	108	8
Primary	1,343	1,87,247	8,99
<i>Weavers' societies</i>			
National	1	1,182	1,01
State	22	8,635	8,42
Central	106	7,783	1,80
Primary	12,217	12,46,118	33,06
<i>Spinning mills</i>	66	1,25,425	45,30
<i>Other Industrial societies</i>			
State	22	3,056	1,38
Central	133	17,841	1,89
Primary	35,317	15,49,220	35,83
<i>Consumers' societies</i>	385	7,89,542	38,96
<i>Wholesale</i>	13,950	34,85,892	21,96
<i>Primary</i>			
<i>Housing societies</i>			
State	17	8,618	51,91
Primary	13,817	8,93,718	1,54,94
<i>Fishermens' societies</i>			
State	6	3,627	1,08
Central	48	8,513	1,58
Primary	3,730	3,82,985	3,74
<i>Insurance societies</i>	7	13,456	1,97
<i>Other non-credit societies</i>	22,190	18,74,554	37,21

PERSONNEL

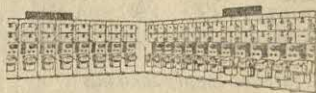
To improve their operational efficiency, co-operatives are making conscious efforts to build up cadres of managerial personnel for various sectors of the co-operative activity.

The four-tier cooperative training and educational set up consisting of (i) the Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Co-operative Management, Poona, for the training of key personnel; (ii) 13 intermediate colleges and (iii) 63 junior centres, for the respective training of intermediate and junior level personnel; and (iv) 592 peripatetic units for the education of members, office-bearers and part-time secretaries/managers of co-operative societies, continued to function during the year.

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CHAPTER XIX

IRRIGATION AND POWER

In the twenty years following Independence, the total irrigated area in the country has increased from 2.2 crore hectares to 3.72 crore hectares, a rise of 75 per cent. Power generation, which was barely 20 lakh kilowatts then, has now reached 1.55 crore kw. Whereas less than 4,000 towns and villages were electrified before Independence, more than 85,000 are enjoying the benefits of electricity today. By October 1970, it is envisaged that a total of 100,000 villages will have been electrified.

IRRIGATION

The total water potential of India by way of mean annual river-flows is estimated at 1,68,000 crore cu. metres. Of this, the utilisable resource is estimated at 56,000 crore cu. metres. By 1951, only about 9,500 crore cu. metres had been utilised by the irrigation projects of the pre-Plan period representing 17 per cent of the estimated utilisable resource or 5.6 per cent of the total annual flow. By the end of the Third Plan, the major, medium and minor projects enabled the utilisation of nearly 18,500 crore cu. metres of water, i.e., 36 per cent of the utilisable resources.

The possibilities of diverting the normal flow of rivers into irrigation canals have been almost exhausted. The plans for the future development of irrigation, therefore, increasingly aim at impounding by dams the surplus river-flow during the monsoon for use in dry weather. In areas unsuitable for flow-irrigation, the construction of minor irrigation works, such as tanks and wells, and the installation of water-lifting devices have been planned.

Central Organisations

The Central Board of Irrigation and Power constituted in 1927, is responsible for the initiation of fundamental research in the country in the field of irrigation and power and the co-ordination of the work of 21 research stations established in different parts of the country.

The Central Water and Power Commission (CW & PC) is charged with the responsibility of initiating, co-ordinating and furthering, in consultation with the State Governments concerned schemes for the control, conservation and utilisation of water resources throughout the country for the purpose of flood control, irrigation, navigation and hydro-power generation. It is also responsible for schemes of thermal power development and of transmission and utilisation of electrical energy throughout the country.

A Technical Committee constituted by the Planning Commission, on which CW&PC is represented, is charged with the assessment of water resources and their utilisation. The CW&PC has undertaken the assessment of surface water resources and their utilisation for major and medium river valley schemes and the co-ordination of the data collected by the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Health and Transport pertaining to minor irrigation works and domestic and navigational purposes. The ultimate aim is to draw up a balance sheet of water to be utilised for additional benefits in the country.

The Water and Power Development Consultancy Services (India) Limited (WAPCOS) has been set up as a public sector undertaking under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power in June 1969. WAPCOS will provide and perform engineering and related technical consultancy services for all aspects of development of water resources.

IRRIGATION AND MULTI-PURPOSE PROJECTS*

Particulars of the principal irrigation works in the country completed up to the end of the Third Plan and the principal irrigation schemes continuing are given at the end of this chapter in Tables 147 and 148. The major irrigation and multi-purpose projects are described briefly in the following paragraphs.

Nagarjunasagar Project (Andhra Pradesh)

The Nagarjunasagar project, comprises the construction of a 1,450 metre-long masonry dam with 3,415 metre-long earthen flanks on the Krishna river near Nandikonda village, about 144 km. from Hyderabad and two canals, one on each side of the river. The right bank canal, 204.4 km. long and the left bank canal, 178.6 km long, will together irrigate 8.3 lakh hectares, including stabilisation of irrigation in Krishna delta. The reservoir will have a storage capacity of 808 crore cubic metres and its water-spread will be 22,387 hectares. The dam is nearing completion and an irrigation potential of 8.15 lakh hectares is anticipated by 1970-71. The dam will be provided with eight pen-stocks of 4.88 metre diameter for the generation of power in the final stage of the project.

The revised estimated cost of the project is Rs. 163.5 crores.

Tungabhadra Project (Andhra Pradesh and Mysore)

This joint undertaking of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore comprises a 2,441 metre-long and 49.39 metre high dam on the Tungabhadra river at Mallapuram about 4.8 km from Hospet town, a 227 km-long canal (called the Left Bank Canal) with a power house on the left side; a 349 km-long canal (called the Low Level Canal) with two power houses, and a 196 km-long canal (called the High Level Canal) on the right side.

The dam was completed in July 1956. The reservoir has a water-spread of 37,800 hectares. The Left Bank Canal and the Low Level Canal (on the right side) will together irrigate nearly 3.32 lakh hectares in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. The high level canal (on the right side) will, on completion, irrigate 1.82 lakh hectares. There are two power stations on the right side, one below the dam and the other at the tail-end of the 22.5 km-long hydel channel at Hampi. Four generating units 9,000 kw each in the dam power house and four units of the same capacity in the canal power house have been commissioned. A power station has also been constructed below the dam on the left side where three generators of 9,000 kw each have been installed. The low level canal, including the hydel channel and its major distributaries and the distribution system and the left bank canal up to 220.5 km. and the distribution system have been completed. The bulk of the work on the construction of the high level canal, stage I, has also been completed and work on Stage II has commenced. The total irrigation potential created so far is 4.01 lakh hectares and the total installed capacity for power generation is 99 mw.

Gandak Project (Bihar and U.P.)

An agreement on the Gandak irrigation and power project was signed between the Government of Nepal and the Government of India on December 4, 1959. Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are the participating states and Nepal would also derive irrigation and power benefits from it.

The project comprises the following components :

- (i) A 743-metre long barrage with road-bridge across the river Gandak at Valmikinagar in Bihar.

*Description of only selected projects is given.

- (ii) Main western canal to irrigate 4.84 lakh hectares in the Saran district of Bihar, and about 1.88 lakh hectares in the Gorakhpur and Deoria districts of Uttar Pradesh. A separate canal will also take off from the western bank to irrigate 16,400 hectares in the Bhairwa district of western Nepal.
- (iii) Main eastern canal to irrigate 6.68 lakh hectares in the Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga districts of Bihar, and 0.56 lakh hectares in Parasa, Bara and Rautuhat districts of Nepal.
- (iv) A power house with an installed capacity of 15 mw at the 14th km of the main western canal in Nepal territory, which will be subsequently handed over to Nepal as a gift when the connected power load in Nepal has developed to a firm potential of 10 mw.

The barrage is practically complete and excavation of canals is in progress.

The project which is estimated to cost Rs. 158.57 crores will improve communications and provide additional employment opportunities and better trade facilities to the people of Nepal and India.

Kosi Project (Bihar)

The three-unit Kosi scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 85.34 crores, consists of :

Unit I—A barrage near Hanumannagar in Nepal and appurtenant works;

Unit II—About 240 km-long flood embankments and other protective works; and

Unit III—The Eastern Kosi Canal system.

The barrage and headworks including the road bridge were completed in 1963 and inaugurated by H.M. the King of Nepal on April 24, 1965.

About 240 km flood embankments on the eastern and western banks of Kosi were completed in 1959. The flood embankments have freed an area of about 20,720 sq km in Bihar and Nepal from the ravages of the Kosi and afforded direct protection to about 0.61 lakh hectares of cultivable land in Nepal and 2.02 lakh hectares in Bihar from recurring submergence. The Eastern Kosi Canal system taking off from the left bank of the barrage will irrigate 5.68 lakh hectares in the districts of Purnea and Saharsa in North Bihar.

In addition to the above components, the following schemes have been sanctioned as stage II of the project :

- (i) *Kosi Power House* : A power station with an installed capacity of 20 mw on the Eastern Kosi Canal, along with connected transmission lines at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.17 crores is under construction. Half of the power generated at the power house will be supplied to Nepal and the other half will be available for use in Bihar. The power house has been designed by the CW&PC.
- (ii) *Western Kosi Canal* : This scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 19.69 crores comprises the construction of a main canal, 112 km long taking off from the right flank of the Kosi barrage to irrigate 3.12 lakh hectares in Darbhanga district of Bihar, and 12,120 hectares in Saptari district of Nepal.
- (iii) *Rajpur Canal* : This scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 6.82 crores comprises, a canal system taking off from the Eastern Kosi main canal to irrigate 1.6 lakh hectares in Saharsa and Monghyr districts.
- (iv) Extension of the Eastern flood embankment by 25.76 km. and of the Western embankment by 4.0 km. at an estimated cost of Rs. 80 lakhs. The extension of the embankment has provided protection to an area of 15,190 ha. of land in the lower reaches

of the river from recurring submergence by floods. The work of extension of embankment has been completed. Work is in progress in the Kosi Power House and the Rajpur Canal System. Approval of the Nepal government is awaited for the alignment of the first 35 km. of the Western Kosi Canal lying in Nepalese territory.

Kakrapara Project (Gujarat)

This project may be regarded as the first phase of the development of the Tapi valley. The weir, 621 metre long and 13.97 metre high, above the river bed near Kakrapara, 80 km upstream of Surat, was completed in June 1953. Most of the earth work on canals and distributaries has been completed. The project will irrigate 2.27 lakh hectares in Surat district.

Ukai Project (Gujarat)

The Ukai multipurpose project estimated to cost Rs. 105 crores, envisages the construction of 70.8 metre high dam across the river Tapi near the village Ukai, 116 km upstream of Surat town, river bed power house and canals on right and left banks. The total length of the dam is 4,928 metres and height 68.58 metres above the river bed. Besides irrigating 1.5 lakh hectares, the project will firm up irrigation planned under the Kakrapara project. A total installed capacity of 300 mw has been proposed under this project. The project is to be completed in the Fifth Plan.

Periyar Valley Scheme (Kerala)

This scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 6.5 crores, envisages the construction of a masonry barrage 210.92 metres long across the river Periyar near Alwaye in Ernakulam district. The 29 km long main canal will irrigate 41,000 hectares. The construction of the head works, main canal and major length of the branch channels have been completed and the scheme has been partially commissioned.

Tawa Project (Madhya Pradesh)

The Tawa project, estimated to cost Rs. 40.19 crores, envisages the construction of a reservoir across the Tawa river (a tributary of the Narmada river) less than a kilometre downstream of its confluence with its tributary Denwa in Hoshangabad district of Madhya Pradesh.

The 1,823.3 metre long dam will be earth-cum-masonry type. Two canals, together 222 km in length, will take off from the right and left flanks and will provide irrigation facilities to a total area of 3.30 lakh hectares annually. The installed generating capacity under the project would be 20 mw. The project is expected to be completed substantially in the Fourth Plan.

Chambal Project (Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan)

The first phase of the project which is being jointly executed by the Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan Governments, consists of the Gandhi Sagar dam, Gandhi Sagar power station, transmission lines, Kotah barrage and canals on either side of the barrage, is practically complete. The reservoir formed by the Gandhi Sagar dam has a gross storage capacity of 77,460 lakh cubic metres of water. The canal system will irrigate 4.44 lakh hectares in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Besides, 1,15,000 kw of power at 60 per cent load factor is being generated from the five generating sets at the Gandhi Sagar power station. The Gandhi Sagar dam and power station with five units have been completed and power generation was started from November 19, 1960. The Kotah barrage has also been completed and water for irrigation was released on November 20, 1960. Work on the second stage of the project estimated to cost Rs. 30.62 crores and comprising the

construction of the Rana Pratap Sagar dam and a power house below it has been completed, and the dam will provide irrigation facilities to 1.2 lakh hectares. Four units in the power house, each of 43,000 kw have already been commissioned. Work has also been undertaken on the third stage of the project estimated to cost about Rs. 18.42 crores, which comprises the construction of the Jawahar Sagar (Kotah) dam and a power station at its toe, which will have three units of 33,000 kw each. On completion, it will produce 60,000 kw of power at 60 per cent load factor.

On completion of all the three stages, the project will provide irrigation to 5.66 lakh hectares of land and will have an installed generating capacity of 386 mw of power.

Girna (Maharashtra)

Estimated to cost Rs. 14.60 crores, this project envisages the construction of a dam near village Panzan and two weirs near Jamda and Dahigaon across the river Girna in Nasik district. The 963 metre-long and 55 metre high dam will be of composite type. Canals 198 km in length will irrigate an area of 57,208 hectares. The project is expected to be completed during the Fourth Plan period.

Purna (Maharashtra)

This multi-purpose project envisages the construction of two earthen dams across the river Purna, one 4,786 metres long and 51.36 metres high, at village Yoldari and the other 6,306.4 metres long and 38.25 metres high at Siddeshwar village of Parbhani district. Estimated to cost Rs. 17.0 crores, the project is intended to provide irrigation to 61,514 hectares. The installed generating capacity of the project is 22.5 mw, which has been recently commissioned.

Bhadra Reservoir Project (Mysore)

This multi-purpose project, estimated to cost Rs. 35 crores (irrigation) across the river Bhadra in Mysore State, will irrigate 99,015 hectares of land in Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga and Bellary districts. It has two power stations with a total installed capacity of 33 mw.

Upper Krishna Project (Mysore)

The Upper Krishna project will consist of Narayanpur dam across the Krishna river and two canals to benefit 2.4 lakh hectares. Provision is also made for the foundation of the Alamatī dam. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 104 crores.

Malaprabha Project (Mysore)

The Malaprabha project envisages the construction of a 154.6 metre long and 43.3 metre high masonry dam across the Malaprabha river, a tributary of Krishna, in Belgaum district of Mysore State. The right bank canal of the project will irrigate 1.2 lakh hectares in Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur districts. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 67.65 crores.

Hirakud Dam Project (Orissa)

The 4,800 metre long main Hirakud dam is the world's longest dam. Flanked on both sides by 21 km of dykes, it impounds 810 crore cubic metres of Mahanadi water. The project is divided into two stages. Stage I of the project has been completed in all respects at a cost of Rs. 67.82 crores providing annual irrigation to 2.41 lakh hectares in the two districts of Sambalpur and Bolangir in Orissa. The annual irrigation envisaged from Stage I of the project is 2.94 lakh hectares. The total installed capacity of the power house at Hirakud is 1,23,200 kw. Power is being supplied to various industrial and metallurgical plants at Hirakud, Rajgangpur, Rour-

kela, Joda, Brajrajnagar and other places in Orissa besides several towns, including Puri, Sambalpur, Hirakud, Sundergarh, Bargarh and Cuttack.

Stage II of the project, estimated to cost Rs. 14.95 crores, has also been completed with the installation and commissioning of three generating units of 24 mw each at the Chiplima power house and two generating units of 37.5 mw each at the Hirakud power house bringing the installed capacity of the former to 72 mw, the latter to 198.2 mw and the overall total of the Hirakud Project to 270.2 mw.

The Mahanadi Delta irrigation scheme is being executed by the Government of Orissa as an adjunct to stage I of the Hirakud dam project at an estimated cost of Rs. 68.38 crores. It consists of a diversion weir on the Mahanadi to pick up the regulated releases from Hirakud, and remodelling of the existing canal system and weirs on the Mundali and Birupa rivers. On completion, it will irrigate 6.81 lakh hectares in Cuttack and Puri districts. The diversion weir at Mundali and the canals have been completed and an irrigation potential of 3.29 lakh hectares was created by the end of 1968-69.

Bhakra Nangal Project (Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan)

A joint venture of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan, the Bhakra Nangal project is India's biggest multi-purpose river valley scheme and is estimated to cost Rs. 175.14 crores. It consists of a 226-metre high dam across the Sutlej at Bhakra; 29-metre high Nangal dam; 64-km long Nangal hydel channel; two power houses at the Bhakra dam; two power houses on the hydel channel at Ganguwal and Kotla and about 1,104 km of canals and over 3,360 km of distributaries. Started in 1948, the project has since been completed. The project was dedicated to the nation by the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru on October 22, 1963.

The Bhakra canal system commands a gross-area of about 27.4 lakh hectares, of which the cultivable commanded area is 23.7 lakh hectares. On full development, an area of 14.60 lakh hectares is expected to be irrigated annually. Actual irrigation achieved during 1967-68 was 16 lakh hectares. In addition, about 15 lakh hectares would get increased water supply.

The four power houses at Bhakra, Ganguwal and Kotla have a combined installed capacity of 1,204 mw.

These include the power house on the right bank of Bhakra which has been completed as a separate project at an estimated cost of Rs. 59.7 crores. It houses five units of 120 mw each.

The Bhakra Management Board set up from October, 1967, under the provisions of the Punjab Re-organisation Act, 1966, is charged with the administration, maintenance and operation of the works enumerated under sub-section (i) of Section 79 of the said Act including the Bhakra right bank power project.

Beas Project (Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan)

This project, which is a joint venture of the Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan, consists of two units, viz., (i) Beas-Sutlej link, and (ii) Beas dam at Pong. The former provides for a 61m high diversion dam at Pandoh, about 27 km long water conductor system comprising two tunnels 12-13 km long each and an open hydel channel and a power plant at Dehar with an installed capacity of four units of 165 mw each with a provision for two future units of similar capacity. It will also provide irrigation to a culturable commanded area of 5.3 lakh hectares in Punjab and Haryana. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 147 crores and is likely to be completed during Fourth Plan.

The dam at Pong is mainly an irrigation scheme. It consists of a dam 116-metre high intended primarily to provide winter supplies to the Rajasthan canal. It will ensure extension of perennial irrigation to about

21 lakh hectares in Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. It also provides for a power plant of 240 mw capacity with a provision of 2 future units of 60 mw each. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 168 crores and the Pong dam is likely to be completed by 1973. The total installed capacity of the Beas complex will be 1,020 mw, including one unit of 120 mw at the Bhakra right bank power house.

The Beas Construction Board came into being from October, 1967, under the provisions of the Punjab Re-organisation Act, 1966, to assist the Central Government in the discharge of its functions for the construction of the Beas Project.

Rajasthan Canal Project (Rajasthan)

The Rajasthan canal project, estimated to cost Rs. 196 crores, is intended to provide irrigation to about 12.64 lakh hectares in the districts of Bikaner, Shri Ganganagar and Jaisalmer in Rajasthan. It envisages the construction of a canal 523.93 cubic m. taking off from the Harike barrage and the distribution system. The project has been divided into two parts :

(a) Rajasthan feeder : 215.60 km long, of which the first 178.7 km lie in Punjab and Haryana.

(b) Rajasthan canal : 469.8 km long lying entirely in Rajasthan.

At present, the Rajasthan canal is being fed by flow supplies from the Ravi and the Beas rivers. Later, the flow supplies will be supplemented by stored waters from the Beas dam at Pong currently under construction.

The project is proposed to be executed in two stages. The first stage, comprising the Rajasthan feeder and the first 196.30 km of the Rajasthan canal, including take-off channels is likely to be substantially completed by the end of Fourth Plan. The second stage envisages the completion of the remaining length together with the distribution system. The Rajasthan feeder is complete. Of the Rajasthan main canal the first 112 km along with most of the distribution system, are complete. Work is in progress between 112 km and 196 km of the main canal and the distribution system.

The entire length of the canal and the feeder will be lined to save water losses through seepage. The intensity of irrigation will now be increased from the present 78 to 110 per cent. About Rs. 65 crores have been spent by March 1970 and another Rs. 32 crores are likely to be spent by 1973-74.

The actual irrigation during the year 1969-70 is expected to be about 1.2 lakh ha and the same is likely to increase to about 2.6 lakh ha by the end of the Fourth Plan.

Parambikulam Aliyar Project (Tamil Nadu and Kerala)

This project, estimated to cost Rs. 67.53 crores is a joint venture of Tamil Nadu and Kerala State. It envisages the integrated development of eight rivers, six on the Anamalai Hills viz. Ninar, Sholayar, Parambikulam, Tuncadavu, Peruvuripallam, and Tekkadi and two on the plains viz. Aliyar and Palar, by constructing reservoirs across these and inter-connecting them through tunnels. These tunnels will divert the waters thus impounded to the plains of the Coimbatore district in the Tamil Nadu State and Chittur area of the Kerala State. The project will bring under irrigation 97,128 hectares of land through a series of canals and will have an installed capacity of 185 mw.

Ramganga Project (Uttar Pradesh)

The river Ramganga, one of the major tributaries of the Ganga, is being harnessed by constructing a 125.6 metre high earth and rock fill dam, 3.2 km upstream of Kalagarh in district Garhwal and 72.24 metre high saddle dam. Power will be generated at the saddle dam. The project will

irrigate an area of 6.6 lakh hectares and generate 198 mw of power. It will also reduce the intensity of floods in central Uttar Pradesh.

The scheme is expected to be commissioned in 1973-74 and is estimated to cost Rs. 119 crores.

Mayurakshi Project (West Bengal)

This project costing Rs. 20.46 crores is mainly an irrigation scheme though it also provides for the installation of 4,000 kw hydro-electric plant. Power from the project will be supplied to Birbhum and Murshidabad districts in West Bengal and Santhal Parganas in Bihar. The first stage of the project was completed in 1951 with the construction of a diversion barrage at Tilpara near Suri, 3.2 km below the dam in West Bengal. The 47.24 metre high and 640 metre long Messanjore dam, now named Canada dam, was completed in June 1955. The canals will irrigate 2.4 lakh hectares annually. The Canada dam with a capacity of 6,610 lakh cubic metres of water will provide rabi irrigation for nearly 20,235 hectares. The first 2,000 kw generating set was commissioned in December 1956 and the second in February 1957.

Farakka (West Bengal)

The problem of silting at the Calcutta port has been engaging the attention of experts for over a century. The only technical solution is to restore the stream flow by the construction of a barrage on the Ganga at Farakka. This envisages the following principal components :

- (i) a barrage across the Ganga at Farakka with a rail-cum-road bridge.
- (ii) a cross regulator across the Bhagirathi at Jangipur above the outfall of the canal; and
- (iii) a feeder canal, 42.6 km long, taking off upstream of the Farakka barrage on the right bank and falling into the Bhagirathi, downstream of the Jangipur barrage.

There will be locks and lock channels at Farakka, at the tail end of the feeder canal and at Jangipur Barrage to provide for navigation through the canal and across the Jangipur Barrage.

By a judicious operation of these components, it will be possible to prolong the upland supplies into the Hooghly, thus counteracting the deteriorating effects of the tidal flow.

While the principal objective of the project is the preservation of the Bhagirathi-Hooghly and the port of Calcutta, a number of incidental benefits will also accrue, namely, improvement of the city water supply and the drainage of the region and improvements in communications, inland navigation, etc. Work on the Farakka barrage and the Jangipur Barrage is expected to be completed by June, 1971.

Damodar Valley Corporation (West Bengal and Bihar)

The project comprises four storage dams at Tilaiya, Konar, Maithon and Panchet Hill with hydel power houses of a total designed capacity of 104 mw attached to all the dams except Konar, three thermal power stations at Bokaro, Durgapur and Chandrapura with a total capacity of 957 mw, an extensive power transmission grid and an irrigation barrage at Durgapur with canals and distributaries.

The Tilaiya dam on the river Barakar, with earthen extensions on either side, was completed in 1953. The Konar dam was completed in October 1955. The Maithon dam on the river Barakar stores 13,610 lakh cubic metres of water, and the underground hydro-electric station near the dam has a capacity of 60,000 kw. The dam was completed in 1957.

Designed primarily for flood control, the Panchet Hill dam on river Damodar, completed in December 1959, stores, 14,970 lakh cubic metres

of water. A 40,000 kw hydro-electric station built near the dam was commissioned in September 1959.

The 692 metre long and 11.58 metre high barrage on river Damodar at Durgapur in West Bengal was opened in August 1955. The operation and maintenance of the barrage and irrigation system was transferred to the Government of West Bengal from April 1, 1964. Nearly 137 km of the main left bank canal have been made navigable. Trial runs of cargo boats have commenced.

The Bokaro thermal power station with an installed capacity of 150 mw was commissioned in March, 1953. An additional unit of 75 mw has since been added to this station. At Durgapur two units of 75 mw each and one unit of 140 mw have been commissioned. All of the three units of 140 mw each at Chandrapura have been commissioned; the first in October, 1964, the second in May 1965, and the third in July 1968.

The National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.

The National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd. was incorporated under the Companies Act in January 1957. The present authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 3 crores. It has now a paid-up capital of Rs. 2.5 crores contributed by the Central Government and the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Assam, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Mysore, West Bengal and Haryana.

The Corporation has in hand execution of works costing about Rs. 30 crores. The Corporation has successfully completed works costing about Rs. 57 crores; among the major works are the Farakka Barrage, Kosi Barrage, Gandak Barrage, Chandan dam, Hasdeo Barrage, and Badua dam.

INDUS WATER TREATY 1960

A treaty fixing and delimiting the rights and obligations of India and Pakistan with regard to the use of the waters of the Indus system of rivers was signed by the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan on September 19, 1960, in Karachi. Upon the exchange of the Instruments of Ratification between the two Governments on January 12, 1961, in New Delhi, the Indus Waters Treaty came into force with retrospective effect from April 1, 1960.

In accordance with the provisions of the Treaty, the Governments of India and Pakistan each created a permanent post of Commissioner for Indus Waters. The two Commissioners appointed by the respective Governments together form the Permanent Indus Commission whose function is to establish co-operative arrangements for the implementation of the Treaty.

The Commission has so far submitted to the Governments of India and Pakistan annual reports for nine years, the last one relating to the period ending 31st March, 1970 is now to be submitted.

As required under Article V of the Treaty, the tenth and final annual instalments of the fixed Indian contribution towards the cost of replacement works in Pakistan, was paid to the World Bank on 31st October, 1969 for credit to the Indus Basin Development Fund.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

By the end of March, 1970, India completed three Five Year Plans and three Annual Plans. During the three Five Year Plans and the subsequent Annual Plans 545 major and medium irrigation projects were taken up, of which 73 were major projects. By the end of March 1970, 325 schemes had been completed and the ultimate irrigation potential expected from them created.

When India started planned development in 1951, the irrigated area from major and medium irrigation schemes was 97 lakh hectares and from minor schemes 129 lakh hectares, totalling 226 lakh hectares. The following table shows the growth of irrigation and the corresponding utilisation from major and medium schemes since the advent of planning :

TABLE 139
GROWTH OF IRRIGATION (MAJOR AND MEDIUM SCHEMES)

(in lakh hectares)

Particulars	Pre-Plan	During First Plan	At the end of			
			Second Plan	Third Plan	1967-68	1968-69
Potential ..	97	26	47	69	82	89
Utilisation ..	97	13	34	55	67	73

The additional potential created since 1951 up to the end of March 1969, by major and medium irrigation schemes, was 89 lakh hectares, as compared to 97 lakh hectares irrigated at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan.

The outlay of Rs. 300 crores in the First Five Year Plan steadily increased in the subsequent Plans. The First Plan mainly included the schemes which were taken up in the post-independence period prior to the planning. The following table shows the outlays on major and medium irrigation schemes during the various Plans.

TABLE 140
OUTLAYS FOR IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

(Rs. crores)

Particulars	First Plan*	Second Plan	Third Plan	1967-68	1968-69
Total outlay	1,960	4,600	7,500	2,242	2,337
Outlay for irrigation	300	380	576	133	142.3
Outlay for flood control ..	13	48	86.5	13.87	12.4

The additional area irrigated by minor irrigation schemes since 1951 to the end of March, 1967, was 48 lakh hectares (after allowing for depreciation) raising the pre-Plan figure of 129 lakh to 177 lakh hectares. The expenditure incurred on minor irrigation schemes during the three Five Year Plans and Annual Plan 1966-67 was Rs. 778.70 crores.

It has been estimated that the ultimate area that can be irrigated from major and medium schemes is of the order of 4.53 crore hectares and that from minor irrigation is about 3.64 crore hectares. The irrigation potential of the major and medium projects undertaken in the Plans so far is 1.88 crore hectares, of which 89 lakh hectares has been created up to 1969. The balance of potential that can be created through major and medium schemes is 99 lakh hectares. During the Fourth Plan about 48 lakh hectares irrigation potential would be created of which 47 lakh hectares would be from continuing schemes and 1 lakh hectares from new schemes.

INLAND NAVIGATION

Some of the multi-purpose schemes completed or under construction include inland navigation as one of the objectives. The 137 km long left bank canal of the Damodar Valley project, from Durgapur to Tribeni, has been designed as irrigation-cum-navigational canal. It links the lower

Raniganj coalfields with Calcutta via the Hooghly. Its utilisation for transport of coal and other commodities is being considered. With the construction of the Hirakud Dam project and remodelling of the Mahanadi delta canal system, the navigation on the Mahanadi and its canal system has considerably improved as a result of regulated discharge from the Hirakud Dam. Preliminary hydrographic surveys of the river carried out during 1960-61 had revealed that introduction of navigation by shallow draft craft from Cuttack to Dholpur (a distance of about 170 km) might be possible with proper river conservancy works. Incidentally, with the completion of the Farakka barrage project, being constructed for the preservation of Calcutta Port, inland navigation between the Ganga and the Hooghly via the Bhagirathi will also develop.

POWER

The progress of power production by public utilities was very slow up to the mid-twenties; the aggregate installed capacity in 1925 was only 1,62,341 kw, by 1945, it had increased more than five-fold to 9,00,402 kw. The installed capacity of power plants in the public utilities in March 1966 was 90,27,019 kw an increase of nearly 400 per cent since 1951. During the same period, the generation of electricity increased from 585.8 crore kwh to 3,290.0 crore kwh showing an increase of about 463 per cent. The growth in steam, diesel, and hydro-plant capacity during the period was 302, 116 and 617 per cent respectively. The total installed capacity in 1950 was 23 lakh kw and at the end of the Third Plan it was 101.7 lakh kw. At the end of December, 1969 the generating capacity was 151 lakh kw. The progress of electricity supply in India during 1939 to 1968 in actual figures and in terms of index numbers during March 1961 to March 1968 is shown in Tables 141 and 142.

TABLE 141

PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Year	Installed capacity of generating plants (mw)				Aggregate of max. demand in the year (mw)	Energy generated (crore kwh.)	Energy sold (crore kwh.)	Average load factor (per cent)*	Average plant utilisation (per cent)**
	Steam	Diesel	Hydro	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1939	541	87	442	1,070	576	244	203	48.4	53.8
1947	757	98	508	1,363	883	407	336	52.7	64.3
1951	1,097	163	575	1,835	1,205	586	479	55.5	65.7
1956	1,597	228	1,061	2,886	1,990	966	796	55.4	68.9
1960-61	2,436	300	1,917	4,653	3,546	1,694	1,395	54.5	76.2
1961-62	2,471	329	2,419	5,219	3,971	1,967	1,645	56.5	76.3
1962-63	2,538	327	2,936	5,801	4,635	2,236	1,868	55.1	79.9
1963-64	3,008	401†	3,167	6,576	5,549	2,682	2,179	55.2	84.4
1964-65	3,605	403††	3,389	7,397	6,257	2,956	2,422	53.9	84.6
1965-66	4,417	486†	4,124	9,027	7,306	3,299	2,673	51.5	80.9
1966-67	4,887	448†	4,757	10,092	8,292	3,638	2,913	50.1	82.16
1967-68	5,975	421†	5,487	11,883	9,703	4,119	3,274	48.5	81.65

*Based on Cois. 6 and 7.

**Based on Cois. 5 and 6.

†Includes 30,000 kw gas turbines.

††Includes 40,000 kw gas turbines.

‡Includes 1,34,000 kw gas turbines.

TABLE 142
INDEX NUMBERS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY (1951=100)

Major Head	March 1962	March 1963	March 1964	March 1965	March 1966	March 1967	March 1968
<i>Installed generating capacity</i>							
Steam plant	225.1	231.2	274.0	327.1	402.4	447.3	344.2
Oil plant	202.1	201.1	246.7	241.0	298.8	274.8	258.3
Hydro plant	420.3	510.6	550.6	578.6	736.9	827.3	954.3
Index of total generating capacity	284.3	316.1	358.3	398.3	491.8	550.0	647.6
<i>Generation of electricity</i>							
Steam Plant.	341.0	366.2	450.0	517.8	625.1	694.3	800.0
Oil plant	172.9	174.6	161.5	170.4	178.6	157.6	138.2
Hydro Plant	343.2	412.8	488.0	517.5	532.4	585.2	652.4
Index of total generation	335.5	381.8	457.8	504.6	563.1	621.5	703.2
Coal consumption	292.0	322.6	323.4	388.9	414.6	453.3	492.7
Fuel oil consumption	161.6	163.3	154.6	170.9	233.1	149.7	103.6
<i>Sale of electricity</i>							
Domestic or residential	285.8	322.8	347.2	378.1	396.4	442.0	492.9
Commercial, light & small power	283.0	317.7	357.5	432.5	500.0	551.3	609.1
Industrial	377.4	428.6	517.9	568.1	617.1	667.0	747.0
Traction	177.4	219.6	229.6	272.6	324.4	358.0	394.6
Irrigation	488.1	543.5	567.9	687.9	931.7	1,037.0	1,273.4
Public lighting	318.8	362.2	361.6	400.6	413.6	455.7	514.7
Water works	228.1	252.5	265.0	286.1	297.5	331.1	337.6
Index of total sale	345.3	389.6	454.7	505.3	557.8	607.6	683.0

Resources

Power potential studies of the river basins of India indicate an aggregate hydro-electric potential of the order of 4 crore kw at 60 per cent load factor, as follows :

	Lakh kw
West-flowing rivers of Western Ghats	43
East-flowing rivers of southern India	86
Central India rivers	43
Ganga Basin (excluding the potential in Nepal)	48
Brahmaputra, Manipur and Tyao (excluding the potential in Sikkim)	125
Indus	66
TOTAL	411

The pattern of power development in India at present is as follows :—

Mysore, Kerala, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir	mainly hydro.
Bihar, West Bengal and Gujarat	mainly thermal
Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa	{ partly thermal, partly hydro.

As at present visualised, power development in India will eventually be one of inter-connected hydro-electric and thermal power stations in various regions. It is envisaged that the regional system will, in due course, be inter-connected so as to form an all-India grid.

Organisation for Power Development

The generation and distribution of electricity in India was for a long time governed by the Indian Electricity Act of 1910. The Electricity (Supply) Act passed in 1948 provided for the setting up of a Central

Electricity Authority for the entire country as well as State organisations known as State Electricity Boards. Accordingly, the Central Electricity Authority was constituted in 1950 and during subsequent years State Electricity Boards were constituted in all the States.

Regional Electricity Boards

With a view to deriving the maximum possible benefits from the available fuel and hydro-electric resources in India as a whole, the country has been demarcated into five regions. Five Regional Electricity Boards were formed in February-March 1964 for furthering the objective of achieving regional operation of power systems as shown below :

Regional Electricity Boards	Areas covered
Northern	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Chandigarh.
Southern	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Mysore, Kerala and Pondicherry.
Eastern	West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, and the Damodar Valley Corporation system.
Western	Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Daman and Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli.
North-Eastern	Assam, Manipur, Tripura, NEFA and Nagaland.

The Boards are advisory and are entrusted with the following functions :

- (i) reviewing the progress of power development schemes in the region;
- (ii) planning and ensuring integrated operation of the system in the region in such a manner that at any time the total amount of electricity generated and transmitted shall give the maximum possible benefits to the region as a whole;
- (iii) preparation of a co-ordinated overhaul and maintenance programme for the generating plants in the region;
- (iv) determining the operation schedules to be followed by the constituent systems;
- (v) determining the quanta of power available for exchange from time to time between the States, over and above the requirements of each State; and
- (vi) suggesting a suitable tariff structure to govern exchange of power within the region.

One of the objectives of the Fourth Five Year Plan is to inter link various power systems with the object of ultimately forming an all-India grid. The construction of inter-State and inter-Regional links transmission lines are in progress in all the five regions and steps are being taken to accelerate this construction work. State and Regional load despatching stations are proposed to be established during the Fourth Plan period. On completion of inter-State links and load despatching stations, it is expected that the Northern, Western, Southern and Eastern Regional Grids would be established by the end of the Fourth Plan period. Additional inter-State and inter-Regional transmission lines would require to be constructed during the Fifth Plan Period so that an all-India Grid could be substantially in operation by the end of the Fifth Plan.

Electric Power Surveys

Under the auspices of the Electric Power Survey Committee set up by the Government of India in December 1962, the first annual electric power survey

was carried out and finalised in July 1963. The report embodying the results of the survey also presents a broad picture of the country's power requirements during the next few years. The project was assisted by USAID which arranged for the participation of a number of foreign experts in the survey.

The fifth power survey was finalised and published in May 1968. The sixth survey Committee was set up in February 1969 and the survey is underway.

Ownership

Until 1925, the development of electric power was confined mainly to private companies that took out licences under the Indian Electricity Act 1910. It was only in the late twenties that schemes for the development of power were launched by some of the States. In March 1968, private companies owned, about 13.2 per cent of the total installed capacity as shown in Table 143 :

TABLE 143
OWNERSHIP OF PUBLIC UTILITY INSTALLATIONS
(March 1968)

Owner	No. of undertakings (reckoned on the basis of ownership)	Installed generating capacity (in mw.)
State Government or State electricity boards	38	9,127
Power corporations	1	922
Municipalities	44	271
Private companies	158	1,563
TOTAL	241	11,883

Consumption

Table below shows the number of consumers, connected load and energy sales category-wise during 1966-67 and 1967-68.

TABLE 144
CLASSES OF CONSUMERS
(1966-67 and 1967-68)

Nature of Use	Consumers as on 31-3-68		Connected load as on 31-3-68		Energy Sales			
	Number in 1966-67	Percentage of total	Total (thousand Kw)	Percentage of total	1966-67		1967-68	
					Crore Kwh	Percentage of total	Crore Kwh	Percentage of total
Domestic	76,25,274	71.70	4,454	23.10	262.7	9.0	292.8	8.9
Commercial	17,12,237	16.15	1,594	8.18	182.0	6.2	175.0	5.3
Industrial								
Power	416,672	3.91	9,552	49.50	2,039.1	70.0	2,285.2	69.8
Public								
Lighting	49,102	0.46	127	0.63	30.8	1.1	35.00	1.1
Traction	29	—	103	0.53	118.0	4.1	130.2	4.00
Irrigation	8,13,438	7.64	3,176	16.40	210.7	7.2	258.5	7.9
Public Water								
Works and								
Sewage								
Pumping	7,801	0.7	232	1.15	69.6	2.4	71.00	2.2
Miscellaneous	7,361	0.70	99	0.51			26	0.8
TOTAL	1,06,31,914	100.0	19,337	100.0	2,912.90	100.0	3,273.70	100.0

The following table gives the distribution of towns and villages in terms of population range, number electrified during different plan periods, and those electrified by the end of March, 1969.

TABLE 145
TOWNS AND VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED

Population Range	Total as per 1961 Census	No. of Towns and Villages			Electrified by March	
		1951	1956	1961	1968	1969
1. Up to 9,999	5,67,217	3,580	9,886	25,358	60,937	71,824
2. 10,000—49,999	2,114	600	1,140	1,590	2,017	2,017
3. 50,000—1 lakh	139	115	136	138	139	139
4. Over 1 lakh	107	102	104	106	107	107
TOTAL	5,69,577	4,397	11,266	27,192	63,200	74,087

- Notes—(1) The data for electrified villages only for the States of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab is based on 1951 Census.
 (2) The data for electrified villages for Tamil Nadu up to 31-3-1961 only is based on 1951 census and therefore the population-wise break-up for all periods up to 31-3-1961 is estimated.
 (3) The data of electrification of towns for the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh are not available and therefore the number of towns electrified for earlier periods only are estimated.
 (4) The population-wise break-up of towns and villages electrified and other figures have been estimated wherever actual figures are not available.

Rural Electrification

From a meagre 3,623 villages electrified prior to the commencement of the First Plan, the total number of villages electrified by the end of the Third Plan was about 43,670. The tempo of rural electrification gained momentum during the First and Second Plan periods and during the Third Plan about 22,000 villages were electrified against the target of 20,000 additional villages. The all-India percentage of villages electrified thus stood at 8.43 per cent at the end of the Third Plan. Many of the States, however, had gone beyond this average figure except Bihar, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Orissa, Nagaland and Assam. Although till the end of the Third Plan, the rural electrification programme was mainly for domestic lighting, a little over 5 lakh pump sets were also energised. Since 1966-67, the rural electrification programme has been reoriented with a bias towards energisation of irrigation pumpsets/tubewells for increasing agricultural production. An additional 8 lakh irrigation pumpsets/tubewells have been energised till the end of March 1970 and 42,000 villages more have been electrified. The total number of irrigation pumpsets/tubewells energised and villages electrified in the country till March, 1970 is about 13.5 lakhs and 85,859 respectively.

The Rural Electrification Corporation has been set up in the Central Sector since July 25, 1969, with an outlay of Rs. 150 crores in the Fourth Plan. Concessional financing is provided by the Rural Electrification Corporation for schemes relating to backward areas which have an agricultural potential.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The total installed generating capacity in the country, at the beginning of the First Plan stood at 23 lakh kw. During the First Plan, the aggregate installed generating capacity increased by 11.2 lakh kw or by about 49 per cent. During the Second Plan there was an increase of 64 per cent

in the generating capacity which rose from 34.2 lakh kw to 56 lakh kw. By the end of the Third Plan the aggregate capacity rose to 1.017 crore kw. With the completion of this programme, per capita generation of electricity has risen from 21 kwh in 1951 to 31 kwh in 1956 and from 44 kwh in 1960-61 to about 99 kwh in 1968-69.

The following table shows the growth of installed capacity and energy generated at the beginning and end of the Third Plan.

TABLE 146

GROWTH OF INSTALLED CAPACITY BY TYPE OF PLANT*

Particulars	1960-61	1965-66	1968-69
1	2	3	4
Installed Capacity (in lakh kw)	56.5	101.7	142.9
Hydro Capacity (in lakh kw)	19.2	41.0	59.1
Thermal Capacity (in lakh kw)	34.0	56.5	78.8
Diesel Capacity (in lakh kw)	3.3	4.2	5.0
Energy Generated (in crore kw)	2,012	3,682	5,170
Public Utilities (in crore kw)	1,693	3,299	4,735
Power Units in Industrial Establishments (in crore kw)	318	383	435

The outlay on power development in the public sector in the Third Plan was Rs. 1,311 crores. Investment in the private sector was of the order of Rs. 72 crores. The approximate break-up of the programme in the public sector is Rs. 950 crores for hydro and thermal generating schemes, about Rs. 308 crores for transmission and distribution schemes and Rs. 125 crores for rural electrification. The expenditure on power schemes in 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 was Rs. 395 crores, Rs. 410 crores and Rs. 391 crores respectively.

Nuclear Power

Having regard to the available energy resources, nuclear power is expected to play a progressively increasing part in meeting energy demands in future years. The first nuclear power station at Tarapur, near Bombay was commissioned in 1969-70. It consists of two reactors, each producing 190 mw of power. A nuclear power station of the capacity of 200 mw is under construction at Rana Pratap Sagar in Rajasthan and is expected to be commissioned in 1970-71. Extension of the Rana Pratap Sagar nuclear station by 200 mw and the establishment of the third nuclear station of 400 mw capacity at Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu State have been sanctioned under the Fourth Plan.

MAJOR POWER PROJECTS

The principal power generation schemes which are expected to yield benefits during the Fourth Plan period and beyond are given in Table 150 at the end of this chapter. Some of the major power projects existing or those under way are briefly described below.

Machkund Project (Andhra Pradesh)

A joint venture of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, this hydro-electric project harnesses the river Machkund which forms the boundary between the two States. A dam 53.5 metre high above foundations and 410 metre long, has been constructed at Jalaput across the Machkund river to store water. Three generating units of 17,000 kw each and three units of 21,250 kw each have been commissioned. The total installed capacity of the power stations is now 1,14,750 kw.

*Source : Fourth Five Year Plan.

Srisaïlam Hydro-electric Project (Andhra Pradesh)

The Srisaïlam project (estimated cost Rs. 74.70 crores) envisages the construction of a 117.5 metre high and 512 metre long stone masonry dam across the Krishna river, about 105.4 km upstream of the Nagarjunasagar dam site. The releases from the reservoir are proposed to be utilised for power generation at the toe of the dam, with an initial installation of four units of 110 mw and with provision for adding three such units at a later stage. The project is in the early stages of construction and its benefits are expected to be realised in the Fifth Plan period.

Kothagudam Thermal Power Station (Andhra Pradesh)

The Kothagudam thermal power station, stage I, involves installation of two generating units of 60 mw each. The cooling water required for this project is supplied from Kinnersani dam. The two generating units were commissioned in 1966-67. The revised estimated cost of the power station including Kinnersani dam is Rs. 28.96 crores. Stage II extension of the power station by two more generating units of 60 mw each, at an estimated cost of Rs. 13.17 crores was completed in 1967.

It is proposed to install two more generating sets of 110 mw capacity each under stage III at an estimated cost of Rs. 44 crores in the Fourth Plan period.

Lower Sileru Hydro-electric Scheme (Andhra Pradesh)

This scheme envisages the construction of a 61 metre high dam across Sileru river at Donkarayi village to form a reservoir with a storage capacity of 34.26 crore cubic metres. The water will be utilised at a head of 202 metres to generate 122 mw of power at 100 per cent load factor. Initially four generating sets of 100 mw each will be installed with provision to add two more similar sets at a later stage. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 54 crores in the Stage I of development.

Naharkatiya Thermal Project (Assam)

Stage I of the project which involves installation of three gas-turbo generating units of 23 mw each mainly for supplying power to the Namrup fertiliser factory has been completed. The power station utilised natural gas available from the Naharkatiya oil field as fuel. It is proposed to extend this power station with the addition of one steam turbo-set of 30 mw under the Fourth Plan. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 9.13 crores.

Barauni Thermal Power Station (Bihar)

In order to meet the growing demand for power in north Bihar, installation of a steam power station of 30 mw capacity (2 units of 15 mw each) was sanctioned under the Second Plan and completed in 1963-64. Following the installation of the oil refinery at Barauni it was decided to instal a third set of 15 mw and two units of 50 mw each. This scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 15.17 crores. The 15 mw set was commissioned in 1965-66 and of the two 50 mw units, the first unit was commissioned in August 1969 and the second unit is likely to be commissioned during 1970.

Pathratu Thermal Power Station (Bihar)

The Pathratu thermal power station (cost Rs. 56.06 crores for stage I) is located 5.4 km from Pathratu railway station and about 40 km from Ramgarh in Hazaribagh district. In the first stage, this power station will have an installed capacity of 400 mw comprising four units of 50 mw each and two units of 100 mw each. Three 50 mw units have been commissioned and the remaining works will be completed by 1970. The second stage extension approved for implementation during Fourth Plan involves providing

facilities for installation of two units 110 mw each at an estimated cost of Rs. 36.98 crores. The sets will be commissioned in the fifth plan.

Dhuvaran (Cambay) Thermal Power Station (Gujarat)

In order to meet the growing demands in the Saurashtra and Gujarat areas, a thermal power station (cost Rs. 32.8 crores) was installed at Dhuvaran, a village situated near the Gulf of Cambay. The power station has four generating units with an installed capacity of 62.5 mw each. The extension of the power station by installation of two units of 125/140 mw has been sanctioned for the Fourth Plan and is estimated to cost Rs. 43 crores.

Iddiki Hydro-electric Scheme (Kerala)

The project (estimated cost Rs. 68.2 crores) located in the high ranges of Periyar about 160 km south-east of Ernakulam envisages, (i) a common storage reservoir formed by two main dams, one 171 metre high across the Periyar at Iddiki gorge and the other 136 metre high across Cheruthoni, a tributary of the Periyar, (ii) a power house with three units of 130 mw each initially and three similar units at a later date. The first generating unit is scheduled to be commissioned in 1971-72. This project is being executed with Canadian assistance.

Satpura Thermal Power Station (Madhya Pradesh)

This is a joint project of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh (estimated cost Rs. 39.25 crores) and is being executed to meet the anticipated load demand in the areas of western Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan served by the Chambal grid system. This is a thermal station in the Patherkheda coalfields in Betul district where five generating units each of 62.5 mw are under installation. The cost and benefits of the project are to be shared between Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan in the ratio of 3 : 2. Two units were commissioned in 1967. The project was completed during 1969-70.

Koyna Project (Maharashtra)

The first stage of the project inaugurated in January 1954, envisaged the construction of a 63.5 metre high dam across the river Koyna and a tunnel for diverting the waters of the river to ensure a drop of about 478 metres. The underground power house has four units of 60 mw each, all of which have been commissioned.

The second stage of the project envisages the raising of the gross storage capacity of the reservoir to 277.5 crore cubic metres and the addition of four more generating units of 75 mw each and has been completed. The project supplies power to Bombay-Poona area and the adjoining districts. The two stages are estimated to cost Rs. 56.44 crores. The third stage, sanctioned for Rs. 31.89 crores, envisages the construction of a gravity dam, an underground power house with four units of 80 mw each, 11.2 km long, 220 KV transmission line and three tunnels. All the generating units are scheduled to be commissioned during the Fifth Plan.

As a result of an earthquake of severe intensity on December 11, 1967, all the generating units at the underground power house at Pophali went out of operation. These units were put back into operation within a few days.

The Government of India appointed an expert committee of engineers, seismologists, geologists and geophysicists to study the behaviour of the earthquake and assess its effect on the Koyna Dam. A team of foreign experts was also associated with this committee which has submitted its report.

Nagpur (Koradi) Thermal Station (Maharashtra)

The scheme provides for the setting up of a thermal power station with four 120 mw generating sets at a site close to village Koradi, about 10 km

north of Nagpur. The requirements of coal will be from the Kamptec-Silewara coal belt. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 86.6 crores. Two sets will be commissioned in the Fourth Plan period.

Sharavati Hydro-electric Project (Mysore)

The Sharavati valley project is proposed to be developed in three stages. The first stage consists of the construction of a 55.2 metre high dam near Linganamakki village with a reservoir, necessary water conductor system and installation of two generating units of 89.1 mw each. The first stage works have been completed. The second stage envisages construction of other civil works and installation of six more generating units of 89.1 mw each. Five units under stage II have been completed and the sixth unit is likely to be completed in 1969-70. The third stage which envisages installation of the 9th and 10th 89.1 mw generating units has been approved for implementation during the Fourth Plan. The three stages are estimated to cost Rs. 52.80 crores, Rs. 40.98 crores and Rs. 7.18 crores respectively.

Talcher Thermal Station (Orissa)

The scheme (cost Rs. 29.67 crores) envisages the construction of a thermal power station comprising four generating units of 62.5 mw each at Talcher, where abundant reserves of low grade coal are available. All the four generating sets have been commissioned.

Balimela Dam and Hydro-electric Project (Orissa)

The Balimela dam scheme is a joint project of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, the cost and benefits to be shared equally by the two States. The dam, estimated to cost Rs. 33.6 crores, will provide a regulated discharge of 4,200 cusecs for power generation. Under the Balimela hydro-electric project of Orissa Government, the State's share of 2,100 cusecs will be conveyed through a water conductor system to a power station with an installation of six generating sets of 60 mw each. The hydro-electric works are estimated to cost Rs. 27.92 crores and are expected to be completed in the Fourth Plan. As regards 2,100 cusecs for Andhra Pradesh, the water will be utilised for power generation at Upper Sileru and Lower Sileru hydro-electric schemes.

Ennore Thermal Power Station (Tamil Nadu)

The scheme envisages the installation of 340 mw thermal generating capacity at Ennore near Madras comprising two 110 mw imported generating units and two 60 mw generating units procured from Bharat Heavy Electricals, Hyderabad. Estimated to cost Rs. 58.14 crores, the scheme is expected to be completed within the Fourth Plan period.

Mettur Tunnel Hydro-electric Scheme (Tamil Nadu)

The scheme (estimated cost Rs. 11.82 crores) provides for the utilisation of the discharge of 20,000 cusecs from the Mettur Reservoir during the irrigation period for power generation by installing four units of 50 mw each. All the four units have been commissioned.

Yamuna Hydel Scheme (Uttar Pradesh)

The scheme is to harness the river Yamuna and its tributary Tons in two stages. Under stage I, two power houses on the power channel, one at Dhakrani and the other at Dhalipur with an installed capacity of 33.75 mw and 51 mw respectively, are in operation.

Stage II envisages the construction of a diversion dam near village Ichari on river Tons, situated 28.8 km. upstream of its confluence with the Yamuna. Two power houses are under construction, one with four units of 60 mw

each and the other with four units of 30 mw each. The first stage is estimated to cost Rs. 16.83 crores and the second Rs. 70.17 crores.

Rihand Dam Project (Uttar Pradesh)

The Rihand project, estimated to cost Rs. 37.5 crores, includes the construction of a concrete gravity dam across the river Rihand near the village Pipri in Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh, about 46.4 km south of the confluence of the Rihand and the Sone rivers. The power house at the foot of the dam has six generating units of 50 mw each. A net-work of 132 KV and 66 KV transmission lines with the necessary sub-stations covers the entire eastern and south-eastern parts of Uttar Pradesh. Power is being supplied for use by cottage, medium and major industries and for irrigation pumping. All the six generating units have been commissioned.

Obra Thermal Power Station (Uttar Pradesh)

The first stage of this project involves installation of five generating units of 50 mw each at an estimated cost of Rs. 40.57 crores. The power station is located near Singrauli coal fields and is designed to use low grade coal. Two generating units have already been commissioned. The first stage has been completed early in 1970. Stage II envisages extension of the power station by three units of 100 mw each and is to be executed under the Fourth Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 53.34 crores.

Bandel Thermal Power Station (West Bengal)

This power station (cost Rs. 33.63 crores) is located about 46 km. north of Calcutta close to the river Hooghly, by the side of Bandel-Banarwa railway line and at the centre of a rapidly growing industrial area. The project has four generating units of 82.5 mw each, all of which have been commissioned.

Santalidih Thermal Station (West Bengal)

This scheme provides for the installation of four 120 mw generating units and other auxiliary equipments at Santalidih in Purulia district utilising the middlings and rejects available from the adjoining coal washeries. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 75.56 crores and is expected to be completed during the Fourth Plan period.

Badarpur Thermal Power Station (Delhi)

A central thermal (steam) power station with three generating units of 100 mw each has been approved for installation at Badarpur near Delhi. Estimated to cost about Rs. 40 crores, the project is intended to supply bulk power to the northern region, viz., Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi and will be completed during the Fourth Plan period.

*Baira-Siul Project (Himachal Pradesh)**

The Project will utilise the combined flow of Siul (a tributary of Ravi) and two of its tributaries, Baira and the Bhalehdh. The power station is designed to operate under a gross head of 282.24 m (926 with 3 generating sets of 67,000 kw each). A 106 km. long 220 KV double circuit transmission line will be constructed under this scheme to feed the power into the Northern Regional Grid. The estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 20.49 crores including about Rs. 1.7 crores for transmission works. The project is expected to be completed by 1974-75.

*Salal Hydro-electric project (Jammu & Kashmir)**

The Salal Project consists of an earth core rock fill dam across the Chenab river near Riasi and a power station of three 90,000 kw units. The power

*New schemes.

is to be fed by a 150 km long 220 KV double circuit line to the Northern Regional Grid. This station will operate in co-ordination with the power station of the Bhakra-Beas complex and other stations in the Northern Grid. The Project has an estimated cost of Rs. 55.15 crores including transmission works and is expected to be completed in 1975-76.

*Loktak Project (Manipur)**

The project envisages the construction of a 10.6 m. high barrage across the river Manipur at Ithai, a water conductor system comprising 4,115 m. long open channel and 6,248 m. long head race tunnel. The generating station will have two units of 35 mw each with provision for addition of one more unit of the same capacity at a later date. The power house will be connected to Badarpur Imphal line through a 16 km long 132 KV transmission line. The cost of the project is estimated to be Rs. 10.25 crores. Efforts are being made to complete the project by 1973-74 itself.

*Bhatinda Thermal Power Station (Guru Nanak Power Plant), (Punjab)**

Bhatinda power station would be located about 3 km. from Bhatinda Civil Station. The Station will house two generating units of 110,000 kw each, of which one unit would be commissioned during the Fourth Plan period. The power station will be inter-linked to the main hydro-system of the State. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 41.1 crores.

FLOOD CONTROL

Following the disastrous floods in different parts of the country during the 1954 monsoon season, the Government of India formulated a comprehensive national programme of flood control in September, 1954. Divided into three phases, the programme was devoted during the first two years mainly to intensive investigations, collection of data, and execution of some emergent works, while the second phase, covering the next four or five years, roughly corresponding to the Second Plan period, envisaged flood control measures such as embankments, channel improvements, raising of the level of villages, etc. In the third phase, the Third Plan, a start was made on long-term measures, like the construction of flood-moderating reservoirs and additional embankments, where necessary, on the basis of comprehensive and integrated plans for flood control in each river basin. Special attention was paid to drainage and anti-water-logging measures, short term measures such as improvements of surface drainage, the establishment of proper flood warning systems etc. were taken up.

Flood Control Boards, assisted in technical matters by Technical Advisory Committees, exist in 16 States with a Central Flood Control Board at the Centre. Four River Commissions (Floods) also assist the Central Flood Control Board in technical matters.

About 6,950 km. of embankments and excavation of 9,200 km. of drainage channels were completed in various States up to the end of 1968-69. These works and other flood control works had benefited about 59 lakh hectares. In addition, 178 towns have been afforded protection against floods and/or erosion and the level of about 4,600 villages has been raised above flood-level.

Flood control, drainage and anti-water-logging are closely related to irrigation and have to be viewed together in formulating comprehensive development programmes. Owing to the dearth of data, the flood control programme was taken up on an *ad hoc* emergency basis during the Second Plan period. From the Third Plan onwards, flood control, drainage, and anti-water-logging schemes were incorporated in the irrigation plans of the States.

Anti-sea erosion measures were taken up in Kerala to protect stretches of the coast-line seriously exposed to erosion by the sea. About 70 km. of

sea coast were protected upto the end of 1969-70 at a cost of Rs. 9.06 crores. The total outlay on these flood-control, drainage, anti-water-logging and anti-sea-erosion measures upto the end of 1968-69 was about Rs. 192 crores. The expenditure during 1966-67 and 1967-68 was Rs. 15.17 crores and Rs. 13.87 crores respectively and the anticipated expenditure during 1968-69 was Rs. 14.63 crores. The outlay contemplated in the Fourth Plan is Rs. 133 crores. Flood forecasting units have been set up at Gauhati, Jalpaiguri, Varanasi, Patna, Surat and Balasore.

TABLE 147

PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION PROJECTS COMPLETED UP TO THE END OF 1968-69**

State/Project	Estimated total cost (irrigation) (Rs. lakhs)	Area irrigated hectares
1	2	3
ANDHRA PRADESH STATE		
<i>Pre-Plan Projects</i>		
Godavari delta system (1890)*	295.5	449.64
Nizam Sagar (1931)*	391.8	111.29
<i>Plan Projects</i>		
K. C. Canal	757.70	122.22
Musi	334.15	16.92
Rallapad	105.81	4.45
Ramperu drainage	126.60	4.17
Upper Pennar	158.48	3.93
Tungabhadra Low Level Canal	1,281.28	60.18
Bhairavavippa	145.75	6.88
Krishna Barrage	291.57	43.15
Koil Sagar	91.15	37.95
Narayanpuram Anicut	96.91	14.91
BIHAR STATE		
<i>Pre-Plan Projects</i>		
Sone Canal (1891)*	268.2	347.23
<i>Plan Project</i>		
Badua	660.00	42.49
Kanchi	152.10	18.21
Lower Kiul Valley	88.56	25.90
Mayurakshi Left Bank Canal	81.10	10.12
Roro	98.81	10.92
Sone Barrage	1,797.00	124.24
Tribeni Canal Extension	112.90	25.13
Kamla Weir	152.10	No direct benefits
GUJARAT STATE		
<i>Plan Projects</i>		
Brahmani	90.85	10.93
Karad Tank	99.88	4.53
Machu I	158.34	6.76
Moj	96.45	4.81
Patadungri	85.28	3.08
Sasoi	86.83	3.06

*Year of completion.

**This is not an exhaustive list but contains selected works whose estimated cost is above Rs. 80.09 lakhs. These are completed, in the sense that full potential has been achieved.

TABLE 147 (Contd.)

1	2	3
Shetrunji	696.00	34.80
Banas	1,087.94	44.52
Hathmati	544.58	37.43
Hiran (S)	92.00	2.63
Bhadar	417.29	17.16
Meshwa	314.33	23.91
Shetrunji (Khodiyar)	175.60	7.79
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE		
<i>Plan Projects</i>		
Kathua Canal	75.94	9.05
Pratap Canal	148.05	8.09
KERALA STATE		
<i>Plan Projects</i>		
Chalakudi Stage-I	153.25	22.99
Malampuzha	580.00	38.53
Mangalam	106.00	6.48
Peechi	235.00	28.08
Vazhani (Wadakancheri)	107.57	7.13
Walayar	131.66	6.48
Neyyar Stage-I	235.00	15.38
Cheerakuzhy	90.76	3.24
Gayathri (Meenakara)	239.44	11.93
Neyyar Stage-II	170.00	8.09
Pothundy	278.46	8.91
MADHYA PRADESH STATE		
<i>Pre-Plan Projects</i>		
Mahanadi Canals (1927)*	159.00	84.46
Tandula Canals (1931)*	120.00	66.76
<i>Plan Projects</i>		
Saroda Tank	166.73	7.35
Chillar	118.36	5.26
Nahlesara	201.38	4.51
MAHARASHTRA STATE		
<i>Pre-Plan Projects</i>		
Nira Left Bank Canals (1906)*	105.80	33.46
Nira Right Bank Canal (1938)*	602.00	32.85
Pravara River Works (1938)*	152.50	33.86
<i>Plan Projects</i>		
Budhial Tank	90.50	4.04
Gangapur Reservoir Stage-I	404.57	16.80
Ghod	579.70	24.61
Rodhanagari H. E. Scheme	210.32	9.31
Vir	535.00	26.71
Bor	358.00	13.36
Gangapur Stage-II	111.60	7.69
Kurnoor	100.81	3.64
Mehekari	95.62	4.05
Manor Stage-I	192.01	10.12
Nalganga	273.24	8.74
Sukhna	107.69	2.51
Wan	154.49	5.26
Ghirni	102.32	2.83
Purna	1,700.00	61.51

*Year of completion.

TABLE 147 (Contd.)

1	2	3
MYSORE STATE		
<i>Pre-Plan Projects</i>		
Krishnaraja Sagar Dam & Canal (1930)	450.00	40.47
<i>Plan Projects</i>		
Nugu	311.14	8.09
Tunga Anicut	296.86	8.70
Dharma	137.63	5.34
Ambligola	110.70	2.96
Rajolibunda Diversion	251.00	2.38
ORISSA STATE		
<i>Pre-Plan Projects</i>		
Rushi Kulya Canal System (1901)*	56.25	45.00
<i>Plan Projects</i>		
Hirakud	6,781.00	253.75
PUNJAB STATE		
<i>Pre-Plan Projects</i>		
Upper Bari Doab Canal (1878-79)*	226.60	335.71
Western Yamuna Canal (1886)*	158.40	48.94
Sirhind Canal (1886)*	268.70	600.17
Eastern Canal Extension (1933)*	336.80	97.13
Western Yamuna Canal Extension (1944-45)*	158.00	48.97
<i>Plan Projects</i>		
Bhakra Nangal (includes Haryana and Rajasthan shares)	10,317.70	1,460.00
Harike Project	912.90	13.80
Madhopur Beas Link	337.06	No direct benefits
Raising and Strengthening of Banks	114.90	7.28
Sirhind Feeder	670.00	No direct benefits
RAJASTHAN STATE		
<i>Plan Projects</i>		
Jawai	249.00	7.69
Meja	97.00	9.71
Parbati	135.00	12.14
Khari Feeder	105.00	3.24
TAMIL NADU STATE		
<i>Pre-Plan Projects</i>		
Periyar System (1897)*	108.04	57.7
Kaveri Mettur (1934)*	662.09	134.00
<i>Plan Projects</i>		
Amravathy	329.76	21.65
Aranar	105.89	2.46
Gomukhinadi	121.06	2.02
Krishnagiri	202.43	3.64
Lower Bhavani	1,034.00	78.92
Manimuthar	505.00	41.69
Mettur Canal	192.91	18.21
New Kattali High Level Canal	224.58	8.34
Neyyar Stage-II	90.30	3.84
Pullambadi Canal	205.38	8.95
Sathanur	258.00	8.50
Vidur	88.94	1.30
Vaigai	330.00	9.24
UTTAR PRADESH STATE		
<i>Pre-Plan Projects</i>		
Lower Ganga Canal (1878)*	458.90	465.93
Upper Ganga Canal (1884)*	465.12	696.00
Betwa Canal (1886)*	140.20	83.30

*Year of completion.

TABLE 147 (Concl'd.)

1	2	3
Ghagar Canal (1917)*	218.70	22.20
Sarda Canal (1926)*	1,507.20	795.00
<i>Plan Projects</i>		
Belan and Ton Canal	279.24	41.06
Dorighat Pumped Canal	192.95	58.08
Matatilla	1,246.00	165.76
Nanak Sagar	420.38	53.71
Remodelling of Narora Weir	396.27	No direct benefits
Sarda Sagar Stage-I	472.56	67.75
Sarda Sagar Stage-II	732.30	74.93
Tumaria Reservoir	216.30	16.19
Arjun Dam	117.00	10.77
Naugarh Dam	136.25	34.82
Rangawan Dam	126.40	37.65
Saprar Dam	98.80	17.00
Tanda Pumped Canal	86.00	27.48
Balmiki Sarowar	99.99	6.27
Jirgo Reservoir	127.60	25.91
Meja Reservoir	334.00	21.21
Baur Reservoir	340.00	18.90
East Baigul Reservoir	85.79	7.24
Musakhad Dam	315.00	22.39
Pilli Reservoir	240.00	11.49
Tumaria Extension	270.60	18.22
WEST BENGAL STATE		
<i>Pre-Plan Projects</i>		
Damodar Canal (1935)*	124.10	80.94

TABLE 148

**PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION AND MULTIPURPOSE PROJECTS CONTINUING IN
FOURTH PLAN (1969-74)**

State/Project	Estimated cost (Irrigation) Rs. lakhs	Expenditure to end of 1968-69 (Rs. lakhs)	Benefits ('000 hectares)	
			On completion	By end of 1968-69
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH				
Kaddam	798.50	797.34	34.40	34.40
Nagarjunasagar	17,100.00	14,668.00	831.58	303.64
Tungabhadra H.L.C. Stage-I	2,173.00	1,813.28	48.16	48.16
Pochampad	8,050.00	1,086.54	230.68	—
Tungabhadra H.L.C. Stage-II	1,126.00	170.27	55.64	—
ASSAM STATE				
Jamuna	396.00	369.24	34.06	16.05
BIHAR STATE				
Chandan Reservoir	1,042.00	575.00	40.48	9.72
Gandak	11,900.00	5,426.00	1,151.82	69.91
Eastern Kosi Canal	5,533.00	4,579.00	568.82	566.80
Western Kosi Canal	1,969.00	45.00	325.10	—
Rajpur Canal	972.00	456.00	160.73	80.97
Sone High Level Canals	884.00	33.00	102.02	—
GUJARAT STATE				
Kakrapar	1,805.00	1,709.68	227.61	128.21
Mahi (Right Bank Canal) Stage I	2,457.80	1,728.61	186.24	95.14

*Year of completion.

TABLE 148 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Mahi Stage -II (Kadana)	2,100.14	233.31	78.54	—
Narmada (Broach) The scope of this project is not yet finalised)	10,970.00	436.50	403.85	—
Ukai	10,443.31	4,345.67	158.52	—
HARYANA STATE				
Gurgaon Canal (Inter State with Rajasthan)	1,138.00	591.64	126.72	24.29
Remodelling of Western Jamuna Canal	950.00	455.15	248.05	163.15
Beas Unit-I	299.62	120.69	323.89@	—
Beas Unit -II	1,595.03	673.97	421.05@	—
KERALA STATE				
Kuttiyadi	1,200.00	285.50	12.15	—
Pamba	920.50	293.03	34.01	—
Periyar Valley	649.41	517.15	41.01	13.76
Kallada	2,400.00	90.26	105.26	—
MADHYA PRADESH STATE				
Barna	700.00	107.75	60.32	—
Chambal Stage-I	4,384.98	3,760.78	222.67	263.16
Chambal Stage-II	712.00	510.90	60.73	—
Hasdeo	986.00	945.33	water supply	scheme
Tawa	4,015.00	789.06	331.98	—
MAHARASHTRA STATE				
Bagh	584.28	334.74	33.68	—
Girna	1,460.00	1,444.36	57.23	48.99
Itiadh	692.00	359.87	46.15	—
Khadakwasla Stage-I	1,670.00	1,626.33	24.09	8.39
Mula	1,611.00	11,47.21	64.37	—
Upper Godavari	1,428.98	5.98	44.29	—
Vir	535.00	505.61	26.72	26.72
Bhima	4,258.00	402.85	172.96	—
Jayakwadi	3,846.66	816.01	141.70	—
Warna	3,164.00	57.31	99.06	—
Krishna	2,765.64	—	106.29	—
Kukadi Stage-I	1,790.00	0.19	59.00	—
MYSORE STATE				
Ghataprabha Stage-I	692.50	580.59	74.09	48.56
Bhadra	3,500.00	2,999.42	99.05	95.64
Ghataprabha Stage-II	4,853.00	1,425.56	46.56	11.38
Kabini	2,480.00	460.94	51.01	—
Malaprabha	6,765.00	784.25	121.46	—
Tungabhadra	5,051.14	3,558.47	272.20	270.62
Upper Krishna Stage-I	7,500.00	319.62	242.91	—
Tungabhadra H.L.C. Stage-I	623.45	442.06	40.48	22.55
Tungabhadra H.L.C. Stage-II	368.20	17.81	40.48	—
ORISSA STATE				
Mahanadi Delta	6,838.07	2,942.52	680.97	329.66
Salandi	1,307.68	1,334.32	61.94	21.46
PUNJAB STATE				
Beas Unit-I	449.42	£181.03	Shown under Haryana Shown under Haryana	
Beas Unit-II	2,392.68	1,010.00		
RAJASTHAN STATE				
Chambal Stage-I	3,236.00	1,861.41	222.67	182.18
Rajasthan Canal Stage-I	11,020.00	5,700.00	526.31	164.37

@ Combined for Punjab and Haryana

TABLE 148 (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Chambal Stage-II	712.00	632.00	60.73	Included under Chambal Stage-I
Beas Unit-II	8,722.00	3,424.00	Benefits	under Rajasthan Canal
TAMIL NADU STATE				
Chittar Pattanamkal	733.00	511.00	19.03	—
Parambikulam Aliyar	5,007.00	3,883.00	97.17	56.68
UTTAR PRADESH				
Ramganga	8,571.00	4,261.00	659.11	89.07
Western Gandak Canal	3,837.00	1,991.00	266.39	—
Improvement to Lower Sarda Canal System Stage-I	6,484.00	42.00	60.73	—
WEST BENGAL STATE				
Kangsabati	4,600.00	2,504.68	384.61	80.97
Damodar Valley Corporation	4,300.00	3,921.00	363.44	340.08
Mayurakshi	2,046.00	1,636.34	246.97	224.70

TABLE 149

**PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION PROJECTS SANCTIONED DURING FOURTH PLAN
(SINCE 1-4-1969)**

State/ Scheme	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)	Ultimate benefits (thousand hectares)
BIHAR STATE		
Bagmati	578.00	129.55
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE		
Tawi Lift Irrigation Scheme	517.00	13.66
MAHARASHTRA STATE		
Upper Tapi	1,311.00	55.26

TABLE 150

**BENEFITS IN THE FOURTH PLAN FOR GENERATION SCHEMES INCLUDED IN
THE FOURTH PLAN—PUBLIC UTILITIES***

Sl. No.	Scheme	Benefit during 4th Plan (in Megawatts)
I. Northern Region		
(a) Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan		165.0
1. Beas (Dehar Power Station)		55.0
2. Faridabad Thermal Station		45.0
3. Upper Bari Doab H. E.		99.0
4. Jawaharsagar H. E. Scheme (MP & Rajasthan)		110.0
5. Bhatinda Thermal†		
(b) Jammu and Kashmir		15.0
1. Kalakote Thermal		23.0
2. Chenani H. E.		22.0
3. Sumbal H. E. Stage I		
(c) Uttar Pradesh		28.0
1. Yamuna H. E. Stage I		240.0
2. Yamuna H. E. Stage II		100.0
3. Obra Thermal		

*Source : Fourth Five Year Plan 1969-74.

†New Schemes.

TABLE 150 (Contd.)

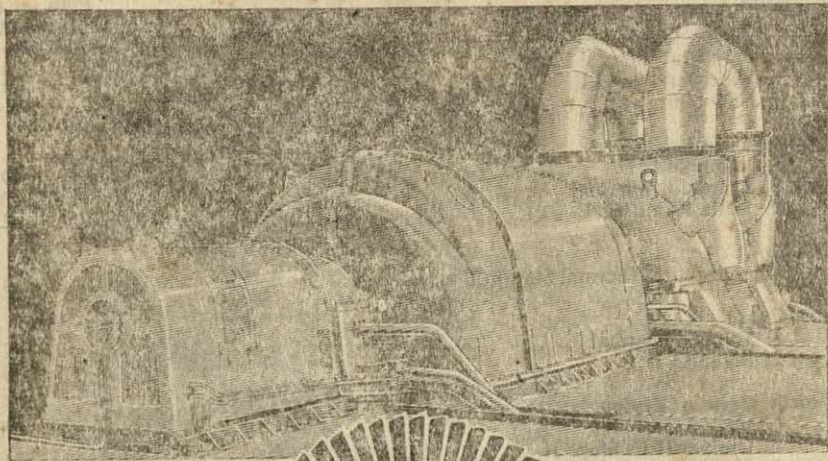
Sl. No.	Schemes	Benefit during 4th Plan (in Megawatts)
	4. Obra H. E.	99.0
	5. Ramganga H.E.	120.0
	6. Harduaganj Thermal Stage IV	110.0
	7. Obra Thermal Station Ext.	300.0
	8. Yamuna H.E. Stage IV	10.0
	9. New Units	220.0
(d)	<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>	
	1. Nogli H.E.	2.0
	2. Bassi H.E.	45.0
	3. Giri Bata H.E.	60.0
(e)	<i>Delhi</i>	
	1. Indraprastha Thermal V Unit	55.0
	<i>Central Schemes</i>	
	1. Badarpur Thermal	300.0
	2. Neyveli Thermal	200.0
	3. Tarapur Atomic Power	380.0
	4. Ranapratap Atomic Power	400.0
	5. Kalpakkam Atomic Power	200.0
	6. Loktak	70.0
	7. Siul Baira	200.0
II.	<i>Western Region</i>	
(a)	<i>Maharashtra</i>	
	1. Vaitarna H.E.	60.0
	2. Koyna H. E. Stage III	320.0
	3. Purli Thermal	60.0
	4. Koradi Thermal	240.0
	5. Bhatgar and Vir H.E.	25.0
	6. Nasik Thermal	280.0
(b)	<i>Gujarat</i>	
	1. Dhuvaran Thermal	280.0
	2. Gas Turbine	54.0
	3. Ukai H. E.	300.0
	4. Ukai Thermal†	120.0
(c)	<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>	
	1. Ranapratap H.E.	43.0
	2. Satpura Thermal (M.P. and Rajasthan)	62.5
III.	<i>Southern Region</i>	
(a)	<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	
	1. Ramagundam Thermal Scheme Extn.	62.5
	2. Kothagudam Thermal Stage II	220.0
(b)	<i>Mysore</i>	
	1. Sharavathi H. E. Stage II	178.2
	2. Sharavathi H. E. Stage III	178.2
(c)	<i>Kerala</i>	
	1. Kuttiadi H.E.	75.0
	2. Iddiki H.E.	260.0
(d)	<i>Tamil Nadu</i>	
	1. Parambikulam H.E.	155.0
	2. Basin Bridge Thermal	30.0
	3. Ennore Thermal	330.0
	4. Ennore Thermal Extn.	110.0
	5. Kodayar H.E.	100.0
	6. Kundah H.E.	110.0
IV.	<i>Eastern Region</i>	
(a)	<i>Bihar</i>	
	1. Barauni Thermal	100.0
	2. Pathratu Thermal	250.0
	3. Kosi H.E.	20.0

†New Schemes

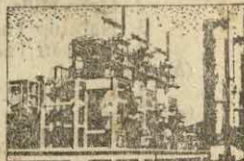
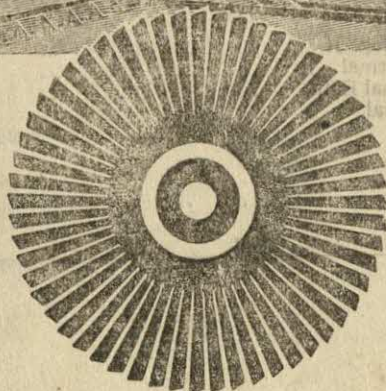
TABLE 150 (Concl'd.)

Sl. No.	Scheme							Benefit during 4th Plan (in Megawatts)
	4. Pathratu Thermal Extn.	..	..	..	..	..	..	220.0
	5. Subarnarekha H.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	65.0
	6. New Unit	..	..	..	..	..	..	110.0
(b)	West Bengal	..	..			
	1. Jaldhaka H.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.0
	2. Santaldih Thermal	..	..	..	..	..	..	240.0
	3. Little Ranjit H. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0
(c)	D.V.C.							
	Chandrapura Thermal Station Unit IV & V..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240.0
(d)	Orissa							
	1. Talcher Thermal	..	..	..	..	..	..	62.5
	2. Balimela H.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	360.0
V. North Eastern Region								
(a)	Assam							
	1. Umiam H.E. Stage II	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.0
	2. Garo Hills Thermal	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.0
	3. Namrup Thermal Extn.	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.0
	4. Gauhati Thermal	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.0
(b)	Nagaland							
	1. Dzuza H.E.	1.5
(c)	Tripura							
	1. Gumti H.E.	10.0
	TOTAL	9,099.4

PLENITUDE OF POWER



FOSSHE 134 B



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(A Govt. of India Undertaking)

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CHAPTER XX

INDUSTRY

The Annual Survey of Industries in India, undertaken since 1947, covers the entire factory sector, excluding units under the control of the Ministry of Defence, oil storage depots and technical training institutes. For the purpose of the Survey, a factory means any premises where 10 or more workers are working on any day of the preceding 12 months, where the manufacturing process is carried on with the aid of power, or 20 or more workers are working without the aid of power. While factories working with 50 or more workers with the aid of power and 100 or more workers without the aid of power are completely enumerated, the remainder are covered on the basis of probability sample.

According to the results of the Survey for 1965, there were 13,422 (12,223)* registered factories, employing 50 or more workers with the aid of power and 100 or more workers without the aid of power, showing an increase of 9.86 per cent over the corresponding data for 1964. Of these, the factories which reported data numbered 13,155 (11,948) representing an increase of 10.1 per cent over the preceding year. The reporting factories had a productive capital of Rs. 6,444 (5,275) crores showing an increase of 22.16 per cent over 1964. The total employment in these factories was 39.86 (37.98) lakhs, 4.95 per cent more than in 1964. The total of salaries, wages and benefits at Rs. 970 (829) crores, was 17 per cent above the 1964 level. The ex-factory value of output amounted to Rs. 6,492 (5,626) crores or 15.39 per cent more than in 1964. The value of input including depreciation totalled Rs. 4,792 (4,123) crores, representing an increase of 16.22 per cent. The value added by manufacture, therefore, worked out to Rs. 1,700 (1,503) crores, or 13.1 per cent more than in the preceding year.

The more important industry groups in respect of 'value added by manufacture' (which is a measure of the contribution of manufacturing industries to the national income) were, (i) spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles, (ii) iron and steel basic industries, (iii) electric light and power, (iv) gas manufacture and distribution, (v) machinery except electrical, (vi) miscellaneous chemical products, (vii) electrical machinery, and (viii) basic industrial chemicals including fertilisers. More or less the same position obtained in 1964.

These industry groups together with eight other groups, namely, (i) grain mills, (ii) sugar and gur, (iii) miscellaneous food preparations, (iv) tobacco manufactures, (v) rubber products, (vi) metal products except machinery and transport equipment, (vii) railroad equipment, and (viii) motor vehicles manufacture, accounted for 80 per cent of the total employment, 82 per cent of the value of output and 81 per cent of the value added by manufacture.

According to the Survey, the most industrialised States in the country are Maharashtra, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, together accounting for 64 per cent of the census factories reporting data, 66 per cent of the productive capital employed, 72 per cent of the employment, 76 per cent of the value of output, and 77 per cent of the value added by manufacture. (The position in 1964 was almost similar in these States). The remaining States and territories accounted for the

*Figures in brackets are for 1964 and are presented for comparison.

balance of 36 per cent of the reporting units, 34 per cent of the productive capital employed, 28 per cent of the total employment, 24 per cent of the value of output, and 23 per cent of the value added by manufacture.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Independent India's industrial policy, envisaging a mixed economy, was first announced in 1948*. A fresh statement of the industrial policy, necessitated by the acceptance of a socialist pattern of society as the national objective, was announced on April 30, 1956. Under this, industries specified in Schedule A will be the exclusive responsibility of the State, while Schedule B industries will be progressively State-owned, but private enterprise will be expected to supplement the efforts of the State in these fields. (The two Schedules are enumerated below.) Future development of industries falling outside these Schedules will, in general, be left to private enterprise. Notwithstanding this demarcation, it will always be open to the State to undertake any type of industrial production.

Schedule A Industries

Arms and ammunition and allied items of defence equipment; atomic energy; iron and steel; heavy castings and forgings of iron and steel; heavy plant and machinery required for iron and steel production, for mining, for machine tool manufacture and for such other basic industries as may be specified by the Central Government; heavy electrical plant including large hydraulic and steam turbines; coal and lignite; mineral oils; mining of iron ore, manganese ore, chrome ore, gypsum, sulphur, gold and diamonds; mining and processing of copper, lead, zinc, tin, molybdenum and wolfram; minerals specified in the schedule to the Atomic Energy (Control of Production and Use) Order, 1953; aircraft; air transport; railway transport; shipbuilding; telephones and telephone cables; telegraph and wireless apparatus (excluding radio receiving sets); generation and distribution of electricity.

Schedule B Industries

All other minerals except "minor minerals" as defined in Section 3 of the Minerals Concession Rules, 1949; aluminium and other non-ferrous metals not included in Schedule A; machine tools; ferro-alloys and tool steels; basic and intermediate products required by chemical industries such as the manufacture of drugs, dyestuffs and plastics; antibiotics and other essential drugs; fertilisers; synthetic rubber, carbonisation of coal; chemical pulp; road transport and sea transport.

REGULATION OF INDUSTRY

Consistent with the policy first announced in 1948, the Constitution was amended and the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, was enacted. Under the Act, the industries listed in the first Schedule to the Act are required to be licensed by the Government. The Act authorises Government to examine the working of any such industrial undertaking and to issue such directions as they consider necessary. If the undertaking continues to be mismanaged, the Government are empowered to take over its management or control. The Act also empowers Government to secure equitable distribution and fair prices of any article produced by the scheduled industries. By exercising these powers, the Government aim at securing a proper utilisation of the country's resources, a balanced development of large and small industries and a proper regional distribution of the industries.

*See 'India 1957', p. 289.

Under the provisions of the Act, a Central Advisory Council of Industries has been constituted to advise Government on development and regulation of the scheduled industries. Development councils have also been set up for various industries. At present, 13 councils are functioning, covering the following industries : (i) paper, pulp and allied industries, (ii) drugs and pharmaceuticals, (iii) automobiles, automobile ancillary, transport vehicle and tractor and earth moving equipment and internal combustion engine industries, (iv) heavy electrical industry, (v) leather and leather goods, (vi) textile machinery, (vii) manmade textiles, (viii) food processing, (ix) oil, detergent and paints, (x) organic chemicals, (xi) inorganic chemicals, (xii) sugar and (xiii) machine tools. Development council for wool including woollen yarn is being reconstituted. Development council for non-ferrous metals and alloys has been abolished and in its place an Advisory Council has been set up. The councils, consisting of representatives of industrial undertakings, labour, consumers and specialists, provide a forum for discussion on problems of the industries concerned. Their functions are primarily to increase efficiency and productivity and improve the services of the related industries. A number of panels and expert committees have been appointed from time to time to study various industries. Procedures to obtain Government approval for industrial schemes were considerably simplified, following the recommendations of the Industries Development Procedure Committee.

The licensing policy has recently been modified, in the light of the recommendations made by the Administrative Reforms Commission and the Planning Commission, and keeping in view the report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee which was set up in July 1967 and submitted its report in July 1969. According to the modified policy, industrial undertakings having investment in fixed assets not exceeding Rs. 1 crore (except those engaged in specified industries which need special protection, industries reserved for small scale sector and certain basic, strategic and critical industries) have been exempted from the licensing provisions of the Act if the industrial undertaking does not belong to a larger industrial house or is not a foreign company or a branch or a subsidiary of a foreign company or a dominant industrial undertaking and does not involve foreign exchange expenditure exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs or 10 per cent of the increase in fixed assets, whichever is less, for import of machinery and does not ordinarily require foreign exchange for import of raw materials, components and the like. Also, licensed industrial undertakings having fixed assets up to Rs. 5 crores have been exempted from obtaining a licence for effecting substantial expansion up to Rs. 1 crore in one or more than one stage within the limit of Rs. 5 crores, if the conditions mentioned above are satisfied.

In view of the above modifications in the licensing policy, industries which were formerly delicensed have again been brought back into the licensing fold but the previous exemption limit of Rs. 25 lakhs of investment in fixed assets of an industrial undertaking has now been raised to Rs. 1 crore subject to the conditions mentioned above.

PRODUCTIVITY

To generate productivity consciousness in all spheres of economic activity and to render techno-managerial services, the National Productivity Council (NPC) was established in February, 1958, as an autonomous body with representatives of employers, labour, government and professional organisations. To help full utilisation of local initiative and talent, the NPC has so far established 47 local productivity councils in almost all important industrial centres. It also employs a team of specialists located in Regional

Directorates at Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur, Ludhiana and Madras as well as in the headquarters at New Delhi. The Council renders techno-managerial services through practice-oriented plant-level training programmes. It also provides publicity, research and consultancy services, including a quarterly journal in English and two monthly journals—one in Hindi and one in English. It is proposed this year to start a Supervisory Development Scheme envisaging examinations and awards of National Certificates in Supervision to successful candidates.

The NPC maintains close liaison with organisations interested in productivity both within the country and abroad. The Government of India is a founder member of the Asian Productivity Organisation, an inter-governmental body set up in May 1961 to promote mutual co-operation in this field. The NPC is mainly responsible for implementation of programmes of the Asian Productivity Organisation in India.

INVENTIONS PROMOTION AND IMPORT SUBSTITUTION

An Inventions Promotion Board was established in 1960 to grant financial and technical assistance for development of inventions and to award prizes to deserving inventors. During 1969-70, the Board sanctioned Rs. 21,320 as financial assistance for development of 12 inventions and awarded 22 prizes amounting to Rs. 23,100. The Board, since its inception, has awarded 239 prizes amounting to Rs. 2,28,150 and sanctioned financial assistance amounting to Rs. 5,56,574 in 309 cases.

To provide incentives and public recognition to individuals and institutions for development of import substitution items with indigenous raw materials and technical knowhow, a Board was set up in 1966. During 1969-70, the Board awarded a Gold Shield, a Silver Shield, two Bronze Shields, cash awards amounting to Rs. 9,000 and one Certificate of Merit. The recipients were six organisations and eight individuals who successfully developed 15 items of import substitutes. The Board has so far awarded one Gold Shield, five Silver Shields, ten Bronze Shields, cash awards totalling Rs. 67,000 and seven Certificates of Merit.

STANDARDIZATION

The Indian Standards Institution functions under the Union Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs, with headquarters at New Delhi and Branch Offices at Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Kanpur and Madras. It lays down national standards for commodities, materials, practices and processes, etc., and promotes standardization, quality control and simplification in industry and commerce. The standards formulated by ISI are made use of by various public and private sector organizations as basis for their production/procurement programmes. Some 600—700 standards are produced every year.

The Institution also operates the ISI Certification Marks Scheme under an Act of Parliament and issues licences to manufacturers for applying the I.S.I. Certification Mark on their products as third party guarantee about their quality. Till the end of March 1970, a total of 5,749 Indian Standards were published and 2,302 licences were issued. The Institution collaborates with several international standards organizations.

The Institution also imparts detailed training in standardization methods and techniques to company executives and technical personnel. Up to March 31, 1970, 714 technical personnel of 517 organisations within the country had received this training. In addition, the Institution conducts a special training course for the benefit of standards engineers from neighbouring countries. Up to March 31, 1970, as many as 37 engineers and technologists from Burma, Ceylon, Kenya, Malaysia, Phillipines, Singapore, South Yemen, Thailand and U.A.R. had undergone this training.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE

The Industrial Finance Corporation of India, established under an Act of Parliament in July 1948, has been giving assistance in the form of advances and long-term loans to private sector industrial concerns. The Act was amended in 1957* and again in December 1960 to enlarge and diversify the assistance provided by the Corporation. The 1960 amendment, among other things, empowered the Corporation directly to subscribe to the shares of industrial concerns. Since its inception, up to the end of December 1969, the total net financial assistance sanctioned by the Corporation amounted to Rs. 328.69 crores. Disbursements amounted to Rs. 291.65 crores. The assistance comprises rupee and foreign currency loans, underwritings, direct subscriptions, guarantees for deferred payments and for foreign loans.

The State Financial Corporations* which now total 18, assist medium and small-scale industries which do not fall within the scope of the All-India Corporation. The total amount of outstanding loans as at the end of October, 1969 was Rs. 95.60 crores as against Rs. 75.45 crores by October 1967, Rs. 85.43 crores by October 1968 and Rs. 90.80 crores by March 31, 1969.

During the calendar year 1969, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (set up in January 1955 to assist industrial enterprises in the private sector) sanctioned gross assistance (loan and guarantee) of Rs. 30.02 crores (compared to Rs. 17.5 crores in 1967-68 and Rs. 19.2 crores in 1966-67). Disbursements (including foreign currencies) amounted to Rs. 18.15 crores in 1969 (compared to Rs. 20.4 crores in 1967-68 and Rs. 22.4 crores in 1966-67). The total amount sanctioned since inception is Rs. 261.55 crores and disbursed Rs. 173.16 crores till the end of 1969.

The National Industrial Development Corporation was set up in 1954, to act, among other things, as an agency of the Government for the grant of special loans for rehabilitation and modernisation of cotton textile and jute industries and for expansion of machine-tool units. Loans amounting to Rs. 27.71 crores have been sanctioned by NIDC to these industries out of which Rs. 18.59 crores were disbursed till the end of November, 1969. The Corporation has not been entertaining fresh applications for loans since February 1963. It is at present engaged in rendering engineering consultancy services both at home and abroad. Its foreign exchange earnings have increased by 300 per cent in the last four years. The Corporation's total earnings from consultancy services have increased from Rs. 2.3 lakhs in 1961-62 to about Rs. 69 lakhs in 1969-70. The major projects currently being designed and engineered by the NIDC within India represent an investment of over Rs. 270 crores.

The Refinance Corporation for Industry was set up in June 1958 to provide re-lending facilities against loans given by banks to industrial concerns for the purpose of increased production primarily in industries included in the Plans. Its business was taken over by the Industrial Development Bank from September 1964.

The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) was set up in July 1964, as an apex institution to co-ordinate the operations of other institutions providing term finance to industry as well as an agency to provide direct financial assistance to industrial units. It has also been conceived as a developmental agency to locate and fill gaps in the industrial structure and it can undertake promotional activities like marketing, investment research surveys, techno-economic studies, and give technical and administrative assistance to any industrial enterprise for promotion, management or expansion.

*See also 'India 1961', p. 302.

**Almost all States have set up the Corporations. The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation functions as a State Financial Corporation.

The IDBI, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Reserve Bank of India, has an authorised capital of Rs. 50 crores, which may be raised to Rs. 100 crores, and an issued capital of Rs. 10 crores, which may also be increased. This has been supplemented by a 30-year interest-free loan of Rs. 10 crores from the Central Government. To augment its resources, the Bank can sell bonds, obtain deposits from the public, and borrow from the Reserve Bank of India. Up to December 1969, the Bank had sanctioned a total effective assistance* of Rs. 328.65 crores and disbursed Rs. 247.69 crores.

The Film Finance Corporation has been dealt with in the Chapter on "Mass Communication".

The Unit Trust of India was set up in July 1964 to channel the savings of middle and low income groups for investment in risk capital. The Trust has an initial fund of Rs. 5 crores contributed by the Reserve Bank, the State Bank, the LIC and financial institutions giving loans to industry and is managed by a board of trustees comprising nominees or representatives of these bodies. The Trust sold units worth Rs. 19.1 crores during the year ending June 1965; repurchases at Rs. 41 lakhs accounted for 2.1 per cent of the units sold. During the year ended June 1969, the Trust sold certificates of the face value of Rs. 17.16 crores (repurchases Rs. 1.67 crores) but the sales for the next six months (July-December 1969) amounted to Rs. 18.72 crores (repurchases Rs. 1.09 crores only). At the end of 1969, net outstanding sales of the Trust since its inception amounted to Rs. 74.28 crores. The income distribution was 6.1 per cent for the first year, 7.0 per cent each for the next three years and 7.01 per cent for the fifth year. A dividend of 3.5 per cent (as against 3 per cent in the previous year) was paid for 1968-69 to the institutions which had subscribed to the initial capital.

Besides the above, the Life Insurance Corporation and the State Industrial Development Corporations provide direct or indirect assistance to industry.

The Government assist the private sector by facilitating the import of essential raw materials and basic intermediates, offering tax concessions and protecting new industries in the first few years. The statutory Tariff Commission, established in January 1952 in place of the previous non-statutory Tariff Board, has been reviewing the progress of protected industries and examining new cases for protection.

Efforts have been made to secure technical help from the industrially advanced countries either under the international technical assistance schemes or through direct negotiations. (See also Chapter XXVII 'India and the World').

Foreign Capital

To supplement the capital resources and know-how for rapid industrial development, the Government have invited foreign assistance in desirable cases. The policy in regard to foreign capital was enunciated in the Industrial Policy Resolution of April 1948, and in the Prime Minister's statement in the Constituent Assembly in 1949, which laid down that :

- (i) the participation of foreign capital and enterprise should be carefully regulated in the national interest by ensuring that major interest in ownership and effective control should, save in exceptional cases, always be in Indian hands and that the training of suitable Indian personnel for the purpose of eventually replacing foreign experts will be insisted upon in all such cases;
- (ii) there will be no discrimination between foreign and Indian

*Gross assistance minus sanctioned assistance subsequently cancelled.

- (iii) undertakings in the application of the general industrial policy; reasonable facilities will be given for the remittance of profits and repatriation of capital consistent with the foreign exchange position of the country; and
- (iv) in the event of nationalisation, fair and equitable compensation will be paid.

This basic policy has not subsequently needed any material modification. The Fourth Five Year Plan stresses that foreign collaboration should be resorted to only for meeting a critical gap and should not inhibit the maximum utilisation of domestic know-how and services. Every proposal for foreign collaboration should be subjected to fairly rigid tests. While import of foreign know-how, particularly in sophisticated industrial fields, would continue to be required, it would be essential to make simultaneous efforts for the adaptation of such know-how through indigenous effort and to improve on it to avoid the need for future purchases.

In order to identify the fields in which foreign collaboration is required and to streamline the procedure for acceptance or otherwise of foreign collaboration proposals, a Foreign Investment Board has been set up. Broad guidelines regarding the terms on which foreign collaboration might be permitted have been indicated.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES

Early Stages

The history of organised industry in India can be traced to 1854 when the real beginnings of the cotton mill industry were made in Bombay with predominantly Indian capital and enterprise. The foundations of jute industry were laid near Calcutta in 1855, mostly with foreign capital and enterprise. Coal-mining also progressed around this time. These were the only major industries which had developed substantially before the first world war. During and after World Wars I and II, new conditions were created and somewhat more liberal policies adopted by the authorities, such as the discriminating protection policy introduced in 1922, which gave impetus to industrial development. Several industries rapidly expanded and a number of new industries came up, such as steel, sugar, cement, some engineering, glass, industrial chemicals, soap, vanaspati, and so on. But their production was neither adequate in quantity for meeting even the low level of internal demand nor diversified in character.

Progress during First and Second Plans

During the period of the First and Second Five Year Plans (1951-52 to 1960-61), the growth and diversification of industry were remarkable and particularly so in the five years of the Second Plan. Three new steel works, each of 10 lakh tons capacity, were set up in the public sector and two existing steel works in the private sector doubled so as to bring their ingot capacity to 20 lakh and 10 lakh tons respectively. Foundations were laid of heavy electrical and heavy machine tools industries, heavy machine building and other branches of heavy engineering, and the production of machinery for the cement and paper industries started for the first time. In chemical industries the advance was on a wide front, leading not only to large units and greatly increased output of basic chemicals such as nitrogenous fertilizers, caustic soda, soda ash and sulphuric acid, but also to the manufacture of a number of new products: urea, ammonium phosphate, penicillin, synthetic fibres, industrial explosives, polyethylene, newsprint, dyestuffs and so on. The output of many other industries increased substantially: bicycles, sewing machines, telephones, electrical goods, textile and sugar machinery. New skills were learnt by the workers and a large and

growing class of industrial managers came into being. Organised industrial production practically doubled in these ten years; the index of industrial production rose from 100 in 1950-51 to 194 in 1960-61. New industrial townships and various factories sprang up in the environs of the main cities of the country.

At the same time there were some large shortfalls. The combined output of the new steel works was only 6 lakh tons in 1960-61 as against the target of 20 lakh tons. The expansion of the Government Sindri Fertilizer Factory and the private sector ammonium chloride project at Varanasi were completed 12 to 18 months after the scheduled dates. The three fertilizer plants in the public sector at Nangal, Neyveli and Rourkela and the Heavy Electrical Project at Bhopal were delayed, mainly due to foreign exchange difficulties. The heavy machinery, the mining machinery and the foundry forge projects, which should have been far advanced, only began to yield some output at the end of the Third Plan. The project for the manufacture of organic intermediates was delayed due to difficulties in concluding negotiations with overseas collaborators.

Targets of capacity and production in most cases were, however, approximately fulfilled, and in some cases, for example, power-driven pumps, diesel engines, electric motors, ACSR cables, electric fans, radio receivers and sugar, the targets were exceeded.

Dispersal of industry was effected by giving preference in the location of public sector projects to relatively backward areas whenever possible. Similarly, in the licensing of private sector projects the claims of under-developed regions were generally kept in view to the extent possible.

Third Plan and Annual Plans 1966-69

Industrial progress was markedly uneven during the eight years which comprised the Third Plan (1961-66) and the subsequent Annual Plans (1966-69). In the first four years, conditions were relatively favourable for industrial investments and growth and the progress achieved was significant. Thereafter for nearly three years the economy was subjected to considerable stress and strain and the growth rate in industrial production declined, first slowly and then steeply, till it reached virtual stagnation. In the last year of this period, 1968-69, there were distinct signs of recovery and hope for the future.

These vicissitudes may be illustrated with reference to the index of industrial production. The increase in industrial output (1960 as base) stood at 8.2 per cent in 1961-62, 9.6 per cent in 1962-63, 9.2 per cent in 1963-64 and 8.8 per cent in 1964-65. Thereafter there was sharp deterioration in the rate of growth of output. It fell to 5.3 per cent in 1965-66, 0.2 per cent in 1966-67 and 0.5 per cent in 1967-68. The decline in these years was mainly due to low rates of growth in textiles and food industries on the one hand and metals and machinery industries on the other. In many of these industries, there was a fall in absolute output. Industrial production, however, showed a sharp recovery during 1968-69 with a rise of 6.2 per cent.

The decline in industrial growth after 1964-65 was attributable to several factors, of which the most important were the series of dislocations caused by the hostilities in 1965 and the two successive droughts. Many industries were severely affected by the shortage of raw materials and components arising from the pause in external aid in 1965.

Among industries in which Third Plan targets of capacity or production were fully or nearly realised by 1965-66 are aluminium, automobiles, electric transformers, cotton textile machinery, machine tools, sugar, jute textiles, power driven pumps, diesel engines and petroleum products. On the other hand, in some of the important industries like steel and fertilisers, there was

considerable short-fall in production. In the subsequent years, there has been a step up in production in certain industries such as aluminium, fertilisers, heavy chemicals, cement and petroleum products. The Third Plan targets for steel and fertilisers were not realised even by 1968-69, the output of finished steel being 4.7 million tonnes in 1968-69 against the Third Plan target of 6.8 million tonnes and of nitrogenous fertilisers at about 541,000 tonnes against an expected 800,000 tonnes.

In spite of this rather uneven performance, significant achievements contributing towards the realisation of diversified industrial structure were made during this period. Substantial capacity has been created in many new lines. A fairly sound base for future growth has been laid. Several of the large projects initiated at the commencement of the Third Plan have been completed and brought into production. In particular, in the field of heavy engineering and machine building industries, the commencement of production of the different units in the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation and of heavy electrical projects has now made possible, largely through indigenous effort, the expansion of further capacity in vital sectors like iron and steel, mining and power generation. In the field of rail and road transport and communications, virtual self-sufficiency for the supply of equipment and rolling stock has been realised. Machinery manufacturing capacity for a variety of traditional industries like textiles, sugar and cement has been developed. Design and engineering capabilities have been expanded. Process technology has been either acquired or developed to enable the planning, designing and construction of industrial projects with maximum indigenous effort in fields like fertilisers, rayon and dissolving pulp. There has been appreciable increase in the production capacity of steel and non-ferrous metals. Progress has also been made in the expansion of capacity in petroleum, fertiliser, and petro-chemical industries. In a wide range of industries, it will be possible merely by the fuller utilisation of existing capacity—as distinguished from new investment—to achieve substantially higher levels of production in the initial years of the Fourth Plan.

Fourth Plan—Programmes and Outlay

The industrial programmes and policies for the Fourth Plan have been conceived keeping in view the need to correct imbalances in the industrial structure and to bring about the maximum utilization of capacity already built up. At the same time conditions have to be brought about for a vigorous growth in industrial output without any undue burden on the balance of payments. In broad terms, the objectives of investments in the industrial field are : (1) completing investment in relation to which commitments have already been made; (2) increasing existing capacities to levels required for present or future developments, in particular providing for more adequate internal supplies of essentials in increasing demand or needed for import substitution or for export promotion; and (3) taking advantage of internal developments or availabilities to build new industries or new bases for industries.

Capital and personnel resources will be canalised in such a way as to achieve as widespread an industrialisation of the country as possible and encourage the emergence of new entrepreneurship and greater dispersal in the ownership and control of industries. The Industrial Policy resolution of 1956 will continue to govern industrial development.

The public sector outlay on organised industry and mining for the Fourth Plan amounts to Rs. 3,337.7 crores including Rs. 3,048 crores of investment, Rs. 250 crores for transfer to private and cooperative sectors through financial institutions and Rs. 40 crores for supporting plantation programmes which have a bearing on export earnings and for the State Industrial Deve-

lopment Corporations. Investment in the private and cooperative sectors is estimated as Rs. 2,250 crores. The total investment thus amounts to Rs. 5,298 crores.

Out of total outlay of Rs. 3,337.7 crores in the public sector, Rs. 3,150.9 crores will be in the Central sector and Rs. 186.8 crores in States and Union Territories.

The major proportion of the outlay in the public sector is intended for the completion of projects already under implementation and projects on which investment decisions have been taken. New projects are envisaged in high priority fields like fertilisers, pesticides, petro-chemicals, non-ferrous metals, and development of iron ore, pyrites and rock-phosphate resources. New investment in the engineering industries is limited to a few comparatively small projects for filling critical gaps. Among other schemes, mention may be made of the Textile Corporation for which a provision of Rs. 17.5 crores has been made primarily for the purpose of reconstruction and modernisation of viable mills taken over by Government. In view of the importance attached to the newsprint industry and the need for expanding production of paper, a provision of Rs. 60 crores has been made for the Paper Corporation. The activities of the Cement Corporation are limited for the present to the completion of the two projects already under way and the establishment of three more projects during the Fourth Plan period in regions where there are shortages. The public sector programme includes provision for the continuing activities of the Geological Survey of India, Indian Bureau of Mines, National Productivity Council and Indian Standards Institution. The proposals for GSI include systematic mapping, detailed geological mapping as well as exploration of mineral deposits utilising sophisticated equipment. Its programme includes airborne geo-physical operations and ground water explorations. The Indian Bureau of Mines not only proposes to expand its mineral conservation activities but also take up consultancy services with a view to advising small mine owners. In petroleum, provision has been made for exploration of oil and expansion of refinery capacity in line with the projected growth in the consumption of petroleum products. The provision for the Atomic Energy Department takes into account the need for surveying and prospecting of atomic minerals and the requirements of supporting programme in mining and industries in accordance with the nuclear power development envisaged in the Fourth Plan. Projects fostering the rapid growth of the electronics industry have been included.

In order to maintain continuity of growth, advance action would need to be taken during the Fourth Plan in some directions so as to bring additional capacity into being in the early years of the Fifth Plan. It is difficult at this stage to work out the investment requirements for this purpose and to identify the projects likely to be taken up. However, certain provisions have been made for this purpose in the public sector programmes, particularly in industries with long gestation periods such as steel.

The location and outlay of Central industrial and mineral projects to be undertaken during the Fourth Plan are given in Table 164 at the end of this Chapter.

The production of principal industries and the progress of major projects are detailed in the following sections.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Production in selected industries in different years since 1950-51 is given in Table 151. The index numbers (base 1960=100) of industrial production for 1951, 1956, 1961, 1966, 1967, 1968 and January-September 1969 are given in Table 152.

TABLE 151
PRODUCTION IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES

Industry (unit)	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
I. Mining :							
1. Coal (lakh tonnes)	3.28	3.99	5.55	7.03	7.09	7.20	7.45
2. Iron ore (lakh tonnes)*	30	43	1.10	1.80	1.93	1.91	2.12
II. Metallurgical Industries :							
3. Pig iron (lakh tonnes)	16.9	19.5	43.1	70.9	70.1	68.9	77.3
4. Steel ignots (lakh tonnes)	14.7	17.4	34.8	65.3	66.1	63.2	65.0
5. Finished steel (lakh tonnes)	10.4	13	23.9	45.1	44.3	40.0	47.0
6. Steel castings ('000 tonnes)	—	15	34	57	53	51	49
7. Aluminium (virgin metal) ('000 tonnes)	4.0	7.4	18.3	62.1	72.9	100.4	125.3
8. Copper (virgin metal) ('000 tonnes)	7.1	7.6	8.5	9.4	9.1	9.3	8.8
III. Mechanical Engineering Industries :							
9. Machine tools (Crore rupees)	0.34	0.79	7.00	29.43	35.49	28.52	24.78
10. Railway wagons ('000 nos.)**	2.9	15.3†	8.2	23.5	15.0	17.6	15.8
11. Automobiles (total) ('000 nos.)†	16.5	25.3	55.0	70.7	75.2	69.5	78.00
(i) Commercial vehicles ('000 nos.)	8.6	9.9	28.4	35.3	35.6	30.8	34.4
(ii) Passenger cars, etc. ('000 nos.)	7.9	15.4	26.6	35.4	39.6	38.7	43.6
12. Motor cycles and Scooters ('000 nos.)	—	0.9†	19.4	40.7	48.9	56.6	70.8
13. Power-driven Pumps ('000 nos.)	35	37	1.09	2.44	3.11	2.88	3.22
14. Diesel engines (stationary) ('000 nos.)	5.5	10.4	44.7	93.1	112.2	114.0	119.5
15. Bicycles ('000 nos.)	99	5.13	10.71	15.74	17.19	16.84	19.57
16. Sewing machines ('000 nos.)	33	1.11	3.03	4.30	4.10	3.70	4.29
IV. Electrical Engineering Industries :							
17. Power transformers (lakh k.v.a.)	1.8	6.2	14.1	44.6	49.5	53.3	47.3
18. Electric motors ('000 h.p.)	99	2.72	7.28	17.53	20.95	20.28	18.61
19. Electric fans (lakh nos.)	2.0	2.9	10.6	13.6	13.6	13.8	14.9
20. Electric lamps (lakh nos.)	1.40	2.50	4.85	7.21	8.33	7.91	9.78
21. Radio receivers ('000 nos.)	54	1.02	2.82	6.06	7.61	9.29	14.85
22. Electric cables and wires							
(i) Aluminium conductors ('000 tonnes)	1.7	9.4	23.6	40.6	52.9	72.6	55.4
(ii) Bare copper conductors ('000 tonnes)	5.0	8.7	10.1	3.1	1.7	0.8	0.9

†Relates to Calendar year.

*Excludes output in Goa.

†Includes Landrovers, Jeeps, Utilities, station wagons and vans.

TABLE 151 (concl'd.)

Industry (unit)	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
V. Chemical and allied Industries :							
23. Nitrogenous fertilisers ('000 tonnes of N)	9	80	1,01	2,32	2,93	3,54	5,41
24. Phosphatic fertilisers ('000 tonnes of P ₂ O ₅)	9	12	53	1,22	1,44	1,95	2,10
25. Sulphuric acid ('000 tonnes)	1,01	1,67	3,68	6,62	7,02	8,58	10,34
26. Soda ash ('000 tonnes)	45	82	1,52	3,31	3,48	3,71	4,03
27. Caustic soda ('000 tonnes)	12	36	1,01	2,18	2,33	2,78	3,14
28. Paper and paper board ('000 tonnes)	1,16	1,90	3,50	5,58	5,80	6,30	6,59
29. Rubber tyres :							
(i) Automobile tyres (lakh nos.)	8.7	9.0	14.4	23.1	24.3	24.7	34.2
(ii) Bicycle tyres (lakh nos.)	33.3	58.0	1,11.5	1,84.6	2,03.4	2,27.9	2,47.8
30. Cement (lakh tonnes)	27.3	46.7	79.7	1,08.2	1,10.7	1,14.8	1,22.4
31. Refractories ('000 tonnes)	2,37	2,93	5,67	6,95	7,30	7,49	6,30
32. Petroleum products (refined, lakh tonnes)	2	34	58	94	1,19	1,38	1,54
VI. Textiles Industries :							
33. Jute textiles ('000 tonnes)	8,37	10,71	10,97	13,02	11,17	11,56	9,98
34. Cotton yarn (crore kg.)	53.4	74.4	80.1	90.7	90.2	92.6	95.8
35. Cotton cloth (total) (crore meters)	421.5	626.0	673.8	744.0	7,30.4	7,51.1	7,90.5
(i) Mill sector (crore metres)	340.1	466.5	464.9	440.1	4,20.2	4,25.8	4,29.8
(ii) Decentralised sector (crore meters)	81.4	159.5	208.9	303.9	3,10.2	3,25.3	3,60.7
36. Rayon* yarn ('000 tonnes)	2.1	13.5	43.8	75.6	80.8	92.2	99.2
37. Art silk fabrics (crore metres)	28.7**	33.1**	54.4**	87.8	86.2	93.3	100.2
38. Woollen manufactures :							
(i) Woollen and worsted yarn (lakh kg.)	87	98	1,30	1,70	1,69	1,68	1,89
(ii) Woollen and worsted fabrics (lakh metres)	61**	134**	133**	92	95	92	126
VII. Food Industries :							
39. Sugar (Nov.-Oct.) (lakh tonnes)	11.3	18.9	30.3	35.1	21.5	22.5***	35.6
40. Tea (crore kg.)	27.7	29.9	32.0	37.3	36.9	37.8	49.0
41. Coffee ('000 tonnes)	21.0	29.0	54.1	62.1	71.0	72.6	66.2
42. Vanaspathi ('000 tonnes)	1,70	2,80	3,40	4,01	3,66	4,23	4,66
Electricity (generated) (billion kwh)†	5.3	8.8	17.0	32.0	35.0	39.5	44.9

*Includes viscose yarn, staple fibre and acetate yarn.

**Relate to calendar year.

***Sugar year has been changed to Oct.-Sept. from 1967-68 season onwards.

†Relates to public utilities only.

TABLE 152

INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

(Base : 1960=100)

Groups	1951	1956	1961	1966	1967	1968	Jan.-Sept. 1969	Percentage Change*
General Index	54.8	78.4	109.1	152.4	151.4	161.1	171.1	+7.3
Mining and quarrying	66.6	78.7	105.4	136.1	135.8	144.2	145.5	+1.8
Food manufacturing	66.9	79.6	108.6	128.7	111.7	108.4	135.7	+26.1
Beverages & Tobacco	58.0	71.1	107.0	138.9	149.4	162.7	162.8	+0.7
Textiles	79.7	98.0	102.8	108.9	107.6	112.5	109.5	-3.9
Cotton textiles	—	—	104.8	106.5	104.9	111.7	112.3	-0.3
Woollen textiles	—	—	99.3	129.6	122.5	144.2	154.1	+16.4
Jute textiles	—	—	89.1	100.4	104.1	96.4	74.2	-26.5
Textiles n.e.c.	—	—	114.5	164.6	155.2	168.3	151.3	-9.5
Footwear (leather)	63.5	67.4	115.4	184.2	194.3	192.1	181.0	-5.6
Wood & cork, except furniture	43.5	46.9	95.5	205.1	218.1	233.9	264.6	+17.5
Paper and paper products	38.5	58.1	105.8	160.0	167.1	185.0	195.7	+6.9
Leather and fur products	72.4	70.6	100.9	120.9	117.3	103.2	90.5	-12.3
Rubber products	56.1	69.6	112.9	160.2	171.4	202.1	220.3	+13.0
Chemicals and chemical products	42.4	63.7	113.4	168.4	172.4	197.4	212.5	+10.6
Petroleum refinery products	11.0	69.6	106.0	195.9	234.2	260.1	281.4	+9.1
Non-metallic mineral products	39.0	62.0	106.9	148.1	155.8	154.8	169.2	+11.8
Basic metal industries	46.5	56.4	118.7	189.6	181.8	193.7	208.2	+12.5
Metal products	30.7	74.6	112.4	208.4	192.1	181.2	203.3	+13.3
Machinery, except electrical machinery	22.2	52.2	121.2	291.2	299.3	327.6	346.2	+5.8
Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances, supplies	26.3	56.5	110.0	225.1	243.4	277.5	280.5	+4.7
Transport equipment	19.6	102.8	116.7	156.6	138.6	142.9	136.4	-2.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	—	58.9	102.7	109.6	140.6	101.7	100.1	-4.1
Electricity	35.7	58.5	116.3	207.8	230.7	266.6	296.5	+12.8

*The percentage change relates to Jan.-Sept. 1969 over Jan.-Sept. 1968.

The recessionary trends which affected several sections of industry in general and the engineering industries in particular during 1966 and 1967 were reversed in 1968. Along with the rest of the economy, the industrial sector showed distinct signs of recovery. The index of industrial production rose by 6.4 per cent. This rate of growth has not only been maintained but accelerated in 1969. Several industries have shown noticeable increases during January-September 1969 when industrial production recorded an increase of 7.3 per cent.

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

COTTON TEXTILES

The growth of the cotton textile industry in the pre-independence period is shown in the following table.

TABLE 153
GROWTH OF COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY (1879-1947)

Year	Number of spindles (thousand)	Number of looms (thousand)	Mill Production	
			Yarn (m. kg.)	Piecegoods (m. metres)
1879-80	14,80	13.3	—	—
1889-90	29,35	22.1	—	—
1900	48,41	40.5	260	54*
1911	60,95	85.8	283	121
1921	72,78	1,33.5	312	1,315
1931	90,78	1,75.2	421	2,456
1941	1,00,26	2,00.0	603	3,445
1947	1,03,54	2,03.0	597	3,509

The production of cotton yarn and cloth since 1950 has been shown in Table 151.

At the end of the Third Plan, the cotton textile industry was providing direct employment to nearly 9.67 lakh workers, of whom 8.22 lakh workers were actually employed in the different shifts of working.

During the three subsequent years of annual plans (1966-69), the cotton textile industry, despite recessionary trends resulting from poor cotton crops, power cuts consequent on the failure of monsoon rains, consumer resistance as a result of increase in the cost of living and tightness of the money market, fared better.

The textile industry at the close of 1969, comprised 656 mill units (366 spinning and 290 composite), with a total installed capacity of 176.7 lakh spindles and 2.08 lakh looms. The Fourth Plan lays emphasis on modernization of the textile industry, expansion being only marginal. Arrangements for making adequate financial provision for enabling the industry to undertake modernization programmes are under consideration.

The production of cloth in textile mills during 1969 was 416.8 crore metres (compared to 436.6 crore metres in 1968). Yarn output was 95.3 crore kg. (compared to 96.1 crore kg. in 1968). In addition the decentralised sector is estimated to have produced 353.0 crore metres in 1969.

The preliminary estimates of exports in 1969 reveal a marked improvement in shipments of cotton yarn and textiles from India, the value being Rs. 104.47 crores compared to Rs. 95.32 crores for 1968. Cotton yarn exports were a record 3.38 crore kg. (compared to 1.65 crore kg. in 1968). Exports of cotton apparel also increased from Rs. 3.03 crores worth in 1968 to Rs. 4.17 crores worth in 1969. Exports of cotton piecegoods during 1969 aggregated 41.27 crore square metres valued at Rs. 62.25 crores.

*Million kg.

Jute

The early development of the jute industry is shown in the Table below :

TABLE 154
GROWTH OF JUTE INDUSTRY (1879-1947)

Year	Number of mills	Authorised capital (Rs. crores)	Number of looms (thousand)	Number of spindles (thousand)
1879-80 to 1883-84 (average)	21	2.71	5.5	88
1899-1900 to 1903-04 (average)	36	6.80	16.2	3,35
1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	60	12.09	33.5	6,92
1925-26	90	21.35	50.5	10,64
1930-31	100	23.61	61.8	12,25
1937-38	105	24.89	52.4	11,08
1946-47	106	—	66.0	12,95

According to the annual Survey of Industries 1965, there were 97 jute mills in India, out of which 94 submitted returns. These employed total productive capital of Rs. 87.46 crores (Rs. 56.06 crores of fixed capital). The number of persons employed was 2.71 lakhs including nearly 2.51 lakh workers. The following table shows the production of jute goods in selected years since 1947 :

TABLE 155
PRODUCTION OF JUTE MANUFACTURES

(lakh tonnes)

Year*	1947	1950	1955	1961	1965	1967	1968	1969
Production**	10.52	8.36	10.27	10.09	13.35	11.56	10.85	9.89

The jute industry and trade had set a record in 1964 by exceeding the Third Plan targets of both production and exports. In 1965, it set a new record again both in production and exports. But in subsequent years the industry's output could not maintain these levels. Production of jute goods declined. Exports also fell after 1965-66. This was chiefly because of shortage of raw material and of higher prices of both raw jute and raw goods and of growing competition from Pakistan and synthetics. The export duties were reduced on a review in May 1967, to make jute goods more competitive in world markets.

Production of jute goods declined further to 9.89 lakh metric tonnes in 1969, from 11.56 and 10.85 lakh metric tonnes in 1967 and 1968 respectively. The production of carpet backing cloth, however, continued to show an upward trend in 1967 and production at 245,300 tonnes registered an increase of 32.2 per cent.

Exports fell to 579,200 tonnes during 1969 from 672,700 tonnes during 1968. The decline in exports was shared by almost all items of jute goods except carpet backing cloth, export of which increased by about 22.6%. Exports of hessians decreased by 80,200 tonnes and that of sackings dropped from 94,200 tonnes in 1968 to 48,900 tonnes in 1969. This was mainly due to the abnormal rise in prices of jute goods, short supply of ready goods and growing competition from Pakistan both in the fields of sackings and hessians.

*Figures relate to the period July-June which is the jute year.

**Figures for 1961 onwards are in metric tonnes.

The export duties were again reduced with effect from March 1, 1969. Duties on hessians (other than carpet backing cloth) and sackings, twist, yarn, rope, twine and certain other miscellaneous goods were reduced from Rs. 500 to Rs. 200 per tonne and Rs. 250 to Rs. 150 per tonne respectively and those on woolpacks and cotton baggings were abolished. The export duty on carpet backing cloth was reduced from Rs. 600 to Rs. 300 per tonne from 10th December, 1969. The control on production of jute goods and purchase of raw jute imposed in 1968 was lifted in July 1969. However, the need to authorise any import of raw jute for 1969-70 season did not arise.

Prices of jute goods remained high throughout 1969 and even surpassed the limits reached in 1968 mainly due to continued scarcity of ready supplies resulting from lower production and steep decline in stocks. Measures were taken to minimise speculative pressures in the market and to increase supplies through fuller utilization of the installed capacity. On the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission, Government fixed minimum support price for raw jute at Rs. 107.17 per quintal for the 1969-70 season, i.e., at the same level as that for 1968-69, and entrusted to the State Trading Corporation the sole responsibility of maintaining the prices at the support level.

The industry set a new record by installing 1,200 carpet backing looms at a cost of Rs. 120 million during 1969. A total number of 4,800 fine spindles and 560 coarse spindles were added during this period. To speed up the process of modernisation of the jute mills, Government made available a sum of Rs. 8 crores to the IFC and the corporation sanctioned loans for a total amount of Rs. 6.15 crores to the jute industry till the end of December, 1969. The jute industry was also included in Schedule V to the Income Tax Act for purposes of higher development rebate. The total value of production of jute mill machinery and spares produced indigenously during 1969 was of the order of Rs. 4.99 crores as against Rs. 4.44 crores in 1968.

A vigorous research programme to find new uses for jute and to develop new products has been undertaken by the industry. The Indian Jute Industries Research Association has been successful in developing an improved process for bleaching jute cloth in order to convert the same into decorative fabrics. Research is also being carried out to improve the existing products so as to meet the changing requirements of the end-users. These research efforts are being assisted by the Government through grants-in-aid.

In July, 1969, Government set up a Jute Textiles Consultative Council under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Foreign Trade. The Council will advise Government on all important matters concerning the jute industry, particularly in regard to development of the jute industry including production, diversification, modernisation, exports of jute manufactures, etc.

SUGAR

The development of the sugar industry since the thirties is indicated in the Table below :—

TABLE 156

GROWTH OF SUGAR INDUSTRY

Year (Nov.—Oct.)	1931-38	1945-46	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1968-69
No. of mills ..	32	138	139	143	174	200	205
Production ('000 tons)	1,63	9,38	11,34	18,90	30,21	3,541	3,558

The total installed capacity during the 1968-69 crushing season has been re-assessed at 33.03 lakh tonnes on the basis of the last 10 years performance of sugar factories. It is expected that this capacity will increase to about 35.5 lakh tonnes in 1969-70* with the expansion of some existing factories and the establishment of seven new ones. Production in 1967-68 (Oct.-Sept.) was 22.48 lakh tonnes. This rose to 35.58 lakh tonnes during 1968-69. The estimate for 1969-70 is 42 lakh tonnes. It has been decided to continue the current policy of partial de-control; 70 per cent of the sugar production will be requisitioned at levy prices and the factories will be permitted to sell the remaining 30 per cent at open market prices.

The production programme in the Fourth Plan envisages an output level of 47 lakh tonnes to be achieved by 1973-74, partly through the expansion of existing units and partly through the establishment of new units primarily in the cooperative sector.

CEMENT

Manufacture of Portland cement started in Madras in 1904. The real beginning on a large scale took place with the formation of three companies in 1912-13. At the end of 1961, the annual installed capacity was 95.7 lakh tonnes which had risen to an estimated 125 lakh tonnes at the end of 1966 and 157 lakh tonnes by the end of 1969. The Cement (Quality Control) Order was issued in 1962 to prevent possible adulteration. Control on cement price and distribution was lifted from the beginning of 1966 and a self-regulating informal control by the industry itself obtained for two years. The arrangement was found unsatisfactory and the distribution was entrusted to the Cement Controller from 1968, under the Cement Control Order, 1967. The Cement Corporation of India, a Government-owned company, was set up with the objectives of surveying, prospecting and proving of limestone deposits in the country, establishing cement manufacturing capacity and promoting ancillary and supporting activity for building up the industry. The growth of the industry is traced below.

TABLE 157
GROWTH OF CEMENT INDUSTRY

(lakh tonnes)

Year	1930	1947	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1969-70†
Production	5.77	14.70	27	47	79	1.08	136

The installed capacity of asbestos cement is 5.6 lakh tonnes spread over nine units. Production in 1969 was about 2.96 lakh tonnes (compared to 2.94 lakh tonnes in 1966, 2.50 lakh tonnes in 1967 and 2.57 lakh tonnes in 1968). As these figures show, the industry has recovered from the recession of the previous two years.

The production of cement is expected to be stepped up to 1.8 crore tonnes by 1973-74, of which 10 lakh tonnes will be for export.

PAPER AND PAPER-BOARD

The production of machine-made paper in India dates back to 1870, when the Bally Mills were established near Calcutta. During World War II, the number of mills increased to 15 and production reached 1,03,884 tons (1944). Rapid progress has been made since 1950. There are at present 57 units producing paper and paper board with a total capacity of 7.68 lakh tonnes per annum.

*The sugar year relates to the period October to September since the year 1967-68.
†Provisional.

Paper and paper-board production in 1950 was 1.09 lakh tonnes. By 1956, it had gone up to 1.97 lakh tonnes, by 1961 to 3.64 lakh tonnes, by 1966 to 5.85 lakh tonnes and in 1969 it was 7.05 lakh tonnes. Supply position has hitherto been satisfactory for common grades of paper, but shortages of certain varieties have been reported recently. Steps are being taken to increase production.

The first newsprint mill in India, set up by the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Nepanagar (Madhya Pradesh), went into production in January 1955. After its reorganisation in 1958, the Government of India and the Government of Madhya Pradesh now hold shares of Rs. 2.55 crores and Rs. 1.70 crores respectively. Total authorised and issued capital is over Rs. 5 crores. It has an installed capacity of 30,000 tonnes which is being increased to 75,000 tonnes. Output during 1955-56 was 3,455 tonnes and has since increased steadily. The 1967 output amounted to 30,000 tonnes at which level production has been maintained during subsequent years. As a part of the expansion programme, a new machine on the basis of imported pulp has already been installed and production on both machines is expected to be 45,000 tonnes during 1970-71. Full production capacity (75,000 tonnes) is to be achieved during 1971-72.

As envisaged in the Fourth Plan, the estimated capacity for paper and its production will be 10 lakh tonnes and 8.5 lakh tonnes respectively by 1973-74. Newsprint capacity is expected to be stepped up to 1.65 lakh tonnes. Apart from expansion of the Nepa Factory, a new newsprint mill of about 60,000 tonnes capacity is proposed to be set up in the public sector.

PHOTO FILMS

The Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd., was set up at Ootacamund in November 1960 (authorised capital Rs. 5.5 crores) by the Government of India in collaboration with a French firm, for the manufacture of cine, X-ray, roll and graphic art films and photo paper, etc. Estimated to cost Rs. 11.64 crores, the project has been licensed for a capacity of 87.1 lakh sq. m. per year and has an installed capacity of 61.5 lakh sq. m. Production of cine film positive (black and white), X-ray films and bromide paper has commenced.

IRON AND STEEL

The earliest successful attempt at the manufacture of iron and steel by modern methods was made in 1874. By 1939, the production of steel and pig iron was over 8 lakh and 18 lakh tonnes, respectively. World War II gave an impetus to the industry. By 1950, production had risen to 15 lakh tonnes of pig iron and over 10 lakh tonnes of steel.

The table below shows the progress of the industry since 1956.

TABLE 158
PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL

(thousand tonnes)

Year	1956	1961	1966	1967	1968	1969
Pig iron	18,07	49,80	70,41	68,67	70,74	73,64
Finished steel	13,38	28,10	44,91	41,63	44,76	50,47*

During the Second Plan, the existing steel plants—the Tata Iron and Steel Co. (TISCO) and the Indian Iron and Steel Co. (IISCO)—were earmarked for expansion. TISCO were to increase their production to 20 lakh tonnes of steel ingots (15 lakh tonnes of finished steel) and Indian Iron to

*Provisional

10 lakh tonnes of steel ingots (8 lakh tonnes of finished steel). The expansion programmes of both have been completed. TISCO manufactures about 15 lakh tonnes of saleable steel a year. An IISCO scheme of increasing production from 10 lakh to 13 lakh tonnes of ingots has also been approved and the Company has negotiated a World Bank loan to cover the foreign exchange cost of the scheme. The Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd.'s programme of expansion to increase its production of mild steel to one lakh tonnes has been completed. The programme to produce 77,000 tonnes of alloy and special steel at the works is progressing. Pig iron production capacity is also to increase to 2 lakh tonnes a year.

Three integrated iron and steel plants in the public sector with initial capacity of 10 lakh tonnes each were set up at Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur in the Second Plan period. The management of all the three vests in the State-owned Hindustan Steel Ltd. (authorised capital Rs. 600 crores).

The production of steel ingots in Rourkela Steel Plant during 1969-70 was 10.77 lakh tonnes as against 11.61 lakh tonnes in 1968-69. The expansion of its capacity from 10 lakh tonnes to 18 lakh tonnes per year is almost complete and all the expansion units with the exception of hot scarfing facilities have gone into operation.

The expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant to 25 lakh tonnes capacity was completed in September, 1967. During 1969-70, the production of steel ingots was 18.5 lakh tonnes. Work on the first stage of further expansion of the Bhilai Steel Plant, comprising the sixth blast furnace complex, is at an advanced stage and the complex is expected to be commissioned by the middle of 1971.

The Durgapur Steel Plant was set up during the Second Five Year Plan to produce 10 lakh tonnes of ingot steel and was further expanded in the Third Plan to produce 16 lakh tonnes of ingot steel. A new Skelp Mill was also inaugurated on July 4, 1968, practically completing the expansion work. During 1968-69 the Plant produced 11.48 lakh tonnes of iron and 8.23 lakh tonnes of steel ingots.

The fourth steel plant in the public sector is being set up at Bokaro with technical and financial collaboration of the USSR under an agreement concluded on January 25, 1965. A new company, Bokaro Steel Limited, with an authorised capital of Rs. 335 crores, was formed in early 1964 to own and operate this project. The detailed project report submitted by the USSR authorities in December, 1965, envisaged the construction in two stages of a 40 lakh ingot tonnes annual capacity plant which would be capable of expansion to 55 lakh tonnes. The first stage will have an annual capacity of 17 lakh ingot tonnes of steel and 8.8 lakh tonnes of foundry grade pig iron. The first stage is estimated to cost about Rs. 760 crores. The USSR Government has made available a credit of 200 million Roubles equivalent to Rs. 166.60 crores to meet the foreign exchange cost of the plant. About 64 per cent of the plant and equipment, 92 per cent of the structural steel works and 78 per cent of the refractories required for the first stage of the plant will be procured from within the country.

Under the revised construction schedule, the first blast furnace is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1971 and the entire integrated first phase is to be completed by March, 1973.

The projections of total demands for finished steel and pig iron in the years 1973-74 and 1978-79 both for indigenous consumption and for export are indicated as follows :

TABLE 159

PROJECTIONS OF DEMAND FOR STEEL AND IRON

(million tonnes)

	1973-74		1978-79	
	Finished Steel	Pig iron	Finished Steel	Pig iron
Domestic demand ..	7.12	1.95	10.97	2.61
Exports ..	1.30*	1.00	1.86*	1.50
TOTAL ..	8.42	2.95	12.77	4.12

Taking into account the capacity of the main producers and secondary producers in these years, a gap of 2.07 million tonnes of finished steel and 1.81 million tonnes of pig iron is indicated for the year 1973-74. Similarly, in the year 1978-79, the gap is expected to be 6.42 million tonnes of finished steel and 2.98 million tonnes of pig iron.

Various steps are proposed to be taken to fill this gap, which include expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant to the capacity of 4.0 million ingot tonnes during the Fourth Plan, expansion of the Bhilai Steel Plant's capacity from 2.5 million ingot tonnes to 3.2 million ingot tonnes, creation of additional capacity for plates proposed to be created in Bokaro during the Fourth Plan, establishment of new steel plants during the Fifth Plan period, etc. Of these, the proposal for expansion of Bokaro from 1.7 million tonnes to 4 million tonnes has progressed further. A protocol has already been signed with the Soviet Union for this expansion. Considering certain difficulties faced by Bhilai in regard to production, a separate stream for converting the additional hot metal into steel has now been proposed for 1.7 million ingot tonnes. Initial action is already in hand.

A decision has already been announced regarding the setting up of three new steel plants at Visakhapatnam, Hospet and Salem. During the year, an agreement has been entered into by the Central Engineering and Design Bureau of Hindustan Steel Limited with Tiajpromexport of U.S.S.R. to strengthen know-how. To overcome the difficulties experienced in procurement of refractories from the indigenous manufacturers and keeping in view the proposed steel development programme in the next 10 years, 100,000 tonnes refractory plant has also been proposed to be set up within the Fourth Plan period.

Little alloy and special steel was produced in the country even in the Second Plan period. The Third Plan devoted greater attention to it. The Alloy Steel Projects of the Hindustan Steel Ltd. with a capacity of 60,000 tonnes of finished alloy and special steels produced 24,815 tonnes in 1968-69 and 34,772 tonnes in 1969-70 (up to January 1970). In view of the large demand for stainless steel sheets and plates and some of the alloys, expansion of the Alloys Steel Plant to 2,00,000 tonnes capacity, including a cold rolling complex, is proposed. In the private sector one lakh tonnes capacity has been installed.

For the supply of washed coal to the steel plants in the public sector, Hindustan Steel Ltd. have their own coal washeries, one each at Durgapur, Dugda, Patherdih and Bhojudih. The second washery at Dugda was commissioned during 1968-69.

*Includes 0.2 million tonnes for 1973-74 and 0.35 million tonnes by 1978-79 for additional supplies for export of engineering goods.

Export of pig iron and steel has increased in the last few years, from 27, 120 tonnes in 1963-64 to 16.2 lakh tonnes in 1968-69 but was expected to be about 13 lakh tonnes in 1969-70. Hindustan Steel Ltd. has been the largest exporter. Its share in 1968-69 was about 10.1 lakh tonnes which exceeded the target for export during 1968-69. The main items of export are pig iron bars and rods, structurals and rails.

ENGINEERING

Since 1947, the Government have been trying to foster the growth of the engineering industry, and India has become self-sufficient in a variety of articles. A number of projects designed to build and fabricate a wide variety of machines and equipment have been taken up in the public sector. The country is currently producing industrial, electrical and construction machinery, machine tools and transport and agricultural equipment, and a large number of other items (see Table 151).

During 1969, the value of production of machinery for sugar mills was Rs. 12.42 crores, major items of cotton textile machinery Rs. 16 crores, jute machinery Rs. 3.76 crores, cement machinery Rs. 9.80 crores, paper and pulp machinery Rs. 3.35 crores and dairy machinery Rs. 1.31 crores. Among other items of production were metallurgical machinery, printing machinery, rice mill machinery, reduction gears, steel files, hand tools and cutting tools. Many electrical and mechanical industries also showed increases in output as compared to previous years. New ranges of manufacture have been established.

Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., (a public sector concern), is a multi-unit company with an annual capacity of 1,000 machines per unit. Two of these units are at Bangalore and the others are at Pinjore (Haryana), Kalamassery (Kerala) and Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh). Besides, the company also has a watch factory at Bangalore, with an approved capacity of 3,60,000 watches per year. All these units are in production.

With recovery of the engineering industries in general and the machine tools industry in particular from the recent recession, the inflow of orders for machine tools has increased again in 1968-69 and 1969-70. As a part of its programme of diversification, to cover types of machine tools still being imported or otherwise in demand, the company has planned the progressive manufacture of items like gear-hobbers, gear shapers, multi-spindle automatics, drum turret lathes, broaching and boring machines and special purpose machines required in the automobile and metal working industries. It has also finalised proposals to take up manufacture of a wide range of printing machinery, hydraulic presses, die castings and jig boring machines with foreign collaboration.

HMT has also been concentrating on exports. It has opened sales-cum-service centres at Frankfurt, New York, Los Angeles and Melbourne. Agency arrangements have also been concluded with firms in Sweden, West Germany, Denmark, Yugoslavia, UK, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxemburg, U.S.A. and in Canada for the sale of HMT machines. The State Trading Corporation has also taken the agency for sale of the machines in East European countries.

The company exported machine tools worth Rs. 97 lakhs during 1968-69 and Rs. 107 lakhs during 1969-70. Production of the machine tool factories and watch factory during April 1969-January 1970 was: Two units at Bangalore, 928 machines, value Rs. 386 lakhs; Pinjore Unit, 382 machines, value Rs. 223 lakhs; Kalamassery unit, 264 machines, value Rs. 122 lakhs; Hyderabad unit, 88 machines, value Rs. 89 lakhs; and watch factory 2,74,000.

To encourage small-scale entrepreneurs and to supply requirements of simple components, HMT has established an industrial estate at Jalahalli near Bangalore.

The Central Machine Tool Institute was set up at Bangalore at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.22 crores, part of which was provided by the Czechoslovak Government. Registered as a society, the Institute started functioning in July 1965. Its main activities comprise development of designing, training, standardisation, prototype manufacture, research and documentation, etc.

The Machine Tool Corporation of India, a Government company (authorised capital Rs. 4 crores) was incorporated in January 1967 for setting up a grinding machine tool plant at Ajmer with assistance from Czechoslovakia. Trial production of components started in December 1969.

The Praga Tools Ltd., Secunderabad, of which majority shares are held by the Union and Andhra Pradesh Governments, produced Rs. 1.7 crores worth of tools during 1968-69. From December 1963, the company was put under the administrative control of the Department of Defence Production to facilitate production of defence equipment and stores.

The Hindustan Cables Factory, a public sector undertaking, established at Rupnarainpur, West Bengal, which began production in 1954, continued to make good progress. The factory produced 2,808 lakh km. of dry core cables, 521 km. of coaxial cables and 7,969 km of plastic wires and cables during 1969-70.

The company's plant for the manufacture of type 174 co-axial cables has been commissioned. The other expansion programmes of the company include setting up of an aluminium sheathed cables plant (capacity 1,000 kms per annum, estimated cost Rs. 225.79 lakhs), raising the total capacity of the existing factory for core communication cables at Rupnarainpur to 8,000 km (cost Rs. 435 lakhs), and a project for the manufacture of copper coated steel wire (capacity 2600 tonnes, cost Rs. 162.22 lakhs). Orders for the machinery have been placed.

The history of the National Instruments Factory, Calcutta, dates from 1830. During World War II, it was converted into a full-fledged instruments factory. In June 1957, it was converted into a Government company called the National Instruments Ltd. Its authorised capital is Rs. 5 crores and issued and paid up capital up to March 31, 1970, was Rs. 325.96 lakhs.

The Jadavpur Unit of National Instruments Ltd. manufactures precision instruments such as survey instruments, drawing office equipment, microscopes, binoculars, optical equipment of various types, ophthalmoscopes, blood pressure measuring equipment, etc. As a result of fall in sales and curtailment of production of certain traditional items, the company has in hand a programme of diversification. A technical team made certain recommendations which are being examined.

The Ophthalmic Glass Project has been set up at Durgapur (estimated cost over 4 crores; production 300 tonnes of ophthalmic glass blanks), with technical and financial collaboration of the USSR. The unit commenced commercial production in September 1968.

The Instrumentation Ltd., Kota, was registered in March 1964, with a view to setting up a precision instruments plant at Kota (Rajasthan) and a mechanical instruments plant at Palghat (Kerala), with financial and technical collaboration of the USSR Government. The Kota plant which went into commercial production in September, 1968, is manufacturing thermocouples, thermometers, magneto-electric instruments, panels and control desks.

The plan of the Company for developing necessary skills and expertise to provide instrumentation on a near "turn-key" basis to basic process industries has shown encouraging results. The Company's order position exceeds Rs. 150 million to be completed by 1972. Some of these orders were

secured by the Company through competition including one on a global tender basis. Action has been taken for the timely completion of these orders. Efforts are also being made to boost the volume of production by export of the products to third countries where basic process industries may be established in collaboration with Soviet authorities. Steps have also been taken by the Company to curtail imports. In this area of indigenous substitution and development, over 90 auxiliary materials have been replaced by indigenous ones.

Manufacture of mechanical, hydraulic and pneumatic instruments was to have been taken up at the Company's mechanical instruments plant at Palghat (Kerala). A detailed project report was accepted in August 1966. It has since been decided to postpone implementation of the Palghat Project and base the essential portion of the Palghat range of instruments for manufacture at the Kota Plant, with marginal additional investment, during the Fourth Plan period. The whole position with regard to the setting up of the mechanical instruments plant at Palghat would be reviewed further towards the end of the Fourth Plan period after watching the trend of the demand and the growth of user industries, etc.

A Protocol was signed in New Delhi on March 6, 1970, in confirmation of the agreement of the Soviet authorities to the pneumatic range of instruments being taken up for production at the Kota Plant.

For the manufacture of heavy electrical equipment there are two companies in the public sector, Heavy Electrical (India) Limited and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited. The former was incorporated in August, 1956. Its plant was erected at Bhopal with technical collaboration of a British firm. It commenced preliminary production on July 1, 1960. The factory is expected to manufacture various types of heavy electrical equipment worth Rs. 62 crores per year. The actual value of output, however, is dependent upon the product mix and on the sizes and ranges of equipment. In 1963, steam turbine and turbo alternator manufacture was taken up as part of the factory's expansion programme. New schemes since approved relate to the manufacture of 25 KV transformers, capacitors using non-inflammable liquid dielectric and freight locomotives as also to the doubling of transformer output, increasing telephone facilities and expansion of the manufacture of railway traction equipment. The value of saleable output during 1969-70 was Rs. 21.6 crores approximately, compared to Rs. 20.95 crores during 1968-69.

The Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. incorporated in November, 1964, consists of four units, viz., the Heavy Electrical Equipment Plant, Ranipur (Hardwar); High Pressure Boiler Plant, Tiruchirapalli; Heavy Power Equipment Plant, Ramachandrapuram and the Switchgear Unit, Ramachandrapuram (Hyderabad). The Ranipur (Hardwar) project, being set up with Soviet assistance, is designed to produce 27 lakh kw of steam and water turbines and generators and 5.2 lakhs kw of industrial electric motors. The total value of production during 1968-69 and 1969-70 (up to December, 1969) was Rs. 543 lakhs and Rs. 568.55 lakhs respectively. The heavy power equipment project, Ramachandrapuram, and high pressure boiler project, Tiruchirapalli, are being set up with Czech assistance and collaboration. The Ramachandrapuram plant will manufacture 800 MW of steam turbines and turbo alternators per annum while the Tiruchirapalli plant will produce 12 high pressure boilers of a total 750 MW capacity, boiler fittings and package boiler units per year. Both plants have gone into partial production. The total value of production of these two projects during 1968-69 amounted to Rs. 1084 lakhs and Rs. 1693 lakhs respectively. The figures for 1969-70 (up to December 1969 only) were Rs. 603.76 lakhs and Rs. 1369.46 lakhs respectively. The switchgear unit at Ramachandrapuram, set up with Swedish collaboration, will manufacture air blast and minimum oil circuit

breakers. Production commenced in October 1966 and its value totalled Rs. 34 lakhs in 1966-67, Rs. 176 lakhs in 1967-68, Rs. 206 lakhs in 1968-69 and Rs. 91.39 lakhs during 1969-70 (up to December, 1969 only).

The Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi, incorporated in December, 1958, manages three projects, viz., Heavy Machine Building Plant, Foundry Forge Plant and Heavy Machine Tools Plant. Total investment in the Corporation on November 30, 1969, was Rs. 228.78 crores, of which Rs. 100 crores is equity capital and the balance as long term loans.

The Heavy Machine Building Plant has been established with Soviet assistance whereas the Foundry Forge Plant and the Heavy Machine Tools Plant have been set up with Czechoslovak assistance. Production commenced in the Heavy Machine Building Plant in 1963-64, in the Foundry Forge Plant in 1964-65 and in the Heavy Machine Tools Plant in 1966-67. The Heavy Machine Building Plant has been designed to manufacture various items of equipment up to 80,000 tonnes a year. Of this about 65,000 tonnes represent steel making items and the balance 14,500 tonnes equipment of various other heavy industries. The Plant has a steel structural shop with production capacity of 25,000 tonnes of fabricated structurals a year. The Foundry Forge Plant is designed to manufacture about 1,40,000 tonnes of castings, forgings and rolls per year. The full capacity of these two plants is likely to be reached in 1974-75 and 1977-78 respectively. The capacity of the Heavy Machine Tools Plant is 10,000 tonnes of heavy machines (22 varieties), heavy machine tools, spares and accessories. The full capacity will be reached in 1978-79.

The Coal Mining Machinery Project at Durgapur which formed part of the Heavy Engineering Corporation till March 31, 1965, was separated from the Corporation and placed under the newly formed Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd., Durgapur with effect from April 1, 1965. It has been set up with Soviet assistance with capacity for the manufacture of 45,000 tonnes a year of various items of underground coal mining equipment like conveyors, coal-cutters, locomotives, fans, pumps, loaders, etc. Initial production commenced in 1964-65. The production capabilities of this plant were based on the coal targets originally envisaged for the Third and Fourth Five Year Plans which have, however, been substantially reduced, with the result that the plant has a considerable measure of idle capacity. Efforts are being made to diversify production. The fields of diversification include manufacture of coal washery equipment, mechanical handling plants for ports, hydraulic pits props and components for agricultural tractors. The total investment in the company on November 30, 1969, was Rs. 54.30 crores, of which Rs. 19.57 crores was in the form of equity capital and the balance in the form of long-term loans.

The Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd., formed in June 1966, is in charge of a plant being set up at Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, with Czech assistance, for the manufacture of equipment required by the fertiliser, petroleum, petro-chemical and other heavy chemicals and allied industries. The capacity is 23,000 tonnes a year. Initial fabrication was started in July 1969. The plant is expected to be completed by mid-1970. Total investment in the company is about Rs. 11.02 crores, Rs. 7 crores in the form of equity capital and the balance in long-term loans.

A plant for heavy compressors and pumps, required for setting up fertiliser, chemical, petroleum, petro-chemical and steel plants, is now being established at Naini, Allahabad. The detailed project report, prepared by Prommashexport of the USSR has been approved as revised for the capacity of 6,000 tonnes at a capital cost of Rs. 10.68 crores (Rs. 2.2 crores foreign exchange). The land for the project has been acquired.

The Triveni Structurals Ltd., was set up at Naini, Allahabad, under an agreement of July 1965 between M/S. VOEST of Austria and the Govern-

ment of India (holding 51 per cent shares), to promote design and manufacture of the more complicated steel structures, viz., building structurals, power transmission towers, pressure vessels, crane ropeways, etc., up to 25,000 tonnes a year. Production has started.

The Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd., Tungabhadra Dam, Mysore State was started as a repair and maintenance shop in 1947 and was formed into a private limited company in 1960 with the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore holding 50 per cent shares each. In February 1969, Government acquired a controlling interest by investing Rs. 51 lakhs. The Company is engaged in the manufacture of structurals including gates and hoists, transmission towers and penstock pipes.

LOCOMOTIVES AND COACHES

As part of a plan to achieve self-sufficiency in railway rolling stock, the Government in the Ministry of Railways established the Locomotive Works at Chittaranjan (West Bengal), the Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi (U.P.), and the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur (Tamil Nadu).

Originally designed to produce 120 locomotives of average size, equivalent to 96 WG locomotives, and 50 spare boilers a year, the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works were subsequently expanded to produce WG, WT, WP and WL type locomotives equivalent to 200 average size locomotives. Since the commencement of production in 1950, up to the end of March 1970, the Works delivered 2,299 steam locos. Production of electric locomotives was taken up in 1961 and by the end of March 1970, it had produced 227 AC and 21 DC broad gauge electric locos. The Chittaranjan Locomotives Works also produced 41 WDS-4 diesel shunting locomotives during the three years from 1967-68 to 1969-70. The indigenous content of steam locos now is 99 per cent, that of AC electric locos about 76 per cent, and of diesel shunting locomotives about 48 per cent.

A steel foundry of 10,000 tonnes annual capacity, set up at the Works, started production in November 1963 and produced about 37,000 tonnes of castings up to the end of February, 1970.

The Diesel Locomotives Works, set up at Varanasi, with a planned capacity of 150 main line broad gauge diesel-electric locos per year, started with assembling locomotives from imported components. The first loco was commissioned in January 1964; up to the end of March 1970, it had turned out 300 locos of WDM-2 type and 34 of YDM-4S type in addition to 3 OBO diesel shunters and 21 WDS5 diesel electric shunters (the latter assembled from components received from U.S.A.). The average indigenous content of broad gauge locomotives was 83 per cent and that of metre gauge locomotives 77 per cent.

The Tata Engineering and Locomotives Works produced 28 metre gauge steam locomotives during the period from April 1969 to February 1970. Since 1951-52, they have turned out 1,158 such locomotives.

The Integral Coach Factory at Perambur went into production in October 1955. Originally designed to produce only broad gauge coach shells, its production has been expanded and diversified to turn out furnished coaches, both broad and metre gauge, electric multiple unit stock, diesel rail cars and air-conditioned coaches. From its inception to the end of March 1970, it had produced 7,373 passenger coaches (unfurnished shells). The furnishing unit, which was added in 1957-58, had equipped 5,418 coaches. Besides, the Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., are producing about 270 broad gauge coaches per year. Messrs Jessop & Co. Ltd., a private sector company, are also producing 300 metre gauge coaches and electric multiple unit stock per year.

Wagon requirements of the railways are largely met by production in the private sector and to some extent from railway repair workshops.

SHIPBUILDING

The Visakhapatnam Shipyard was acquired by the Government from the Scindia Steam Navigation Company in March 1952. The management was entrusted to the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., now wholly owned by the Government. The first ship built in the yard was launched in March 1943. Since then the shipyard has constructed over 50 ships totalling about 4.5 lakh DWT. It is now manned entirely by Indian personnel.

It is proposed to implement an integrated development programme to increase the production capacity of the Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam from the present annual level of 2-3 ships of 12,500 DWT each to 6 ships aggregating 80,000 DWT per annum by the end of the Fourth Plan period.

In July 1967, the Government sanctioned a dry dock project at a revised cost of nearly Rs. 4.1 crores (foreign exchange Rs. 60.79 lakhs). Considerable work has been done and the project is expected to be completed soon. The wet basin which is also proposed as an adjunct to the dry dock will be used for above-water repairs of ships and for fitting out the ships under construction.

Preliminary steps in regard to the building of a second shipyard at Cochin for building ships of 66,000 DWT and repairing ships up to 85,000 DWT at an estimated outlay of Rs. 45.42 crores have been taken. In February 1965, an agreement was signed with Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Japan, for conducting a basic survey of the site and preparing a detailed project report which was received in April 1966. Modifications in scope and size were made and a revised agreement was signed with the collaborators (Mitsubishi) in July 1968.

AIRCRAFT

The Hindustan Aeronautics Limited has been dealt with in the chapter on 'Defence'.

CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICALS

Since Independence, steady progress has been made in the development of the chemical industry. The development of the chemicals and drugs industry during the First and Second Plan periods has been outlined in an earlier section. During the Third Plan, production rose in the case of sulphuric acid, caustic soda, soda ash, calcium carbide, plastic raw materials, polyester, and some of the plastic processed items, among others. Considerable increase was recorded in the production of penicillin, tetracyclines and chloramphenicol, aspirin and vitamins. A major bottleneck, the dependence on imported intermediates, was largely overcome with the completion of the projects of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., and the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.

The Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited was incorporated in 1961 to put up the following with Russian collaboration: (1) Antibiotics Plant, Rishikesh: this has been commissioned and production of penicillin and streptomycin has been started. The production was 16,108 milliards of antibiotics in 1968-69 and 35,501 milliards in 1969-70 (up to the end of December). (2) Synthetic Drugs Project, Hyderabad: has started production of and reached rated capacity for phenacetin sulphanilamide and sulphadimidine. It is proposed to increase the capacity for phenacetin, analgin and phenobarbitone. The plant produced 463 tonnes of drugs and 166 tonnes of saleable intermediates during 1968-69. The figures for 1969-70 (up to the end of December) were 399 tonnes and 152 tonnes respectively. (3) Surgical Instruments' Plant, Madras: went into production in September 1965. It has designed its own IUCD and Vasectomy instruments also. The production is 15,000 instruments per month. Surgical instruments of the value of Rs. 98,256 were exported during 1968-69.

During 1969-70, instruments of a total value of Rs. 4.70 lakhs were exported to the USSR. A diversification programme is in progress. Total sales last year were of the order of Rs. 104 lakhs.

The Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. was set up in December 1960 (authorised capital Rs. 12 crores) for the manufacture of various organic chemicals and intermediates required for dyestuff, drugs and plastic industries. There is a programme to produce 21 organic chemicals and intermediates. Plants for most of these products are expected to be in production by 1971-72.

The Government have set up a penicillin factory at Pimpri near Poona with the help of UNICEF and UNTAA. The management of the factory vests in the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., a Government undertaking with an authorised capital of Rs. 4 crores. Production of penicillin commenced in August 1955. The present capacity of the factory is 84 million mega units (mmu) per annum. The production during 1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69 and April 1969-December 1969 was 67.78, 53.17, 55.78 and 44.14 mmu respectively. A streptomycin plant with an initial capacity of 40-45 tonnes per year, which has since been doubled to 80-90 tonnes per year, set up at Pimpri (cost Rs. 2.75 crores), went into regular production in February 1963. It produced 64,721 kg., 66,393 kg., 70,253 kg. and 59,867 kg. of streptomycin during 1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69 and April 1969-December 1969 respectively. A pilot plant for the manufacture of 1.5 tonnes of tetracycline per annum has been established. Other products which have been planned for production include vitamin C, neomycin, sulphate, hamycin, a new antifungal antibiotic, aureo fungin, antiamoebin, etc.

A DDT factory set up in Delhi with the assistance of UNICEF and WHO and managed by the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. (authorised capital Rs. 1.3 crores), commenced production in April 1955. Its capacity was doubled to 1,400 tonnes per annum in 1958. A second factory (capital cost Rs. 97 lakhs) set up at Alwaye, Kerala, (capacity 1,400 tonnes of technical DDT) commenced regular production in July 1958. Production of Delhi and Alwaye factories during April-December 1969 was 1,445.6 tonnes and 978.9 tonnes respectively. Expansion programmes for additional production of 1,400 tonnes of technical DDT at Delhi and 3,000 tonnes of BHC at Alwaye have made good progress. The new unit at Delhi went into production in June 1969. The project at Alwaye is nearing completion and is expected to make trial runs shortly.

Production of dyestuffs and dye intermediates, coke-oven by-products, soaps and synthetic detergents, caustic soda and sulphuric acid has increased. The present installed capacity for sulphuric acid in the country is nearly 20 lakh tonnes. The estimated production during 1969-70 was 12 lakh tonnes compared to 10.13 lakh tonnes in 1968-69 and 9.13 lakh tonnes in 1967-68. The plant at Sindri, based on indigenous pyrites from Amjhore, had produced about 10,000 tonnes of sulphuric acid by the end of 1969. The zinc smelters at Alwaye and Udaipur produced 44,000 tonnes in 1969. About 6 lakh tonnes of sulphuric acid would be produced from indigenous sources by 1973-74. Production data of some items of chemicals and allied industries are given in Table 151.

PETROCHEMICALS

The first menthol plant in India was commissioned by the Fertiliser Corporation of India in December 1966. Shortly thereafter, a 60,000-tonne naphtha cracker plant was commissioned at Trombay by Union Carbide India Ltd. Designed to produce intermediates for synthetic plastics, solvents and various other chemicals, its commissioning has increased the manufacture

of polyethylene and benzene and made available for the first time acetylene black and propylene. A third PVC plant based on ethyl alcohol went into production at Mettur in 1967. The 225,000 tonne cracker of the National Organic Chemical Industries Ltd. (NOCIL), Bombay, along with three other plants (two in Bombay and one in Durgapur) went into production in early 1968. This will make available large quantities of PVC, polyethylene, benzene, butadiene, solvent, etc.

A petrochemical complex in two parts, one relating to the manufacture of aromatics and the other to the establishment of a naphtha cracker, and relevant down-stream units, has been planned for implementation at Koyali (Gujarat) during the Fourth Plan period. For this purpose, Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd., a public sector undertaking was set up in 1969. Contracts for the aromatics project have been signed between the Government of India and a West German firm. Foreign exchange for this project will be available from a West German loan. The unit is likely to go into production in 1972. Contracts for the naphtha cracker are likely to be executed shortly and production to begin in 1973. With the implementation of these projects, the basic intermediates required for synthetic fibres and synthetic rubber would become available. They would also add to the capacity for plastics.

A number of private units have started manufacture of PVC, polyethylene and polystyrene, non-cellulosic synthetic fibres, and plastic processed goods. An important development in the private sector is the establishment of a caprolactam project by the Gujarat Fertilizers. These developments are likely to make a significant impact on import substitution.

FERTILIZERS

The Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., (a public sector undertaking) which has an authorised capital of Rs. 200 crores and a subscribed and paid-up capital of Rs. 72.75 crores, has at present 5 operating units and 4 units under construction. The operating units are located at Sindri (Bihar), Nangal (Punjab), Trombay (Maharashtra), Gorakhpur (U.P.) and Namrup (Assam). Units under construction are Durgapur (West Bengal), Barauni (Bihar), Namrup Expansion (Assam) and Sindri Rationalisation Scheme (Bihar). The performance of the operating units is given below :

The Sindri fertilizer factory, built at a cost of about Rs. 28 crores, went into production in October 1951. Initially, it produced only ammonium sulphate. Later, it was expanded to produce urea and double salt. The expansion was completed in 1958-59. During 1969-70, the factory produced 2.9 lakh tonnes of ammonium sulphate, 42,700 tonnes of double salt and 15,700 tonnes of urea.

The Nangal factory which was set up at a cost of about Rs. 30 crores was commissioned in February 1961. Its production capacity of 3.20 lakh tonnes of calcium ammonium nitrate was fully utilised during 1969-70.

The Trombay fertilizer factory, commissioned in November 1965, has the capacity to produce 90,000 tonnes of nitrogen and 45,000 tonnes of phosphates (P_2O_5), in the form of urea and nitro-phosphate per year. During 1969-70, it produced 57,900 tonnes of urea and 1.102 lakh tonnes of complex fertilizers.

The Corporation's factory at Gorakhpur with a capacity of 80,000 tonnes of nitrogen in the form of urea was commissioned in February 1968. During 1969-70, the factory produced 1.58 lakh tonnes of urea.

The Namrup unit of the Corporation with a capacity of 45,000 tonnes of nitrogen (urea 55,000 tonnes and ammonium sulphate 100,000 tonnes per annum) was commissioned in August, 1968. The production during 1969-70, was 26,100 tonnes of urea and 65,800 tonnes of ammonium sulphate.

The Rourkela fertiliser factory, an adjunct of the Rourkela Steel Plant, with a rated annual capacity of 5.9 lakh tonnes of calcium ammonium nitrate was commissioned on December 1, 1962. To improve the working of this fertilizer plant, a naphtha reforming unit has since been installed and commissioned. During 1969-70, the factory produced 1.22 lakh tonnes of calcium ammonia nitrate.

Another unit, set up at Neyveli with a capacity of 70,000 tonnes of nitrogen and integrated with the Neyveli Lignite Corporation, started production in March 1966. During 1969-70 it produced 92,000 tonnes of urea.

The Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd. (FACT), an undertaking in which the Government of India now hold majority shares, has a running unit at Alwaye and another under construction at Cochin with a capacity of 1,52,000 tonnes of nitrogen in the form of urea. The Alwaye factory has a capacity of 2 lakh tonnes of ammonium sulphate, 1.35 lakh tonnes of ammonium phosphate, 25,000 tonnes of ammonium chloride and 44,000 tonnes of superphosphate. During 1969-70, the factory produced 1,02,000 tonnes of ammonium sulphate, 52,700 tonnes of ammonium phosphate, 9,000 tonnes of ammonium chloride and 29,600 tonnes of superphosphate.

In December 1966, the Madras Fertilizers Ltd. was formed to implement a new fertilizer project in Madras to be established by the Government of India in collaboration with Amoco India Inc., USA. The factory will produce 3.6 lakh tonnes of complex fertilizer and 2.1 lakh tonnes of urea. The factory is expected to go into production in 1971.

The Fourth Plan target for fertilizer capacity is proposed at 37 lakh tonnes with a production of 30 lakh tonnes of nitrogen to be achieved by 1973-74. A provision of Rs. 262 crores has been made for new fertilizer units to be set up in the public sector during the Fourth Plan period.

The capacity already in production is 13.44 lakh tonnes at the public sector factories at Sindri, Nangal, Trombay, Rourkela, Alwaye, Neyveli, Namrup and Gorakhpur, and the private sector factories at Ennore, Varanasi, Baroda, Visakhapatnam, Kota and Kanpur together with by-products from coke oven plants. Another eight factories at Durgapur, Cochin, Madras, Alwaye (expansion), Barauni and Namrup (expansion) (all in public sector), Goa (in private sector) and Kandla (in co-operative sector) are under construction with a total capacity of 12.10 lakh tonnes of nitrogen. Twelve more factories for a total capacity of 21.46 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen have been approved in principle to be set up. These are to be at Kamptee (229,000 tonnes), Korba (229,000 tonnes), Mathura (226,000 tonnes), Mangalore and Mirzapur (160,000 tonnes each), Ramagundam (229,000 tonnes), Shiv Nhova (90,000 tonnes), Talcher (229,000 tonnes), Trombay (expansion 147,000 tonnes), Tuticorin (152,000 tonnes), Visakhapatnam (expansion 155,000 tonnes) and Visakhapatnam Occidental (140,000 tonnes).

MINERALS AND MINING

OIL

Exploration and Production

A tentative estimate places the potential oil-bearing area in India at about 10.36 lakh sq. km., spread over Assam, Tripura, Manipur, West Bengal, the Ganga Valley, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, the Gulfs of Cambay and Kutch, the eastern and western coastal areas (in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Kerala), and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) have recently formulated a ten-year programme for exploration and production of crude oil in the country, both on land and off-shore.

The total production of crude oil in the country during 1969 was about 6.72 million tonnes, from the oilfields of Assam and Gujarat. The balance demand of about 10.58 million tonnes was met by imports.

Oil and Natural Gas Commission

The Oil and Natural Gas Commission, a public sector undertaking, has been carrying out oil exploration work in several parts of the country since 1956. As a result of this work, drilling is currently going on in Gujarat, Assam, Tamil Nadu and Jammu and Kashmir. The Commission has drilled a total of 780 wells (1,631,100 metres) since its inception up to the end of February 1970, of which 439 are oil bearing, 63 gas, 186 dry, 20 are water injection wells and 72 are under test. Oil has been discovered in Ankleshwar, Nawagam, Kalol, Kosamba, Sanand, Kathana, Dholka, Ahmedabad, Mehsana, Sobhasan and Kadi structures in Gujarat and Rudrasagar and Lakwa structures in Assam. The crude oil produced at Ankleshwar, Kosamba, Kalol, Mehsana, Nawagam and Dholka is now being sent for refining to the public sector refinery at Koyali (Gujarat). Trial production from the Lakwa and Rudrasagar oilfields in Assam continued during 1969-70. Total production from the ONGC oilfields during the year was 3.54 million tonnes.

Natural gas from the oilfield at Ankleshwar (Gujarat) continued to be supplied to the Uttaran power station, the Gujarat State Fertilizer Corporation and some industries in Baroda. Non-associated gas from the Cambay gas-field was supplied to the Dhuwaran power station.

Seismic surveys were undertaken in the off-shore areas of the Coromandal coast and the Gulfs of Cambay and Kutch. The first shallow-water well, on Aliabet Island, was spudded in on March 19, 1970. The Commission is also engaged in exploration for oil in an off-shore area in Iran through its subsidiary, Hydrocarbons India Private Limited, in partnership with AGIP of Italy, Phillips Petroleum Company of the U.S.A. and the National Iranian Oil Company. This exploration work led to the discovery of oil in the Rostam structure. The field was declared commercial and production began in August-September, 1969. The share of Hydrocarbons India Private Limited will be one-sixth of the total production from this field.

Oil India Ltd.

Oil India Ltd. (OIL), in which the Government of India and Burmah Oil Company have equal shares, was incorporated in Assam in February 1959, for exploration and production of petroleum and crude oil (including natural gas) in the Naharkatiya, Hugrija and Moran areas in Assam and for the construction of a pipeline to transport crude produced in its oilfields to the Nunmati and Barauni refineries. OIL holds mining leases over an area of about 1,321 sq. km. and exploration licence over an area of about 1,219 sq. km. in North Eastern India. Up to December, 1969, the company had completed a total of 272 development wells and 12 exploratory wells (involving 872,400 and 49,500 metres respectively). The company supplied crude oil to the two public sector refineries at Gauhati and Barauni and to the private sector Digboi refinery. A pipeline connecting the oilfields with the Gauhati and Barauni refineries was completed by OIL at a cost of about Rs. 40.46 crores.

Refining

At the commencement of the First Five Year Plan, practically the entire demand of the country for petroleum products was met by imports; the output of the only refinery in the country, belonging to the Assam Oil Company, at Digboi was about 6.5 per cent of the total requirements. The establishment of three refineries was accepted as part of the First Plan; two were set up, at Trombay (near Bombay), one each by the Standard Vacuum

Oil Company (now ESSO) of New York in 1954 and the Burmah-Shell Group of London in 1955. The third one was set up by the Caltex Company at Visakhapatnam in 1957. In 1969 the throughput of all these refineries amounted to about 80 lakh tonnes.

The public sector refinery at Nunmati (near Gauhati), with a refining capacity of 7.5 lakh tonnes, set up by Indian Refineries Ltd. (incorporated in 1958)—now a part of Indian Oil Corporation—with the technical collaboration of the Rumanian Government, went into operation on January 1, 1962. It processed 7.8 lakh tonnes of crude oil during 1969.

The refinery at Barauni, established by the Indian Refineries Ltd., in collaboration with the USSR Government, now has a refining capacity of 30 lakh tonnes per annum. The first 10 lakh tonne unit was commissioned in July, 1964, the second in February, 1966, and the third in January, 1969. The refinery processed 20.5 lakh tonnes of crude oil in 1969.

Another public sector refinery, with a capacity of 30 lakh tonnes per annum, established at Koyali near Baroda, under the Indian Oil Corporation, with financial and technical collaboration from the USSR, processes indigenous crude oil discovered in the Gujarat region. The first 10 lakh tonne unit went on stream in October 1965. The second unit was completed in October 1966 and the third in September 1967. During 1969, the refinery processed 33.5 lakh tonnes of crude oil. The question of expanding its capacity to 45 lakh tonnes is under active consideration.

A public sector company, the Cochin Refineries Ltd., (with the Government of India holding majority shares and Phillips Petroleum Co. of the USA providing technical and financial collaboration), established an oil refinery with a capacity of about 25 lakh tonnes per annum at Cochin in 1966. The refinery started commercial production in May 1967. During 1969, it processed 24.7 lakh tonnes of light crude oil imported from Iran. The products amounted to 23.3 lakh tonnes. These are being marketed by the Indian Oil Corporation; whatever is surplus to internal demand is exported. The capacity of the refinery is to be expanded to 35 lakh tonnes by 1972.

The Madras Refineries Ltd., a joint venture of the Government of India (owning majority shares), the National Iranian Oil Co. and Amoco, a subsidiary of the Pan American International Oil Co., have set up a refinery at Manali near Madras with a capacity of 25 lakh tonnes. The refinery, which commenced production in June 1969, had processed 8.7 lakh tonnes of crude oil up to December 1969.

Under an agreement of September-October, 1967, signed by the Government of India with French and Rumanian firms, another refinery of 25 lakh tonnes capacity is being set up at Haldia near Calcutta by the Indian Oil Corporation. Work on site is in progress and the refinery is expected to commence production in the latter half of 1972.

In September 1965, the Government of India and Standard Eastern Inc. of the USA entered into an agreement to establish a lubricating oil plant at Trombay, with equal financial participation. Set up at a cost of about \$ 24 million under Lube India Limited, the plant commenced production in the month of December 1969. The aim is to produce upto 164,000 tonnes per annum of lubricating oil base stocks and transformer oil base stocks. The products will be marketed for Lube India Limited by the Indian Oil Corporation and ESSO in equal proportion.

Another agreement was signed by the Government and the Lubrizol Corporation of the USA in December 1965 under which a chemical additives plant has been set up in Bombay. A Company—Lubrizol India Ltd.—with majority participation by Government has been set up. With an initial capacity of 6,000 tonnes of additives per year, the plant commenced operations in November 1968 and was formally inaugurated in January, 1969. The plant manufactured 4,785 tonnes of products during 1969.

Marketing and Distribution

For better co-ordination between refineries and marketing activities in the public sector, the Indian Refineries Ltd. and the Indian Oil Co. (a Government-owned company incorporated in 1959 for the marketing and distribution of petroleum products) were merged to form a new company, the Indian Oil Corporation, which came into being on September 1, 1964. The Corporation has a Refineries and Pipelines Division and a Marketing Division. Its authorised share capital is Rs. 85 crores, while the paid-up capital is Rs. 71.18 crores.

The Corporation distributes the products of the public sector refineries and is now the largest seller of petroleum products in the country. The Corporation continues to increase its storage and distribution facilities. The total number of retail outlets, which was 1,738 on March 31, 1968, increased by 529 during 1968-69, and another 401 retail outlets were added up to the end of January 1970. About 580 more retail outlets are to be established during 1970-71. On January 1, 1970, the Corporation was also marketing liquid petroleum gas under the name "Indane" in 36 cities.

In order to make Light Diesel Oil available to the agriculturists for lift irrigation, the Indian Oil Corporation had also set up about 251 L.D.O. outlets till the end of January 1970.

The Corporation has decided that from 1970 onwards all agencies/dealerships for retail outlets, kerosene and light diesel oil will be awarded to local unemployed engineering graduates, diploma holders in engineering and other graduates only, belonging to low income group families.

A major project being handled by the Marketing Division is the Madras Lube Plant, which has been commissioned recently. This Plant blends the base oils processed at the Madras Refinery into lubricating oils and greases and is expected in due course to handle approximately 1,70,000 tonnes of lube base stocks ex-Madras Refinery. The entire project is expected to cost about Rs. 120 lakhs.

The pipeline connecting Gauhati and Siliguri, owned by the Indian Oil Corporation, was commissioned in October 1964. Another pipeline connecting Haldia and Barauni is almost complete. The pipeline from Barauni to Kanpur is complete and products are delivered from the Barauni refinery to Patna, Mughalsarai and Allahabad through this pipeline. A network of pipelines has been completed in Gujarat. The Petroleum Pipelines Act, 1962, was promulgated to provide for the acquisition of right of user in land for laying petroleum pipelines.

Imports and Exports

The Indian Oil Corporation also imports bulk petroleum products into the country to meet the country's requirements of deficit products. A quantity of 3.25 lakh tonnes of kerosene is expected to be imported from USSR during 1970 to meet the gap between the supply and the demand. In addition to this, some quantities of lubricating oils are also imported by the Corporation.

The Corporation exported 2.61 lakh tonnes of petroleum products (valued at Rs. 357.26 lakhs) during 1968-69. In the first 10 months of 1969-70, i.e. April 1969—January 1970, it has exported 3.7 lakh tonnes of petroleum products (valued at Rs. 507.15 lakhs).

The Corporation, as a whole, has made a profit of Rs. 18.46 crores during 1968-69 as against Rs. 10.92 crores in the previous year. Dividend at the rate of 7 per cent, the same rate as that for 1967-68, was declared in 1968-69 also. The Corporation has paid a bonus to its employees at the rate of 18 per cent for the year 1968-69 as against 14 per cent during the previous year.

With the commissioning of increased capacity in the public sector refineries, India is on the way to self-sufficiency in almost all the refined products. Except for two grades of aviation gasoline (the demand for which is gradually declining) and some quantities of kerosene and furnace oil, the country's demand is being met from indigenous production. The import of crude oil, however, has risen in spite of new oil finds, due to increase in the refining capacity necessitated by the growing domestic demand. Total imports of crude oil and refined products during 1969 amounted to 11.85 million tonnes costing about Rs. 132.85 crores.

India also exports her surplus products and the foreign exchange earnings on this account during 1969 were of the order of Rs. 10.77 crores. Bunker deliveries and supplies to international airlines added a further foreign exchange income of Rs. 5.53 crores, thus accounting for a total foreign exchange earning of Rs. 16.30 crores on account of exports of petroleum products.

COAL AND LIGNITE

Coal mining was first started at Raniganj, Bengal, in 1814. The construction of railways gave the industry a great impetus and a number of joint stock companies, mostly European owned and managed, came into the field.

In 1868, coal production amounted to 5 lakh tons and showed rapid increase thereafter. In 1880, it was 10 lakh tons, in 1890 about 22 lakh tons and in 1900 about 61 lakh tons. For the next three decades it increased steadily at an average rate of about 6 lakh tons a year to reach 2,38 lakh tons in 1930. In 1940 and 1950, the production was 2,51 lakh tons and 3,20 lakh tons respectively, and in 1955 it had reached 3,82 lakh tons. The target for the end of the Second Plan was 6,00 lakh tons; of the additional 2,20 lakh tons, 1,00 lakh tons was allotted to the private sector and 1,20 lakh tons to the public sector (1,05 lakh tons to the National Coal Development Corporation, a Central Government company set up in October 1956, and 15 lakh tons to the Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., in which the Central and Andhra Pradesh Governments are collaborating).

The Third Plan target of coal raising was fixed at 9,70 lakh tons (9,85 lakh tonnes) per annum by 1965-66—an additional output of 3,76 lakh tonnes. Of this, the private sector was allotted 1,73 lakh tonnes and the public sector 2,03 lakh tonnes.

Production of coal in 1965-66 amounted to 677.3 lakh tonnes; during the three subsequent years, i.e. in 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69, the production was 685.6 lakh tonnes, 685.2 lakh tonnes and 714.1 lakh tonnes respectively. Lignite production during these four years was 25.63 lakh tonnes, 24.57 lakh tonnes, 34.44 lakh tonnes and 39.82 lakh tonnes respectively. Production in the calendar year 1969 amounted to 727.3 lakh tonnes (provisional) of coal and 42.56 lakh tonnes of lignite (total 769.86 lakh tonnes compared to 748.87 lakh tonnes in 1968).

With the exhaustion of good quality coking coal and with the gradually increasing demand of the steel and other metallurgical industries, the cleaning of coking coal by mechanical means has been increasingly adopted in India from 1951. Till now, a capacity of 142 lakh tonnes in terms of washed coking coal has been established. Besides, one blendable coal washery with raw coal input capacity of 28.4 lakh tonnes and clean coal output of 18.0 lakh tonnes is nearing completion by the National Coal Development Corporation at Gidi.

The Integrated Neyveli Lignite Project originally envisaged the mining of 35.6 lakh tonnes of lignite per annum to be utilised as follows: (i) 15.2 lakh tonnes for the production of 250 Megawatts thermal power (in five units of 50 MW each), (ii) 5.2 lakh tonnes for the production of 1.52 lakh

tonnes of nitrogenous fertilizer in the form of urea; and (iii) 15.2 lakh tonnes for the production of 3.6 lakh tonnes of carbonised lignite briquettes for use as domestic and industrial fuel.

The Third Plan provided for the expansion of the Power Station from 250 MW to 400 MW, by the addition of one more 50 MW and one 100 MW units (sixth and seventh). As a part of the Fourth Plan, the capacity is being further stepped up to 600 MW by addition of two more 100 MW units (eighth and ninth). In order to facilitate these expansions of the power station, the mine output would ultimately be increased to 60 lakh tonnes per annum.

Earthmoving operations were commenced in May, 1957 and the lignite seam was first exposed on August 24, 1961. Since 1961-62, up to the end of March, 1969, about 154.9 lakh tonnes of lignite had been mined.

The Neyveli Thermal Power Station is one of the industrial enterprises being set up with USSR assistance. The first unit of the power station was commissioned in June, 1962 and the eighth unit in March, 1969. The ninth unit of 100 MW is ready for commissioning.

The Briquetting and Carbonisation Plant and the Fertilizer Plant have been working since August, 1965 and April, 1966 respectively. A clay washing plant at Neyveli was commissioned in December, 1961, with an annual capacity of 6,000 tonnes.

OTHER MINERALS

The value of mineral production (excluding petroleum, minor minerals and atomic minerals) in India (excluding Goa), during 1967 and 1968 was about Rs. 367 crores and Rs. 408 crores respectively. The total value of mineral production (including coal) in India since 1931 is given in the following table.

TABLE 160
VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION (1931-1969)*

(Value in lakhs of rupees)

Years	1931	1951	1956	1961	1966	1967	1968	1969**
Value (India excluding Goa)	23,90	89,20	106,90	177,20	320,10	366,50	407,70	397,70
Goa†	—	—	—	510	610	690	720	850

During 1967, on a daily average, 4,13,790 persons were engaged in coal mining and 2,57,545 in non-coal mining. The corresponding figures for 1968 were 3,95,364 and 2,48,916. The number of working mines coming under the scope of the Mines Act 1952 was 789 in 1967 and 774 in 1968 in respect of coal mines while in respect of other minerals it was 2,316 in 1967 and 2,272 in 1968. The important mining centres are in Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. The important minerals worked are coal (789/774 collieries), mica (504/518 mines), iron ore (273/257 mines), manganese ore (308/277 mines), limestone (267/249 mines), china-clay, etc., (108/103 mines), steatite (67/71 mines), gypsum (93/85 mines), fireclay (74/78 mines), dolomite (54/58), barytes (66/67 mines), asbestos (46/39 mines) and bauxite (36/41 mines), the figures in brackets being for 1967 and 1968 respectively.

NOTE : Figures have been revised wherever necessary on the basis of later available data. The figures for 1966 and onwards exclude the value of common salt and include the value of petroleum and natural gas.

*Excludes the value of atomic minerals.

**Exclude the value of minor minerals.

†Value estimated by the Indian Bureau of Mines.

The following table shows the output and value of the principal minerals produced in India in 1968 and 1969 :

TABLE 161†
QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCTION IN INDIA
DURING 1968 AND 1969

(Value in thousand rupees)

Mineral	Unit of quantity	1968*		1969*	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total value ..			4,076,743(R)		3,976,826
Fuels ..	'000 tonnes		2,985,247		3,221,290
Coal (a) ..	'000 tonnes	70,814	2,335,520	74,209	2,489,659
Lignite (a) ..	"	4,126	78,573	4,188	79,712
Natural Gas ..	Million cu. metres	604	19,930	729	24,566
Petroleum (crude) ..	'000 tonnes	5,853	551,224	6,722	627,353
Metallic Min-erals Value)			447,925		441,043
Bauxite ..	'000 tonnes	939	9,795	1,012	12,328
Chromite ..	Tonnes	205,659	13,306	226,066	12,763
Copper ore ..	'000 tonnes	484@	35,238	510@	37,726
Diaspore ..	Tonnes	902@@	182	3,453@@	987
Gold (b) ..	Kilograms	3,588	64,520	3,058	53,270
Ilmenite ..	Tonnes	58,725	2,196	47,692	1,903
Iron ore ..	'000 tonnes	20,577	208,869	21,280	233,652
Lead concen-trates ..	Tonnes	3,566	2,740	3,300	2,536
Manganese ore ..	'000 tonnes	1,551	98,555	1,284	72,916
Rutile ..	Tonnes	2,686	2,646	2,500	2,462
Silver (b) ..	Kilograms	2,926	1,548	3,278	1,491
Wolfram ..	"	39,107	548	40,518	657
Zinc concen-trates ..	Tonnes	12,839	7,782	13,781	8,353
Non-metallic minerals (value)			644,167 (R)		314,493
Agate ..	Tonnes	630	135	503	78
Apatite ..	"	6,695	523	9,316	685
Rock-phosphate ..	"	—	—	69,175	6,087
Asbestos ..	"	9,073	1,440	9,640	2,436
Ballclay ..	"	8,353	82	5,125	52
Barytes ..	"	51,718	1,275	59,301	1,110
Calcite ..	"	13,292	171	16,920	235
Chalk ..	"	48,915	794	51,384	869
China clay (Non-saleable) ..	'000 tonnes	350	N.A.	368	N.A.
China clay (Saleable crude) ..	"	156	1,495	160	1,546
China clay (Processed) ..	"	102	8,227	99	8,453
Corundum ..	Tonnes	326	185	452	259
Diamond ..	Carats	8,643	3,148	11,896	4,998
Dolomite ..	'000 Tonnes	1,259	17,753	1,273	19,293
Emerald (crude) (c) ..	'000 carats	23	N.A.	9	N.A.
Emerald (dressed) ..	"	79	13	N.A.	N.A.
Felspar ..	Tonnes	33,493	306	31,292	266
Fireclay (d) ..	'000 tonnes	449	3,754	433	3,544
Fluorite ..	Tonnes	1,211	713	1,868	1,186

†For footnotes to this Table, see next page.

TABLE 161 (concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Garnet (abrasive) ..	Tonnes	1,983	125	1,774	58
Garnet (gem-variety) ..	Kilograms	4,962	23	3,619	15
Gypsum ..	'000 tonnes	1,321	11,659	1,366	13,305
Iron pyrites ..	Tonnes	15,431	2,562	41,638	7,400
Kyanite ..	"	64,361	13,969	83,876	16,984
Limestone / other Calcareous materials					
Limestone ..	'000 tonnes	20,745	171,863	22,288	188,356
Lime Kankar ..	"	284	548	295	622
Calcareous sand ..	"	822	1,079	891	979
Magnesite ..	"	253	5,248	293	6,312
Mica (crude) ..	Tonnes	17,667	20,030	17,626	18,810
Mica (mine waste, scrap etc.) ..	Tonnes	4,473	2,099	5,318	2,807
Ochre ..	"	39,928	669	31,662	602
Pyrophyllite ..	"	10,676	97	10,886	109
Quartz & silica ..	'000 tonnes	341	3,450	392	3,800
Salt(rock) ..	Tonnes	2,994	296	3,446	397
Sapphire (raw/unwashed) ..		145	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Sillimanite ..	Tonnes	4,651	375	3,945	449
Slate ..	Tonnes	859	109	716	90
Steatite ..	'000 tonnes	166	4,579	170	4,944
Vermiculite ..	Tonnes	2,348	96	3,957	141
Wollastonite ..	"	—	—	448	23

The National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. was set up in November 1958 for the exploitation of minerals other than oil and natural gas and coal. Its present authorized capital is Rs. 70 crores.

The Corporation has developed the Kiriburu mine in Orissa for the production of 20 lakh tonnes of iron ore per annum for export to Japan, in pursuance of a long-term agreement. The aggregate shipment up to February 1970 since commencement of export operations has been 77.28 lakh tonnes, earning foreign exchange worth Rs. 42.20 crores. Total production of ore from this mine till the end of February 1970 was 82.98 lakh tonnes. Its expansion to a capacity of 50 lakh tonnes per annum is expected to be completed by 1972, so that ore can be supplied to the Bokaro Steel Plant.

In the Bailadila area, the Corporation is developing a mine for the production of 40 lakh tonnes of ore per annum, also for export to Japan. The production commenced in April 1968 and amounted to 49.45 lakh tonnes till the end of February 1970; out of this, 45.98 lakh tonnes was exported to Japan, earning Rs. 32.51 crores. Another mine of 40 lakh tonnes output is also being developed in the same area and is expected to be ready by 1973.

*Figures for 1968 exclude the value of output of common salt, atomic minerals and minerals production from Goa. In addition to these, the figures for 1969 are exclusive of "Minor Minerals". In Goa, production of iron ore during 1969 was 7.7 million tonnes as against 6.9 million tonnes in 1968. Output of manganese ore during 1969 was 173,000 tonnes as against 51,000 tonnes in 1968. Production of bauxite totalled 58,000 tonnes in 1969 as against 15,000 tonnes (July-Dec. 1968).

(a) Coal and lignite figures are inclusive of those for Jammu & Kashmir.

(b) Relates to metal only.

(c) Value of crude emeralds is not available as emeralds are auctioned in processed form only.

(d) Excluding the output incidentally recovered from the collieries.

@Includes production from Mysore and Rajasthan for which value is not available.

@@Value figures for 1968 and 1969 are under reference.

(R) Revised.

The Corporation has undertaken the development of the new Donimalai iron ore project in Mysore, to export 17.5 lakh tonnes of lumps and fines each through Madras Port. In addition the Corporation has also undertaken the techno-economic and pilot plant studies of Kudramukh iron ore deposits in Mysore with foreign collaboration.

The Corporation has taken up the development of diamond mines in Panna with a production capacity of 23,250 carats of diamonds per annum. During 1969-70, a total of 14,675 carats of diamonds were produced.

The Corporation had undertaken to set up a mine and plant for exploiting copper ore from Khetri and Koliha in Rajasthan, for the production of 31,000 tonnes of electrolytic copper per annum. The scheme also includes plants for the production of sulphuric acid and fertiliser as by-products. Foreign exchange requirements are mostly covered by French consortium credit. This project has been taken over by a new Corporation, the Hindustan Copper Ltd., set up in the public sector (authorised capital Rs. 50 crores) in November 1967. It is expected to go into production by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

There are at present two zinc smelters—one in the public sector, based on Zawar (Rajasthan) ore deposits, with a capacity of 18,000 tonnes per annum and the other at Alwaye (Kerala), based on imported concentrates, in the private sector with a capacity of 20,000 tonnes per annum. The public sector smelter has been working to about 70 per cent capacity owing to limited supply of ores and difficulty in the disposal of super-phosphate. Production in the private sector smelter has not yet reached the rated capacity due to teething troubles which are being got over. Both the zinc smelters produce cadmium as a bye-product. There is at present only one lead smelter, at Tundoo (Bihar), in the public sector. Though the capacity of the smelter is about 5,400 tonnes per annum, actual production has been only of the order of about 2,000 tonnes per annum as the plant is very old and as there has been a fall in the lead metal content of the ore presently being raised from Zawar (Rajasthan).

The public sector zinc and lead smelters are being managed by the Hindustan Zinc Ltd., a Government company formed in 1966 after the acquisition of the undertaking of the Metal Corporation of India. The Company is also mining the lead-zinc ore deposits in the Zawar area of Rajasthan. Ore production at present is about 1,000 tonnes per day with the corresponding ore beneficiation. It is expected that by the end of 1971, the ore production would reach 2,000 tonnes per day, with corresponding ore beneficiation, which will enable the Hindustan Zinc Ltd. to feed the zinc smelter to the full rated capacity.

Provision has been made in the Fourth Plan for opening up a second mine of 2,000 tonnes per annum, with corresponding beneficiation plant, for meeting the expansion requirements of the zinc smelter and for exploratory mining in the Zawar and Dariba-Rajpura areas.

In view of the gap between the demand and indigenous supply of zinc, the need for additional capacity for zinc metal production based on imported concentrates has been established. During 1969, it was decided to revive the preparation of the Detailed Project Report for the Vizag Zinc Smelter Project (based on imported concentrates). A study is also being made by a Technical Team for modernising the lead smelter at Tundoo. The private sector firm have proposed to expand their zinc smelter from 20,000 to 40,000 tonnes per annum during the Fourth Five Year which is under consideration.

Two large deposits of pyrites have been located at Amjhore in Bihar, and Saladipura in Rajasthan. The Amjhore deposit has a reserve of 384.7 million tonne with sulphur content of 30-36 per cent. Production has started and supply is being made to the sulphuric acid plant at Sindri which has been

installed to produce 400 tonnes per day of sulphuric acid from pyrites. The Saladipura pyrite deposit is under investigation.

Rock phosphate deposits have been discovered in the Mussoorie area in Uttar Pradesh, the Birmania and Udaipur areas in Rajasthan, Vishakapatnam district in Andhra Pradesh (apatite deposits) and the Singhbhum and Hazaribagh areas in Bihar.

The only deposit where production has started is Jhamarkotra in Rajasthan. An ore reserve of about 60 million tonnes of rich grade has been proved, suitable for use in the manufacture of superphosphate directly without any further enrichment. The present production of Jhamarkotra rock phosphate mines is 500 tonnes per day. The schedule of production is 1000 tonnes per day during 1970 and 5000 tonnes per day by end of 1972.

A Government company, the Bharat Aluminium Co. (P) Ltd., was set up in November 1965 to take up implementation of two new aluminium projects—a 50,000 tonnes per annum integrated aluminium project in the Koyna area of Maharashtra (expected to be commissioned in 1973-74 and attain full capacity in 1974-75), and a one-lakh tonne integrated aluminium project at Korba in Madhya Pradesh (the aluminium plant to be commissioned in July 1972 and the smelter and fabrication units in 1973-74, reaching full capacity in 1975-76, according to present expectations).

An airborne geophysical survey, designed to locate deposits of copper, lead, zinc and other metals like cobalt, nickel and molybdenum, was started by the Government of India in July 1967 in collaboration with USAID. The first phase, covering over 90,000 sq. km. in parts of Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar-West Bengal, was completed in May 1968. Ground follow-up commenced in November 1968. Promising sites are being subjected to test drilling.

PLANTATION INDUSTRIES

TEA

Between 1834 and 1865, tea was cultivated in Government plantations. Since 1865, tea plantations have been mainly financed and managed by European business firms. The area under tea cultivation in 1885 was 1.26 lakh hectares which had gone up to 3.37 lakh hectares in 1935 with a production of 17.89 lakh kg. In 1947, the area and production were 3.1 lakh hectares and 22.73 lakh kg. In 1950, the corresponding figures were 3.16 lakh hectares and 27.20 lakh kg., while in 1955 these were 3.2 lakh hectares and 30.77 lakh kg. The following table gives data for more recent years.

TABLE 162

PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF TEA

(in lakh kg.)

Year	1956	1961	1966	1967	1968	1969
Production	30.87	35.35	37.48	37.98	39.82	39.36
Export	23.75	20.52	17.92	20.50	20.93	17.67

The 1968 production of tea was the highest ever recorded. Export earnings from tea in 1969 totalled Rs. 82.70 crores as compared to Rs. 105.7 crores in 1968 (both at pre-devaluation rates).

COFFEE

Systematic cultivation of coffee dates from 1830, and the industry reached its peak in 1862. Progress was hampered at this stage owing to the appearance of a destructive beetle and later by competition from Brazilian coffee. The area under coffee fluctuated from time to time, e.g., : 2.28 lakh acres in 1896; 1.05 lakh acres in 1903; 2.04 lakh acres in 1913-14 and an average of 1.86 lakh acres for the years 1935 to 1939. In 1947, the area was 2.15 lakh acres and production 349.7 lakh lbs. (cured). The 1950 and 1955 figures of area under coffee were 2.24 lakh and 2.49 lakh acres and of production 543.22 lakh and 757.84 lakh lbs. respectively. In 1960-61, coffee was planted over 2.95 lakh acres. In 1961-62, production was 46,100 tonnes, in 1962-63 an estimated 56,200 tonnes and in 1963-64, 69,000 tonnes. The present area under coffee is 77,684 hectares under Arabica and 50,332 hectares under Robusta. The 1968-69 crop was 72,500 tonnes, about 15,500 tonnes more than in 1967-68. The 1969-70 crop is currently estimated at 61,000 tonnes. Out of the total crop of 72,500 tonnes for 1968-69, 34,500 tonnes was allocated for export. Under the 1968 International Coffee Agreement, India's export quota for 1969-70 was 23,040 tonnes.

RUBBER

Plantation of rubber is of comparatively recent origin. The output amounted to 10,000 tons in 1931 and 12,000 tons in 1940; the area under rubber in 1940-41 was 1.38 lakh acres. In 1960, the area amounted to 1.44 lakh acres and production to 323.67 lakh lbs; the corresponding figures for 1955 were 1.75 lakh acres and 495.40 lakh lbs.

The area planted with rubber at the end of 1968-69 was 1,87,514 hectares. The production of natural rubber in 1968-69 was 66,492 tonnes. This compares with 64,468 tonnes in 1967-68 and 54,818 tonnes in 1966-67.

CARDAMOM

Cardamom is grown in Kerala (1.16 lakh acres), Mysore (48,168 acres) and Tamil Nadu (16,200 acres). Production is liable to wide fluctuations, depending on weather conditions, rainfall, pests, etc. The production in 1968-69 was 2,100 tonnes compared to 2,400 tonnes in 1967-68, 2,700 tonnes in 1966-67, 2,000 tonnes in 1965-66, 2,200 tonnes in 1964-65, 4,130 tonnes in 1963-64 and 3,400 tonnes in 1962-63. Drought and a virus disease caused shortfall in production.

India, the largest exporter of cardamom, accounts for 90 per cent of its world trade. The 1966-67 export earnings reached the all-time record of Rs. 8.13 crores (Rs. 4.39 crores in 1965-66). For 1968-69, export earnings were Rs. 6.87 crores.

GENERAL

Tea, coffee and rubber plantations together cover about 0.4 per cent of the cropped area and are concentrated mainly in the north-east and along the south-west coast. They provide employment to over 12 lakh persons.

Among the several schemes for development and encouragement of the tea industry are the promotional activities in India and abroad of the Tea Board, loans granted to tea gardens for acquiring machinery on hire-purchase basis, supply of fertiliser to the gardens, and research in and surveys of the tea industry.

Under the Coffee Board's Development Plan for increasing production from small holdings the long-term and short-term loans sanctioned in January-October 1969 were Rs. 4.27 lakhs and Rs. 10.77 lakhs respectively.

Besides, items of equipment and machinery (worth Rs. 37 lakhs) were provided to planters on hire-purchase system. Studies on fundamental and applied aspects of coffee and field experiments on cultural, manurial, plant protection problems and breeding aspects have been conducted. During 1968, coffee replanting scheme has also been introduced for replacing of old and low-yielding coffee plants with high yielding varieties. Loans totalling Rs. 12.28 lakhs were sanctioned to planters till October 31, 1969.

The Rubber Board introduced a replanting subsidy scheme in 1957. It granted a subsidy of Rs. 4.54 crores up to the end of September 1969 and an area of 25,402 hectares was replanted under the scheme upto September 30, 1969. A factory has been set up at Bareilly for producing synthetic rubber. Synthetic rubber production in 1968-69 was 25,868 tonnes (compared to 21,807 tonnes in 1967 and 15,604 tonnes in 1966). Consumption of rubber has been increasing. The figures of consumption for 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 were 66,685, 74,518 and 86,615 tonnes respectively of natural rubber and 23,592, 23,324 and 27,238 tonnes of synthetic rubber.

To check the fall in production of cardamom, various departmental schemes, viz., control of virus disease, replanting of old uneconomic cardamom plantations, supply of sprinkler irrigation equipment on hire-purchase basis and opening of developmental nurseries to meet import requirement of quality seedlings have been formulated by the Cardamon Board.

SMALL SCALE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Although there has been considerable development of large-scale industries, India remains mainly a country of small-scale production. It is estimated that about 2 crore persons are engaged in cottage industries.

During the First and Second Plan periods, Rs. 218 crores (Rs. 175 crores during Second Plan) were spent by the Government for the development of the village and small industries; Rs. 264 crores were provided in the Third Plan for the purpose (about Rs. 141 crores for the schemes of the States and Union Territories and the rest for Central Government schemes and programmes).

The Third Plan and 1966-69 expenditure has been estimated at Rs. 240.76 crores and Rs. 132.55 crores respectively. The Fourth Plan envisages a total outlay of about Rs. 293 crores in the public sector for the development of village and small Industries. Its industry-wise allocation is given in the following table :—

TABLE 163
OUTLAY FOR VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES IN PUBLIC SECTOR
(in crores of rupees)

Sl. no.	Industry	Estimated Expenditure		Outlay for 1969-74			
		Third Plan	1966-69	Centre	Centrally sponsored	States & union territories	Total
1	Small Scale Industries	86.12	39.35	37.65	—	66.60	104.45
2	Industrial Estates	22.15	7.58	—	—	19.08	19.08
3	Handloom Industry	25.37	13.58	—	—	27.08	—
4	Powerlooms	1.52	0.47	4.50	—	—	39.35
5	Khadi	—	—	59.00	—	7.77	—
6	Village Industries	89.33	55.41	36.00	—	1.47	96.46
7	Sericulture	4.39	3.80	2.00	—	8.39	10.39
8	Coir Industry	1.79	1.28	1.50	—	3.53	5.03
9	Handicrafts	5.30	4.53	8.00	—	5.46	13.46
10	Rural Industries Projects	4.79	6.55	—	4.50	—	4.50
11	Collection of statistics	—	—	—	0.60	—	0.60
12	Total	240.76	132.55	148.65	5.10	139.38	293.13

The work of organising these small industries is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. To supplement their effort, the Central Government have set up the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, the All-India Handicrafts Board, the All-India Handloom Board, the Small-scale Industries Board, the Coir Board, and the Central Silk Board. Up to the end of 1969, about 1.71 lakh small scale units* had been registered with the States Industries Directorates. The Small Scale Industries Development Organization at the Centre has been charged with the responsibility of implementing the policies of the Government so far as these industries are concerned. Nearly 63 lakh people are employed in these units, which is double the total employment in the medium and large scale sectors.

Small-scale industries receive financial assistance from the State Governments, State Financial Corporations and banking institutions including the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries. As an incentive to banks and other credit institutions to lend more liberally to small scale industries, the Government of India introduced, from July 1960, a pilot scheme for the guarantee of advances granted to small-scale industries by approved credit institutions. The scheme was extended to the whole country from 1963 on a permanent basis. The Reserve Bank of India has been designated as the 'Guarantee Organisation' for the purpose. The scheme provides for the sharing of losses in respect of guaranteed advances between the lending institutions and Government in a prescribed manner.

The working of the Scheme has been periodically reviewed by the Bank and its scope and provisions have been liberalised from time to time with a view to expediting the flow of credit to small industries. The Reserve Bank appointed a Working Group in April 1969 to examine the feasibility of dispensing with individual applications for guarantee and their scrutiny by the Guarantee Organisation. In pursuance of the Working Group's recommendations supporting a major change of procedure with certain necessary built-in safeguards, the Central Government approved necessary amendments to the Scheme, which have been brought into force with effect from February 1, 1970.

Under the modified Scheme, the system of submission of individual applications for guarantee by the approved credit institutions in respect of each credit facility has been dispensed with. Instead, the guarantee is made available to all eligible advances on an automatic basis subject to each approved credit institution entering into an agreement with the Guarantee Organisation. The approved credit institutions are now required to submit a quarterly statement containing particulars of all eligible loans and advances, which will form the basis for charging the guarantee fee. This change in procedure will result in a considerable saving of labour for the credit institutions and is expected to expedite the flow of credit to the small industries sector. So far 84 approved credit institutions (including all the major commercial banks and State Financial Corporations) have joined the modified Scheme by entering into the requisite agreement with the Guarantee Organisation. The other major changes effected in the Scheme are as under :

- (i) The scope of the guarantee has been extended for the first time to facilities such as letters of credit, loan and deferred payments guarantees and acceptance credits opened on behalf of small-scale industrial units by the credit institutions. Hence the Scheme now covers all credit facilities allowed to small-scale industrial units with the exception of performance guarantees issued on behalf of constituents.
- (ii) The guarantee cover which depended on the limit sanctioned, its utilisation and the ultimate amount defaulted by the borrower,

*The term 'small-scale' industries is defined to include all industrial units with a capital investment in plant and machinery of not more than Rs. 7.5 lakhs irrespective of the number of persons employed.

- has now been replaced by a fixed coverage of 75 per cent of the amount defaulted or the amount guaranteed, whichever is lower.
- (iii) The maximum amount recoverable from the Guarantee Organisation in respect of guaranteed advances which was Rs. 2 lakhs per account is now Rs. 7½ lakhs in respect of working capital advances and a further Rs. 2½ lakhs in respect of term loans per borrower.
 - (iv) The guarantee fee will be charged from quarter to quarter instead of on a yearly basis.

The scope of the scheme has also been extended to the servicing and repairing units in certain lines and 'custom service' units.*

The Scheme has made considerable progress over the period. Thus, the number and amount of guarantees issued rose from 20,059 and Rs. 86.50 crores in 1967 to 25,316 and Rs. 125.31 crores in 1968 and further to 55,748 and Rs. 291.40 crores in 1969. The total claims paid up to the end of December 1969 amounted to Rs. 19.45 lakhs.

The total credit sanctioned by the scheduled commercial banks to small-scale industries as on the last Friday of December 1969 amounted to Rs. 697 crores covering 71,147 units; the outstandings thereagainst stood at Rs. 346 crores. The State Bank of India and its subsidiaries had sanctioned Rs. 254 crores accounting for 36 per cent of the total limits sanctioned; the outstandings were Rs. 134 crores. The State Bank Group together with the other nationalised banks had sanctioned Rs. 624 crores accounting for 89.5 per cent of the total limits sanctioned by all scheduled commercial banks. The State Financial Corporations had sanctioned Rs. 49.2 crores in 5,341 loans up to the end of September 1969; the outstanding amount being Rs. 25.9 crores.

Central loans are also given to State Governments to establish industrial estates, which seek to remove small industrial units from urban areas and provide them new sites with factory space and common facilities for efficient working. In 1969, out of the 389 industrial estates completed, 285 were functioning, comprising 8,693 sheds accommodating 5,113 factories providing employment to more than 82,700 people.

The annual production of these estates amounted to Rs. 99.2 crores.

Credit facilities are also made available for establishment of estates by co-operative societies and joint stock companies. Apart from this, a number of projects for intensive development of small scale industries in selected rural areas have been approved. Funds for the projects will be provided by State Governments and all-India boards and through loans and credits from financial and co-operative institutions.

A programme of technical assistance to small industries, known as the Industrial Extension Service and forming the core of the Central Small Industries Development Organisation, has been undertaken directly by the Central Government. Sixteen small industries service institutes, six branch institutes and 65 extension/production/training centres have been set up. These offer technical and training facilities and economic information to small units. Experts are also brought in from abroad to help these industries in technical matters, and Indian technicians are sent for training abroad.

Government have also been encouraging the growth of co-operatives in the small industries sector and the programme has been steadily expanding. At the end of the Second Plan, there were 33,266 industrial co-operative societies of which 11,847 were handloom weavers' co-operatives, 855 khadi, 11,346 village industries, 1,984 handicrafts, 446 coir, 21 spinning mills, and 6,579 co-operatives in small-scale and other industries and 10 industries co-

*A concern engaged in hiring out agricultural machinery such as crawler and wheeled tractors, threshers, combine harvesters and equipment for tubewell boring, plant protection, etc., is known as custom service unit.

operative banks. At the end of 1967-68, there were about 57,000 co-operative societies with a membership of 36.5 lakhs. Subsequently, the number of such societies has decreased but without a fall in the total membership, while the working capital has actually increased. This is due to various measures to consolidate existing co-operatives, particularly in industries like handlooms, handicrafts, coir, sericulture, khadi, etc. The number of co-operatives in the industrial field in 1969-70 was about 51,500 with a membership of 38.8 lakhs and a working capital of Rs. 347.6 crores. The National Federation of Industrial Co-operatives was registered in March 1966, to develop the export and wholesale marketing of products of industrial co-operatives. It also assists the members in the purchase of raw material and undertakes marketing of products of industrial co-operatives etc. A delegation of the Federation recently visited the USSR and negotiated a barter deal on the basis of which sunflower seed oil worth over Rs. 113 lakhs has been imported in exchange for woollen and nylon knit-wear of the same value being exported to the USSR.

The National Small Industries Corporation which came into existence in February 1955 has helped in the establishment of 7,600 small-scale units with a potential of Rs. 180 crores worth of finished products per year and providing employment to 1.5 lakhs. Its Contract Division has established liaison with Government purchase departments and has evolved a workable arrangement for giving contracts to small units. During January-October 1969, contracts worth Rs. 16.67 crores were secured by small scale units with the Corporation's assistance from the Director General of Supplies and Disposals. During the same period, Railways placed contracts worth Rs. 1.1 crores similarly. Over 18,625 small scale units are now registered for supply of stores against Government orders. The Corporation has been guaranteeing, since January 1959, credits to these small units offered by the State Bank of India for execution of the orders. The Corporation also introduced a scheme for hire-purchase of machinery and equipment needed by small units on liberal terms and has so far supplied machinery worth over Rs. 40.2 crores. Decentralisation was achieved through four subsidiary corporations set up in 1957 at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. The activities of the Corporation, which also helps in the setting up of small industrial units as ancillary to large ones, are financed by loans and grants by the Central Government. The Prototype Production and Training Centres set up with US, West German and Japanese assistance have already trained over 4,600 people from small-scale industries in modern machine tools and workshop methods. The centres manufacture prototypes and execute job orders.

HANDICRAFTS

The All-India Handicrafts Board was set up in 1962 to improve production and marketing of handicrafts in India. With its headquarters in Delhi, the Board has five regional offices and four design centres to provide assistance in designing and other activities. It has 6 pilot centres for training, research, production and development of various crafts. It has also set up a Central Handicrafts Development Centre at Bangalore and a Central Crafts Museum at Delhi. Over 190 emporia have been set up all over India for effective marketing of handicrafts. Since 1965-66 the Board has been supplying improved tools and equipment to craftsmen, co-operatives and others on a subsidised basis.

According to the 1961 census, about 10.12 lakh persons were engaged in 3.72 lakh handicraft establishments, and produced goods worth Rs. 250 crores during the year.

Publicity abroad through exhibitions and other media is being conducted by the Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation (created with the merger of the Indian Handicrafts Development Corporation and the Hand-

TABLE 164

**CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL AND MINERAL PROJECTS
DURING THE FOURTH PLAN**

(Outlay in crores of rupees)

Sl. No.	Project	Location	Outlay
1	Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering (2+20)		1120.67
2	<i>Continuing Schemes (3+12)</i>		686.42
3	<i>Steel (4-11)</i>		633.82
4	Bokaro Steel Plant	Bokaro	5.58.00
5	Expansion of Rourkela 1st stage	Rourkela	
6	Expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant 1st stage	Durgapur	
7	Expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant 2nd stage	Bhilai	
8	Alloy, Tool and Stainless Steel Plant	Durgapur	51.00
9	Central Engineering and Design Bureau of HSL.		
10	Mysore Iron and Steel Works	Bhadravati	5.90
11	Dalli mines for Bhilai		18.92
12	<i>Heavy Engineering Units (13-19)</i>		52.60
13	Heavy Machine Building Plant	Ranchi	2.47
14	Heavy Machine Tool Plant	Ranchi	5.96
15	H. E. C. Township	Ranchi	1.60
16	M. A. M. C.	Durgapur	2.49
17	Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels	Visakhapatnam	13.08
18	Triveni Structurals	Allahabad	0.85
19	Foundry Forge	Ranchi	26.15
20	<i>New schemes (21+32)</i>		4.34.25
21	<i>Steel (22-31)</i>		4.19.50
22	Expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant 3rd stage	Bhilai	36.00
23	Plate mill		75.00
24	Bokaro 5th Converter and continuing action on expansion to 4 million tonnes	Bokaro	1.22.00
25	Technological improvements, balancing equipment and finishing facilities for all the steel plants		45.00
26	Advance action on additional capacity for steel for 5th plan —		1.10.00
27	C.R. G.O. sheets		
28	Refractory plant		20.00
29	Expansion of Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant		
30	Mysore Iron and Steel Works (expansion)	Bhadravati	3.00
31	Tenughat Dam		8.50
32	<i>Heavy Engineering Units (33-37)</i>		14.75
33	Tungabhadra Steel Products—diversification	Tungabhadra	1.00
34	HEC—continuous casting plant		2.00
35	Seamless tube plant ¹		9.50
36	Heavy engineering units—new projects		2.00
37	Consortium for industrial projects		0.25
38	<i>Total steel—continuing and new schemes</i>	(3+21)	10.53.32
39	<i>Total heavy Engineering—continuing and new Schemes (12+21)</i>		67.35
40	Department of Industrial Development (41+61)		2.14.41
41	<i>Continuing schemes (42-60)</i>		88.05
42	Heavy Electricals Ltd. (steam turbo generators, transformers and traction motor expansion)	Bhopal	11.00
43	BHEL	Tiruchi	3.55
44	BHEL (including stamping shop)	Hardwar	24.20
45	BHEL—steam turbines	Ramachandrapuram	4.00
46	BHEL—ASEA switchgear project	Ramachandrapuram	0.51
47	Machine Tool Corporation	Ajmer	6.21
48	Hindustan cables Ltd. (including township)	Rupnarainpur	6.45
49	Instrumentation Ltd.	Kota	3.10
50	HMT—presses.	Hyderabad	3.00

¹Out of this, an amount of Rs. 2.2 crores is intended for utilising the surplus extrusion capacity at the Nuclear Fuel Complex, Hyderabad under the Department of Atomic Energy for the production of seamless stainless and high alloy steel tubes.

TABLE 164—(contd.)

Sl. No.	Projects	Location	Outlay
51	HMT—Printing machines		3.00
52	HMT—watch factory	Bangalore/Srinagar	5.00
53	National Instruments Ltd.	Jadavpur/Durgapur	2.02
54	Expansion of Nepa Mills	Nepanagar	6.66
55	Hindustan Photo Films (expansion of raw film projects)	Ooty	5.35
56	Salt works	Sambhar	0.10
57	National Industrial Development Corporation	New Delhi	1.04
58	Indian Standard Institution	New Delhi	0.71
59	National Productivity Council	New Delhi	0.25
60	Travancore Titanium Products (Central share)	Trivandrum	1.90
61	<i>New Schemes (62—79)</i>		126.36
62	Agricultural tractors		5.00
63	Pumps and compressors projects	Allahabad	5.00
64	Gas cylinders project	Allahabad	4.00
65	Expansion and diversification of BHEL	Tiruchi	2.00
66	Expansion and diversification of BHEL	Ramachandrapuram	2.00
67	Cement Corporation		23.00
68	Paper Corporation		60.00
69	Tannery and Footwear Corporation	Kanpur	2.15
70	All India Institute of Weights and Measures	Patna	0.10
71	Second cable factory	Hyderabad	5.50
72	Subsidy for development of backward areas		5.00
73	R & D organisation for electrical industries	Bhopal	1.62
74	Central agency for inspection of boilers	New Delhi	0.24
75	Scooter project		6.00
76	Consortium for power projects		0.25
77	Feasibility studies relating to advance action for V plan		0.50
78	Central Machine Tool Institute	Bangalore	2.00
79	Pilot Plant studies on processes developed in National Laboratories		2.00
80	Department of Mines and Metals (81—92)		510.02
81	<i>Continuing Schemes (82—91)</i>		297.53
82	Korba and Koyna Aluminium projects	Korba & Koyna	125.00
83	Khetri Copper Project	Khetri	71.28
84	Geological Survey of India and Indian Bureau of Mines (including air-borne mineral survey)		40.00
85	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.		7.42
86	N.M.D.C.—Bailadila 14	Bailadila	4.94
87	Coal Board—third plan ropeways scheme		3.14
88	N.C.D.C.		37.97
89	Neyveli Lignite Corporation	Neyveli	4.50
90	P.P.C.—mining project	Amojre	3.08
91	P.P.C.—intensive exploration		0.20
92	<i>New Schemes (93—110)</i>		212.49
93	Gujarat Alumina Project (Central share)		1.00
94	Doubling the capacity of zinc smelter	Debari	5.00
95	P.P.C.—Saladipura pyrites, Udaipur Phosphates and Maldeota Phosphate Projects		10.00
96	P.P.C. (expansion of pyrites at Amjore and beneficiation schemes)	Amjore	5.0
97	N.C.D.C. (coking coal mines—Monidih, non-coking coal mines, washeries and advance action for V Plan)	Monidih	54.42
98	N.C.D.C.—other programmes		5.00
99	Coal Board—sand transportation scheme		10.00
100	N.M.D.C.—Bailadila No. 5, Kiriburu expansion and Donamalai		58.00
101	Hindustan Copper (Rakha, Agnigundala, Sukinda Nickel)		25.00
102	N.M.D.C.	Kudremukh	15.00
103	Feasibility studies for pelletisation of iron ore mines		0.50

TABLE 164—(contd.)

Sl. No.	Project	Location	Outlay
104	Other feasibility studies		0.50
105	Feasibility studies for Hindustan Zinc		0.30
106	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.—expansion and develop- ment of mining in Zawar area		11.52
107	Modernisation of Tundoo smelter		0.75
108	Development of rock-phosphate in Maton area		0.50
109	Manganese Ore India—beneficiation plant		0.60
110	Iron Ore crushing and screening plant		9.40
111	Department of Chemicals (112+130)		5.89.38
112	<i>Continuing Schemes (113—129)</i>		2,61.00
113	FACT—IV stage expansion	Alwaye	2.67
114	Cochin Fertilisers	Cochin	21.36
115	Madras Fertilisers	Madras	40.09
116	Expansion of Trombay Fertilisers	Trombay	38.64
117	Durgapur Fertilisers	Durgapur	24.18
118	Sindri Fertilisers—rationalisation scheme	Sindri	23.81
119	Sindri Fertilisers—naphtha gasification	Sindri	0.53
120	Expansion of Namrup Fertilisers	Namrup	37.97
121	Barauni Fertilisers	Barauni	38.70
122	Kanpur Fertilisers (government share)	Kanpur	0.47
123	Hindustan Insecticides	Delhi & Alwaye	0.23
124	Sulphuric acid plant	Sindri	0.42
125	Gujarat aromatics project	Koyali	18.00
126	Hindustan Organic Chemicals	Panvel	9.16
127	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	Hyderabad, Ri- shikesh & Gu- indy	1.88
128	Namrup Fertilisers	Namrup	0.16
129	Gorakhpur Fertilisers	Gorakhpur	2.73
130	<i>New Schemes (131—139)</i>		3,28.38
131	Additional fertiliser capacity		2,62.00
132	Hindustan Insecticides		2.42
133	Gujarat and Barauni Petro-chemical complexes (in- cluding R & D organisation)		45.50
134	Addition of balancing equipment to Methanol plant		3.00
135	Methylamines plant		1.00
136	Assam petro-chemical complex		10.00
137	Central Institute of Plastic Engg.	Guindy	0.95
138	Hindustan Antibiotics—Vit. C. and neomycin sul- phate plants	Pimpri	2.51
139	IDPL—diversification		1.00
140	Department of Petroleum (141+150)		3,03.20
141	<i>Continuing Schemes (142—149)</i>		3,02.30
142	O.N.G.C.		1,81.00
143	Oil India		6.00
144	Gauhati, Barauni and Koyali Refineries	Gauhati, Barau- ni and Koyali	20.80
145	Haldia Refinery	Haldia	55.00
146	Cochin Refinery (expansion)	Cochin	4.00
147	Madras Refinery	Madras	4.61
148	Govt. Esso Lube Oil Project		0.61
149	I.O.C. marketing		30.28
150	<i>New Schemes (151—152)</i>		0.90
151	I.O.C.—feasibility studies		0.50
152	Lubrizol		0.40
153	Department of Foreign Trade (154+160)		39.91
154	<i>Continuing schemes (156—159)</i>		11.01
155	Plantations		11.01
156	Tea finance schemes		3.25
157	Tea machinery (hire purchase scheme includ- ing irrigation scheme)		4.00

TABLE 164—(concl'd.)

Sl. No.	Project	Location	Outlay
158	Rubber—Central share for Kerala Plantation Corporation		2.00
159	Coffee (development plan and replanting scheme).		1.76
160	<i>New schemes</i>		28.90
161	Cardamom (Katte control scheme, loan scheme for replanting of cardamom, hire purchase scheme, research scheme etc.)		1.40
162	Loan to Darjeeling gardens affected by floods		1.00
163	Replantation subsidy schemes		8.50
164	Development of cooperative tea factories		0.50
165	National Textile Corporation		17.50
166	Ministry of Finance (167—174)		2,68.02
167	Security Paper Mill	Hoshangabad	0.85
168	New alkaloid factory	Neemuch	1.03
169	Printing press for bank note paper		8.50
170	Printing press for stationery		1.50
171	Kolar Gold Mines	Kolar	3.11
172	Hutti Gold Mines	Hutti	0.73
173	Housing for Nasik Press and Bombay and Calcutta Mints		2.30
174	Loans to institutional financing agencies		2,50.00
175	Ministry of Transport and Shipping (176—180)		41.00
176	Hindustan Shipyard—Dry Dock	Visakhapatnam	2.50
177	Hindustan Shipyard—Expansion	-do-	7.50
178	Hindustan Shipyard—Subsidy	-do-	6.00
179	Hindustan Shipyard—West Basin	-do-	3.00
180	Second Shipyard	Cochin	22.00
181	Department of Atomic Energy (182+190)		64.25
182	<i>Continuing Schemes (183—189)</i>		41.69
183	Uranium Corporation of India		3.05
184	Electronic Corporation of India		0.90
185	Nuclear Fuel complex (including housing)		14.56
186	Heavy Water Plant		15.88
187	Power reactor fuel reprocessing plant		6.14
188	Fission Production Fixation Plant		0.93
189	Secretariat		0.23
190	<i>New Schemes (191—199)</i>		22.56
191	Development of Narwapahar		1.40
192	Uranium Corporation of India		0.44
193	Electronic Corporation of India		0.25
194	Nuclear Fuel Complex		0.92
195	Heavy Water Plant II and III		17.00
196	Power reactor fuel reprocessing plant		1.00
197	Secretariat		0.15
198	New thorium plant		0.40
199	Loans to State authorities for water supply/ electricity		1.00
200	GRAND TOTAL		31,50.86

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CHAPTER XXI
COMMERCE
EXTERNAL TRADE

The total value of India's foreign trade (imports and exports including re-exports) during 1968-69 and 1969-70 amounted to Rs. 3,266.50 crores and Rs. 2,980.70 crores respectively. The value of imports and exports, the total value of foreign trade and the balance of trade since 1950-51 are given below :

TABLE 165
FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA

(in crores of rupees)

Year	Imports	Exports (including re-exports)	Total value of foreign trade	Balance of trade
1950-51	650.21	600.64	1,250.85	-49.57
1955-56	678.84	596.32	1,275.16	-82.52
1960-61	1,139.69	660.22	1,799.91	-479.47
1961-62	1,107.13	679.69	1,786.82	-427.44
1962-63	1,135.57	713.61	1,849.18	-421.96
1963-64	1,222.85	793.24	2,016.09	-429.61
1964-65	1,349.03	816.30	2,165.33	-532.73
1965-66	1,408.53	805.64	2,214.17	-602.89
1966-67	2,078.36	1,156.56	3,234.92	-921.80
1967-68	2,007.61	1,198.69	3,206.30	-808.92
1968-69	1,908.63	1,357.87	3,266.50	-550.76
1969-70	1,567.49	1,413.21	2,980.70	-154.28

(Source—Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics).

NOTES : (1) The data cover trade by sea, air and land. (2) Figures since 1962-63 are inclusive of land-borne trade with Nepal and export of items through parcel post. (3) The data include the trade of Goa, Daman and Diu from 1962-63. (4) Figures of trade with Sikkim and Bhutan are not included. (5) Trade of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is included from April, 1963. (6) Transshipment trade and ships stores are excluded. (7) From 1967, direct transit trade (trade of adjacent countries passing in transit through Indian ports but through bills of lading) is excluded, but indirect transit trade (goods previously imported but kept in ware-houses and afterwards re-exported) is included first under imports and thereafter under re-exports. (8) Besides merchandise trade, trade in treasure-gold and silver has been included. From 1957 silver is covered under merchandise. (9) The import figures exclude certain consignments of foodgrains and Government stores awaiting adjustments. (10) While exports are valued on f.o.b./f.o.r. basis inclusive of export duty and other charges payable at the time of export, imports are valued on c.i.f. basis and are exclusive of import duty. (11) The above figures differ from those published earlier because of corrections relating to (i) short-shippments and shut-out shipments in the case of exports, and (ii) final adjustments in the transactions of Government imports. (12) Figures for 1966-67 and onward are in terms of the devalued rupees.

The adverse balance of trade had widened since the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan, owing to an increase in imports needed to meet the requirements of development and maintenance and a relatively slower growth of exports. This trend was checked in 1962-63 but again showed an upward tendency till 1966-67. The trade deficit narrowed down considerably in 1967-68 and 1968-69, and declined sharply in 1969-70.

Balance of Payments

The following tables show India's balance of payments position on current and capital accounts respectively in 1968-69 and the first quarter of 1969-70 :

TABLE 166
INDIA'S OVERALL BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
CURRENT ACCOUNT

(in crores of rupees)

Item	1968-69			April-June 1969		
	Credits	Debits	Net	Credits	Debits	Net
1. Merchandise ¹						
(i) Private ..	1,367.4	646.5	+720.9	343.1	149.8	+193.3
(ii) Government	—	1,094.0	-1,094.0	—	203.3	-203.3
2. Non-monetary gold movement	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Foreign Travel ² ..	4.9	14.4	-9.5	7.9*	3.0	+4.9
4. Transportation ³ ..	99.3	65.1	+34.2	26.5	16.0	+10.5
5. Insurance	12.7	9.1	+3.6	3.2	3.5	-0.3
6. Investment income ⁴	25.8	239.7	-213.9	5.8	53.6	-47.8
7. Government, not included elsewhere ⁵	48.0	21.0	+27.0	6.6	5.2	+1.4
8. Miscellaneous ⁶ ..	71.7	72.6	-0.9	11.3	17.8	-6.5
9. Transfer payments						
(i) Official ⁷ ..	56.2	16.7	+39.5	7.6	0.3	+7.3
(ii) Private ⁸ ..	144.2	16.3	+127.9	40.3	3.9	+36.4
10. Total Current Transactions ..	1,830.2	2,195.4	-365.2	452.3	456.4	-4.1
11. Errors & Omissions	—	—	-113.7	—	—	-32.4

NOTE : The import and export figures in this and the following sections are based on exchange control data and are not comparable with those published by the Directorate-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. For factors causing discrepancies, see 'India 1966', p. 326.

*Provisional estimates.

1-8 Footnotes appear on the next page.

TABLE 167

INDIA'S OVERALL BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
CAPITAL ACCOUNT

(in crores of rupees)

Item	1968-69			April-June 1969		
	Credits	Debits	Net	Credits	Debits	Net
1. Private (a)	38.5	52.1	-13.6	9.2	25.4	-16.2
(i) Long-term ..	32.3	49.5	-17.2	7.9	25.1	-17.2
(ii) Short-term ..	6.2	2.6	+3.6	1.3	0.3	+1.0
2. Banking (b)	32.9	55.2	-22.3	15.9	11.3	+4.6
3. Official (c)	1,201.8	687.0	+514.8	230.9	182.8	+48.1
(i) Loans(d) ..	797.5	62.4	+735.1	165.5	38.5	+127.0
(ii) Amortisation(e)	3.2	159.6	-156.4	0.8	30.4	-29.6
(iii) Miscellaneous (f)	264.6	290.4	-25.8	52.1	49.6	+2.5
(iv) Reserves (g)	136.5	174.6	+38.1	12.5	64.3	-51.8
Total Capital and Monetary Gold	1,273.2	794.3	+478.9	256.0	219.5	+36.5

NOTES : (i) The data are preliminary. (ii) The rupee equivalent of all foreign currency transactions up to end-May 1966 has been arrived at by applying the pre-devaluation exchange rates and of those during the subsequent period by using the current exchange rates.

1. Exports f.o.b.; imports c.i.f. The data on government imports exclude freight on P.L. 480 imports initially borne by India but subsequently refunded by U.S. authorities. 2. Data for receipts are incomplete. 3. Receipts cover estimated amounts for reimbursements of freight and insurance paid in advance by exporters and disbursements of foreign ships in Indian ports, etc., and payments include operating expenses abroad of Indian steamship companies and some freight and insurance payments. 4. Receipts include interest on investments of the Reserve Bank of India. 5. The payments figure represents disbursements of the Government, for example, for the upkeep of its organisations abroad. 6. Covers receipts and payments mainly for services. 7. Represents contra-entries for imports financed by aid received under the Colombo Plan and Indo-American Technical Co-operation Agreement, receipts of cash grants mainly from the Ford Foundation and receipts and payments of pensions on government account and contributions to international organisations. 8. Comprises unilateral transfers like maintenance remittances, receipts of missionaries, remittances of savings, migrants transfers, etc., and receipts and payments of pensions, retirement benefits etc., on private account.

(a) Non-banking. Includes drawings and repayments on account of I.B.R.D. loans and other foreign Government loans to private sector in India. (b) Excluding R.B.I. (c) Including R.B.I. (d) Credits represent utilisation of various foreign loans and credits obtained by the official sector from the I.B.R.D., I.D.A. and foreign governments, as well as rupee loans out of P.L. 480 and P.L. 665 counterpart funds, and drawings from the I.M.F. Debit entries relate to the repurchase of rupees from the I.M.F. (e) Entries relate mainly to repayments of loans from the I.B.R.D., and from foreign governments, capital withdrawals and disbursements relating to the Pension Annuity arrangements under the Indo-U.K. Financial Agreement of July 1948, capital repayments by the U.K. of excess pension fund under the Pension Resettlement Arrangements of March 1965, repayment of partition debt by Burma and repayments of the loan extended to Burma in 1957. (f) Covers capital receipts and payments on official account other than loans and amortisation transactions. (g) Represents changes in the foreign exchange assets of the R.B.I. and the Government and the gold holdings of the former.

Commodity-wise Analysis of Imports

India's overall imports during 1969 at Rs. 1592.06 crores were lower by 17.6 per cent compared to the preceding year. Commodity-wise statistics of imports available until November 1969 show that the total imports at Rs. 1,476.98 crores were lower by Rs. 311.14 crores or 17.4 per cent compared to January-November, 1968. The reduction in imports occurred over a wide range of imports except certain industrial raw materials.

Due to better crops coupled with government policy, the imports of cereals at Rs. 262.29 crores during the period under review were lower by Rs. 121.11 crores or 31.6 per cent compared to January-November, 1968. The import of fertilizers which is an important input for the development of agriculture was also lower by Rs. 11.3 crores or 30 per cent due partly to an increase in domestic production and partly to a lower rate of growth in consumption. To an extent as a result of import substitution and the build-up of the industrial production capacity in the economy, the import of machinery and transport equipment, which mainly comprise components, spares and parts, during the period, at Rs. 381.8 crores were lower by Rs. 116.6 crores or 23.4 per cent compared to January-November, 1968. There has also been a slow down in capital goods imports as a result of the recession in industry in the previous two or three years. While there has been a similar effect on the imports of certain industrial raw materials, e.g., chemicals, imports of many other industrial raw materials have been increasing.

Apart from the fall in imports of foodgrains and fertilizers the main items whose imports during the period compared to January-November, 1968 recorded a decline were machinery (—Rs. 88.87 crores), transport equipment (—Rs. 27.74 crores), chemical elements and compounds (—Rs. 26.05 crores), raw cotton (—Rs. 20.14 crores), minerals, fuels and lubricants (—Rs. 14.92 crores), zinc (—Rs. 14.13 crores), iron and steel (—Rs. 6.14 crores), metal manufactures (—Rs. 5.25 crores), aluminium (—Rs. 4.79 crores), tin (—Rs. 3.11 crores), dyeing, tanning and colouring materials (—Rs. 1.32 crores), scientific instruments, apparatus and appliances (—Rs. 0.87 crores) and textile yarn and thread (—Rs. 0.71 crores).

Among the items which registered an increase in imports during the period under review compared to January-November, 1968 were copper (+Rs. 13.21 crores), crude rubber including synthetic and reclaimed (+Rs. 7.09 crores), raw jute (+Rs. 5.32 crores), pulp and waste paper (+Rs. 5.09 crores), raw wool and other animal hair (+Rs. 5.10 crores), dairy products (+Rs. 4.49 crores), fruits and vegetables (+Rs. 4.42 crores), paper and paper board etc. (+Rs. 2.66 crores) and medicinal and pharmaceutical products (+Rs. 0.15 crores).

Commodity-wise Analysis of Exports

During the calendar year 1969, while exports of most of the primary products such as tea, spices, vegetable oils, oil cakes, sugar, lac, raw jute, manganese ore, raw wool, were smaller as compared to the exports during 1968, the exports of most manufactured goods particularly engineering goods, chemicals and allied products, ferro-manganese and alloys, handicrafts, jute manufactures, leather and leather manufactures, plastic manufactures and paper and paperboard, were considerably higher. The main cause of low earnings from the exports of primary products was a precipitous fall in world prices. For example, the unit value realisation in 1969 from the exports of tea, coffee, manganese ore, cashew kernels, tobacco, oilcakes, raw wool, castor oil, sugar and lac was lower than had been fetched

in 1968. In certain commodities such as tea, world production and supply have lately been growing faster than the growth in world demand which has resulted in a fall in price. As against the above, the unit value realisation was better in respect of the export of a few commodities such as fish, mica, spices, raw cotton, rice and onions.

The primary products of which exports declined considerably during the year under review as compared to 1968 were tea (—Rs. 46 crores), sugar (—Rs. 14 crores), oilcakes (—Rs. 9 crores), vegetable oils (Castor oil —Rs. 6.9 crores), raw jute (—Rs. 2.1 crores), spices (—Rs. 1.5 crores), raw wool (—Rs. 0.5 crores) and lac (—Rs. 42 lakhs). However, the exports of a few primary products recorded an encouraging increase. These were fish (+Rs. 11.0 crores), fruits, vegetables and pulses (+Rs. 5.7 crores), raw hides and skins (+Rs. 2.8 crores), coffee (+Rs. 2.6 crores), rice (+Rs. 2.4 crores), iron ore (+Rs. 1.5 crores), gums, resins and balsam (+Rs. 1.3 crores), and minerals and ores other than iron ore, manganese ore and mica (+Rs. 1.24 crores). Moderate increases were also recorded in the exports of mica, meat and meat preparations, and animal casings.

Among the manufactured and semi-manufactured products of exports, the important items showing an uptrend in exports during the year were engineering goods (+Rs. 22.9 crores), leather and leather manufactures excl. footwear (+Rs. 15.7 crores), cotton yarn (+Rs. 12.2 crores), handicrafts (+Rs. 10.9 crores), chemicals and allied products (+Rs. 4.8 crores), jute goods (+Rs. 3.6 crores), ferro-manganese and ferro-alloys (+Rs. 3.0 crores), plastic and plastic manufactures (+Rs. 2.6 crores), handloom cotton cloth and wood, lumber and cork (+Rs. 2.3 crores each), miscellaneous textile manufactures (+Rs. 2.1 crores), handloom silk fabrics (+Rs. 1.6 crores), cotton apparel (+Rs. 1.4 crores), footwear (+Rs. 65 lakhs) and paper and paperboard (+Rs. 49 lakhs). A moderate increase was also recorded by the exports of a few small items, e.g., woollen fabrics, machine made carpets, cotton hosiery, rubber manufactures and glass and glass-ware. The exports of a major export earner, viz., iron and steel products at Rs. 68.4 crores during the year were lower by Rs. 2.9 crores than exports in 1968. The higher earnings from the exports of the manufactures and semi-manufactures were due partly to relatively better unit values realised during the year. The unit value realisations from the exports of jute goods (mainly carpet backing cloth), cotton cloth, chrome leather, E.L. tanned hides and skins, footwear, and iron and steel scrap were higher during the year compared to January-December, 1968.

The rise in the exports of engineering goods was particularly marked. Exports of metal manufactures and non-electrical machinery increased by 60 and 80 per cent respectively. In engineering exports, the quality aspect of the improvement merits a special mention. India's skills have in many cases reached the standards of the developed countries; the labour costs of the latter have risen recently with the result that India is steadily developing a comparative advantage in the manufacture of a wide range of industrial products. Another factor of significance in the growth of engineering exports lately has been the rise in the number of turn-key projects which are being secured by Indian exporters in several developing countries. However, the exports of iron and steel have lately fallen due to the revival of domestic demand, and in fact provision has been made for special imports of iron and steel in order to meet the urgent requirements of export oriented industries, as well as to meet the acute domestic shortage in certain priority industries. Under the group of handicrafts, the export of gems and jewellery especially have shown a spurt. In iron ore exports, earnings have been higher in spite of a shortfall in the quantum of exports by 5 lakh tonnes. The decline in the quantum of exports was temporary, because of the strike

in the port of Marmugao. Similar was the situation in the exports of jute goods. The quantum of exports of jute manufactures at 5.7 lakh tonnes during the year was smaller by 92,000 tonnes. Still, earnings from such exports were higher by Rs. 3.6 crores mainly as a result of a change in the quality of exports and the higher unit value realised from the sale of carpet backing cloth.

In the light of industrial and commercial policy adopted, the future prospects of the exports of the non-traditional manufactured and semi-manufactured goods, particularly iron and steel, engineering goods, leather and leather manufactures, chemical and allied products, gems and jewellery appear to be bright. The higher export of non-traditional manufactured and semi-manufactured goods was partly a result of the close coordination between Government and industry, and the various exports promotions measures taken by the Government by way of release of foreign exchange for specific purposes, import replenishment, priority allotment of spares and raw materials from source of choice, concessional prices of some materials, rail freight concession, draw-back of import and excise duties, etc.

Crash Programme of Exports

In order to arrest the deceleration in the rate of growth of exports since mid-December, 1969 the Ministry of Foreign Trade launched a crash programme of exports in selected sectors such as cotton textiles, engineering goods, jute manufactures, machines tools, ready-made garments and artificial fabrics with a view to obtain an additional Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 crores of exports by the end of the financial year 1969-70. To augment production for exports, the programme laid special emphasis on the supply of scarce raw materials including special rolling by steel mills; import licensing of items in short supply was also liberalised particularly in respect of iron and steel and certain types of machinery and components. Renewed efforts are also being made to tackle certain outstanding problems such as insufficient shipping space, clearance at the ports, etc. The Programme has demonstrated that with sustained effort and availability of adequate raw materials and transport facilities, exports can be stepped up substantially. Export performance in December 1969 at Rs. 118.3 crores was encouraging; it matched the earlier peak performance of December, 1963. The Programme is a part of the long-term export strategy adopted by the Government and the totality of gains from it will not be confined merely to January-March, 1970, but will spill over substantially to the next financial year.

TRADE POLICY

The accent of the trade policy continues to be on achieving increased export earnings by a vigorous export drive and securing substitution of imported goods and raw materials by curtailment of imports of non-essential goods available from indigenous sources. The distribution of scarce commodities on equitable prices has also been an objective of the trade policy.

Import Policy

The import policy for 1970-71 continues to lay emphasis on export production and import savings.

Industrial units in the priority sector which contribute to exports sales to the extent of 10 per cent or more of their production will be granted preferred sources of supply and facilities for expansion. Greater preference units in the non-priority sector having a similar export performance will be treated as priority units and receive the same facilities. Free foreign be treated as priority units and receive the same facilities. Free foreign

exchange will be provided to meet the full requirements of exporting units in the small-scale sector eligible for preferred sources of supply. Those in the large-scale sector will get at least one-third of their requirements subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs. Industrial units with a substantial export performance will also be entitled to certain facilities, *e.g.*, expansion of production capacity for stepping up exports; import of capital goods, raw materials, components and spares for the additional capacity licensed for export production; financial, technical and managerial assistance, and exclusion of capacity used in export effort from the overall licensed capacity.

Thirteen industries from the priority list have been selected for their export potential. Units in these industries failing to export 5 per cent of their production will be liable to cuts in their import licences, apart from losing the facilities of preferred sources of supply and expansion of production capacity.

The existing scheme for granting import replenishment licences to recognised merchandising export houses against their export of non-traditional products, or against nominations secured by them has been made more broad-based. The scheme already envisages the issue of initial licences to such export houses to enable them to build ready stocks of essential industrial materials. Export houses will also be able to get import replenishment licences against their exports, get such license issued to manufacturers nominated by them and get any such licences transferred to them by registered exporters. Recognised export houses will also continue to be permitted to organise bulk imports by obtaining licences for new materials and components on behalf of actual users, if the latter so desire, and to act as indenting houses for import of goods against licences issued to actual users without obtaining letters of authority from the licensing authorities.

The requirements of 59 priority industries in respect of raw materials and components will continue to be met as hitherto on the basis of their needs for maintaining and expanding their production to meet domestic demand and overseas requirements. The policy for meeting the requirements of raw materials, components and spares of industries other than priority industries will remain unchanged. New units in the small scale sector will be granted higher value initial licences and more free foreign exchange.

For import savings and import substitution, 159 items have been banned for import in view of the growing volume of indigenous production. These include certain types of ball bearings, taper roller bearings, small tools, machine tools, electrical instruments, appliances and apparatus, textile machinery accessories, drugs and medicines and chemicals, several items of garage tools and cinema machinery, some parts of electro-medical apparatus, pressure gauges and slide rules. Fifty-six items which were hitherto allowed to actual users without restriction, will now be permitted only on a restricted basis. These include certain types of ball bearings, drugs and medicines, dyes and dyes intermediates, and motor vehicle parts. In respect of 29 items, the quotas for established importers have been reduced.

Import substitution was until recently related mainly to the production of finished or final products which were being imported in substantial quantities. In respect of many items, this first phase of import substitution is coming to an end. A saving of Rs. 210.8 crores in foreign exchange was achieved during the seven years ending 1967 as a direct result of the import substitution. In the second phase, efforts will be made to produce intermediates from indigenous starting materials. The Directorate-General of Technical Development is already engaged on this work. A high level Committee, which was appointed in the Department of Industrial Development to review the efforts made in the field of import substitution, to keep

a watch on the progress achieved and to provide further guidelines to DGTD and to identify new areas in which import substitution should take place, has taken a number of decisions which are being implemented.

The import of 38 more items has been added to the list of commodities which will be canalised through the public sector agencies. The State Trading Corporation and the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation will organize bulk imports of raw materials for sale to manufacturers. They will also expand their developmental role to strengthen the export effort by providing assistance in finance, marketing and general services.

Export Policy and Promotion

India has been striving consistently for the expansion and diversification of her exports. A series of measures have been put into operation which cover finance for export, assistance and incentives, transport facilities, training, market research, rationalisation of institutional arrangements, technical services including some with the help of the UN Agencies and friendly countries. Other facilities provided include release of foreign exchange for specified purposes, import replenishment, priority in allotment of scarce raw materials and concessional prices for some raw materials, railway freight concessions, drawbacks of import and excise duties and other general and specific relief in line with international trading practices.

The Report of the Committee on Drawback Facilities on Exports had recommended various steps to simplify work relating to drawback and to expedite payments. Government have taken decisions on a number of recommendations in consultation with representatives of trade and the decisions have been brought into effect.

Export trade has been recognised as a priority sector. The Government and the Reserve Bank have taken measures from time to time to facilitate credit for exporters at a reasonable interest. Exporters can obtain both pre-shipment and post-shipment advances from commercial banks at a concessional rate of 6 per cent. Refinance is also available from the Reserve Bank for such advances. The Industrial Development Bank of India makes direct advances to exporters of capital goods and machinery in association with commercial banks.

The import policy for registered exporters providing for issue of import licences to the extent of replenishment of import contents against exports of selected products now covers engineering goods, chemical and allied products, plastic products, fish and fish products, leather and leather goods, handicrafts, sports goods, woollen carpets and textiles, rugs and druggets, hosiery and mixed fabrics, stainless steel products, ship repairing, cotton textiles, readymade garments, silk fabrics, tobacco and its products, coir products, processed foods, cashew kernels, gems and jewellery and cinematographic films and man-made fibre products.

To help exporters meet the competition in foreign markets, develop marketing competence and neutralise the disadvantages inherent in the present stage of the development of the economy, a scheme has been put in force under which cash assistance is offered on the exports of selected non-traditional industrial products. These include engineering goods, iron and steel—prime and scrap—chemicals and allied products including paper and plastic products, sports goods, processed foods, etc. Enhanced compensatory support is available in selected cases with substantial export promise. The enhanced rates are available to an exporter on his entire exports of the products concerned provided his exports exceed the 1967-68 level by 12½ per cent or the 1968-69 level by 5 per cent at least. If the export performance does not increase thus, the assistance remains at the original level.

Important indigenous raw materials required for export production in the engineering, chemical and other industries are allotted on priority basis.

Prime iron and steel, the main raw material for engineering exports, is made available at international prices under an inter-industry arrangement. Similarly, indigenous plastic raw materials are made available at international prices to exporters of plastic goods.

The Government recognises and approves several specialised organisations for export promotion. The more important of these are the Federation of Indian Export Organisations, Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards, Indian Council of Arbitration, Export Inspection Council, and the Indian Institutes of Packaging and of Foreign Trade. A revised scheme for recognition of export houses specialising in export trade has been put into effect from July 1, 1968. Companies registered under the Companies Act and cooperative societies and federations with a sound financial base and experience in export trade and with a minimum annual export performance of Rs. 25 lakhs in the case of non-traditional products, and Rs. 2 crore in the case of traditional products can be recognised for three years as Export Houses. Recognised Export Houses are eligible for Government assistance from the Marketing Development Fund for a wider range of their activities and scales of grants are also higher than before.

The Board of Trade was set up, initially in May 1962, to make a continuous review of export promotion policies in consultation with trade and industry. The Board has constituted committees and study groups to make reports on questions relating to trade practices and development and other relevant subjects. Vigorous efforts are being made to popularise Indian products abroad through publicity pamphlets and films. Nineteen Export Promotion Councils have been set up for different commodities, namely: (i) cotton textiles, (ii) silk and rayon textiles, (iii) plastics and linoleum, (iv) cashew, (v) tobacco, (vi) sports goods, (vii) chemicals and allied products, (viii) shellac, (ix) leather, (x) engineering goods, (xi) mica, (xii) spices, (xiii) marine products, (xiv) processed goods, (xv) basic chemicals, pharmaceuticals and soaps, (xvi) wool and woollen goods, (xvii) finished leather and leather manufactures, (xviii) handloom products, and (xix) gems and jewellery. The Councils conduct surveys of foreign markets, research in better and new uses of commodities, etc. To co-ordinate the efforts of the Councils and to help and guide them in the developmental activities, an apex body, namely, the Federation of Indian Export Organisations has been set up. Six Commodity Boards have also been set up for tea, coffee, cardamom, rubber, coir and silk (also see the chapter on "Industry"). These Boards are statutory bodies and are responsible for production, development and export of the respective commodities. The Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation, a subsidiary of the State Trading Corporation, and the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation are engaged in promoting exports in their respective fields. The Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963, empowers Government to notify measures of quality control and pre-shipment inspection of export products. An Export Inspection Council has been constituted under this Act to adopt measures for the introduction and enforcement of quality control and compulsory pre-shipment inspection of various exportable commodities. Quality control of textile goods and machinery is conducted under a separate legislation—the Textiles Committee Act, 1963. A Textiles Committee was set up under the Act in August 1964 to create an all-India network for compulsory quality control and inspection of goods intended both for export and the domestic market. To ensure that the entire inspection system functions efficiently, provisions have been made for training courses to surveyors and inspectors to keep them abreast of latest techniques of inspection and testing.

The Directorate of Exhibitions looks after visual commercial publicity for Indian goods and regulates international fairs and national exhibitions

held in India with foreign countries participating. Participation in international Trade Fairs/Exhibitions in overseas countries is arranged by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply and the Indian Council of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions, Bombay. Besides, the Export Promotion Councils/Commodity Boards also organise participation in Specialised Fairs/Exhibitions abroad.

Trade centres and showrooms have been set up at important foreign commercial centres which have been following a vigorous programme of visual publicity of exportable goods. To associate the commercial trade actively in export promotion, the Indian Council of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions has been set up in Bombay. The Council acts as a complementary organisation to the Directorate of Exhibitions in arranging participation in fairs in selected areas.

The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, set up by the Government under the Societies Registration Act, started functioning in April, 1964. Primarily concerned with promoting exports, the Institute's broad lines of activity cover training, general research and marketing research including market/area surveys and commodity studies. Several executives in Government as well as in industry and trade have already received training in the entire spectrum of international marketing.

The Indian Institute of Packaging, established in May 1966, started functioning effectively from the beginning of 1967. It organises training courses in packaging materials such as aluminium, corrugated board, polyethylene, etc., and seminars on related subjects, viz., standardisation and cost reduction in packaging.

TRADE AGREEMENTS

Trade agreements/arrangements and exchange of trade/economic delegations are important instruments in forging closer economic ties and increasing and diversifying the flow of trade both in pattern and direction.

During the past year, India concluded new trade agreements or arrangements or extended the existing ones with Afghanistan, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, UAR and Yugoslavia. Annual Trade Protocols for 1970 were finalised with Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, USSR and Yugoslavia.

When the Prime Minister visited Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Uruguay, Venezuela, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago in September-October, 1968, trade between India and these countries was also discussed. There was general agreement that trade relations between India and the South American countries should be strengthened. It was decided to establish two commercial missions in Latin America at Caracas (Venezuela) and Lima (Peru). These offices have since started functioning.

Indian trade delegations visited Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Peru, Sudan, Syria, Trinidad, UAR, Uruguay, USSR, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, during the past year.

Trade and related delegations which visited India during the year included those from Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Poland, Philippines, Rumania, Tunisia, Thailand, UAR, Uganda, UK, USA, USSR and Yugoslavia.

An Indian Commercial Office was opened in Tripoli (Libya).

TARIFF

The Tariff Commission's recommendation for continuance of protection to the sericulture industry for a period of five years till December 31, 1974,

was accepted by Government. Decisions on the Commission's reports on prices of cotton yarn and cloth, price structure of catguts and fair selling prices of different types of automobiles were also announced by Government during the past year.

DIRECTION OF TRADE

Exports

The U.K. and the U.S.A. continued to be India's principal buyers until 1968-69, but in April-December 1969, the U.S.S.R. and Japan also became principal buyers. During 1968-69, the share of the U.K. and the U.S.A. in our exports was 14.8 and 17.2 per cent respectively. But in the first nine months of 1969-70, these countries took up 12.1 and 17.5 per cent respectively. The second and fourth position as principal buyers went to the U.S.S.R. and Japan which took up 12.5 and 11.7 per cent respectively. Thus in the first nine months of 1969-70, U.K.'s rank has changed from second to third.

The principal countries to which India exported and the value of exports to each for the years 1963-64 to 1968-69 and April-December 1969 are given in Table 168.

A closer study of the countrywise figures reveals an element of diversification in the direction of export trade. India's exports to the East European countries rose from Rs. 63 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 267 crores in 1968-69 and Rs. 228 crores in the first nine months of 1969-70.

Imports

The principal countries from which India imported and the value of imports from each for the years 1963-64 to 1968-69 and the first nine months of 1969-70 are shown in Table 169.

It will be seen from this table that over the years the USA has emerged as the largest supplier, mainly because of the import of foodgrains and other items under aid and grants, followed at a distance by U.S.S.R., the U.K., Federal Republic of Germany, Canada and Japan. At the same time there has been a striking increase in imports from the USSR and Canada in recent years.

PATTERN OF TRADE

Merchandise Exports

India's merchandise exports have witnessed expansion and increasing diversification in recent years. In 1968-69, these totalled Rs. 1,356.34 crores compared to Rs. 1,192.82 crores in 1967-68. The increase has been well spread over a number of commodities. Exports of cotton manufactures had gone up from Rs. 52.37 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 87.97 crores in 1968-69, iron ore and concentrates from Rs. 17.41 crores to Rs. 88.40 crores, tobacco unmanufactured from Rs. 14.05 crores to Rs. 33.16 crores and iron and steel from Rs. 9.68 crores to Rs. 78.93 crores among other items. However, exports of jute manufactures which reached an all time high of Rs. 249 crores during 1966-67 had a declining trend during 1967-68, 1968-69 and April-December, 1969. The same is true of tea which, after reaching an all-time high of Rs. 180 crores in 1967-68, has started a declining trend from 1968-69. Table 170 gives the principal exports of India from 1963-64 to 1968-69 and April-December, 1969.

Non-essential vegetable oils and sugar which recorded substantial exports up to 1963-64 started declining thereafter became of shortage

TABLE 168
EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

Country	(in lakhs of rupees)						
	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	April-Dec. 1969
UK	1,62.97	1,66.39	1,44.78	2,02.39	2,29.03	2,01.51	1,26.13
USA	1,29.53	1,46.42	1,46.98	2,19.99	2,07.43	2,34.27	1,81.87
USSR	51.95	77.89	92.89	1,23.40	1,21.79	1,48.31	1,30.57
Japan	58.78	60.82	57.05	1,07.44	1,35.92	1,58.23	1,22.01
Australia	17.59	19.94	17.49	26.12	27.98	25.50	17.62
Ceylon	19.15	14.38	12.79	18.50	14.93	23.36	18.30
Germany (Federal Republic)	19.76	17.57	17.97	26.03	2,22.8	26.50	21.23
Canada	21.17	17.44	20.27	30.97	29.77	29.70	20.77
Burma	6.31	6.29	3.57	3.74	3.84	11.94	12.76
UAR	12.54	14.24	27.05	25.00	21.53	21.82	25.15
France	10.83	11.87	11.03	18.36	15.54	20.05	16.37
Argentina	10.06	7.43	4.15	2.02	57	65	40
Sudan	7.85	6.34	8.17	14.57	20.75	18.47	12.29
Malaya*	12.85	7.04	12.59	10.48	6.91	7.10	6.03
Singapore	17.35	7.87	7.91	9.35	8.78	13.44	10.09
Netherlands	10.43	9.09	11.79	11.79	12.98	15.37	7.96
Czechoslovakia	16.16	15.92	1,593	28.57	29.17	31.77	23.10
Kenya	5.03	5.29	4.86	7.31	6.04	8.12	5.48
Italy	11.25	9.92	8.39	15.48	17.82	18.06	10.39
Nigeria	3.78	5.12	4.00	4.59	3.75	3.08	1.65
Cuba	4.01	1.67	29	neg.	neg.	—	—
New Zealand	7.26	5.38	6.57	8.59	6.27	6.85	4.55
Pakistan	7.17	9.70	4.88	1	1	1	Neg.
Indonesia	2.40	1.80	82	1.07	5.86	5.55	2.86
TOTAL (including other countries)	7,89.28	8,13.15	8,01.65	11,56.53	11,98.67	13,60.02	10,40.08

*Figures for 1965-66 relate to Malaysia including Singapore

TABLE 169
IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

		(By sea, air and land)		(in lakhs of rupees)					
Country		1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	April Dec- 1969	
USA	..	4,49,97	5,10,48	5,34,83	7,82,91	7,76,64	5,75,06	3,52,47	
UK	..	1,71,46	1,63,65	1,50,09	1,65,47	1,62,65	1,27,87	78,41	
Germany (Federal Republic)	..	90,46	1,09,34	1,37,14	1,62,86	1,43,93	1,19,74	59,51	
Iran	..	47,99	29,02	34,08	30,49	32,89	35,68	34,11	
Japan	..	65,87	78,19	79,33	1,07,40	1,08,43	1,15,30	46,48	
Italy	..	17,42	22,62	19,86	41,51	34,27	49,50	34,80	
France	..	14,42	17,86	18,05	35,09	34,42	36,39	18,20	
USSR	..	68,46	78,78	83,17	1,13,80	1,11,22	1,85,51	1,18,75	
Belgium	..	7,98	8,79	11,51	24,28	17,80	10,25	5,42	
Switzerland	..	12,07	11,86	14,51	18,06	13,39	15,12	7,74	
Australia	..	17,92	24,65	24,18	59,00	94,96	25,72	23,49	
Federation of Malaya*	..	12,09	10,42	12,77	12,40	9,30	7,72	6,81	
Saudi Arabia	..	21,18	13,46	8,66	6,05	22,83	19,46	67	
Canada	..	23,97	26,52	31,52	92,19	98,28	98,72	52,09	
Czechoslovakia	..	17,33	19,83	21,15	33,50	27,34	35,27	18,09	
Pakistan	..	9,35	16,58	5,13	1,36	2,11	1	—	
Burma	..	8,45	10,30	9,72	40,23	9,24	16,51	18,38	
Netherlands	..	10,74	13,83	19,77	34,59	25,67	17,75	13,24	
Singapore	..	5,31	3,84	—	15,03	3,33	9,23	1,39	
Sweden	..	11,81	11,23	10,63	14,15	18,40	16,72	7,11	
UAR	..	15,25	17,35	19,96	20,30	26,90	41,41	18,98	
Kenya	..	3,41	7,43	4,56	5,89	7,64	6,71	3,11	
Sudan	..	8,52	9,00	5,74	17,37	11,52	21,50	14,18	
TOTAL (including other countries)	..	12,22,85	1,349,03	14,08,53	20,78,36	20,07,61	18,61,62	11,23,48	

* Figures for 1965-66 relate to Malaysia including Singapore.

TABLE 170
EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(By sea, air and land)

(in lakhs of rupees)

Commodity	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	April-Dec. 1969
Jute manufactures (excluding twist & yarn)	1,52.14	1,67.23	1,81.62	2,49.00	2,33.53	2,16.94	1,57.12
Tea	1,23.38	1,24.65	1,14.84	1,58.41	1,80.22	1,56.51	97.51
Cotton manufactures (excluding twist and yarn)	50.36	64.16	63.29	75.60	79.44	87.97	64.34
Textile fabrics (other than cotton and jute)	18.08	8.68	7.42	6.23	6.14	9.54	8.01
Textile articles (other than cotton and jute mfrs, woollen carpets, carpeting, floor rugs and matings)	11.21	5.42	4.58	6.68	5.76	6.31	5.47
Textile yarn and thread	16.68	14.40	15.07	20.36	16.12	24.30	28.71
Ores of non-ferrous base metals and concentrates	9.73	14.51	11.54	16.24	12.99	16.22	10.42
Leather	26.20	27.16	28.21	61.85	53.22	71.99	62.33
Raw cotton (excluding linters and waste)	21.11	10.58	10.39	11.93	14.75	15.74	12.54
Fresh fruits and nuts (excluding oilnuts)	23.76	31.05	29.24	48.19	45.06	64.77	45.71
Crude vegetable materials, inedible*	15.99	17.05	16.78	22.87	19.14	21.66	18.34
Raw wool	6.52	7.65	6.43	6.74	5.65	4.87	3.21
Sugar (including molasses)	27.10	18.21	11.19	18.14	16.44	10.37	5.88
Iron ore and concentrates	36.40	37.39	42.37	70.19	74.78	88.40	62.03
Tobacco, unmanufactured	21.09	2,438	19.57	21.52	34.85	33.16	27.26
Vegetable oils (non-essential)	19.93	7.05	4.09	2.83	3.96	11.71	3.16
Crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, fertiliser materials and precious stones)	12.05	13.03	14.61	18.78	19.68	18.58	15.82
Woollen carpets, carpeting, floor rugs & matings	5.26	5.37	4.48	8.01	9.45	10.65	8.06
Iron and steel	3.61	10.33	12.38	24.69	54.83	78.93	51.95
Coffee	8.31	13.42	12.94	15.84	18.18	17.96	17.99
Hides and skins, undressed	9.59	9.05	9.45	16.09	7.39	5.04	6.76
Petroleum products	7.41	7.89	6.46	10.30	7.32	9.43	6.28
Coal, coke and briquettes	2.35	4.36	2.86	2.36	1.83	2.67	1.55
TOTAL (including other items but excluding re-exports)	7,89.28	8,13.15	8,01.65	11,56.56	11,92.82	13,56.34	10,36.07

*N.E.S.: Nowhere else stated in trade classification list.

TABLE 171
IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(By sea, air and land)

Commodity	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	(in lakhs of rupees)
							April-Dec. 1969
Iron & Steel	93,15	1,04,96	98,00	97,90	1,06,29	86,15	56,33
Machinery other than electric	2,82,12	3,13,05	3,32,44	4,08,00	3,36,56	3,69,99	2,14,48
Petroleum products	58,22	41,33	33,35	27,03	15,10	29,43	14,90
Transport equipment	71,06	73,74	70,55	62,21	80,93	65,36	38,89
Electric machinery and appliances	84,80	91,22	87,80	1,05,89	85,64	81,07	45,66
Raw cotton	48,84	58,09	46,21	56,47	83,01	90,18	
Wheat, unmilled	1,34,84	2,41,92	2,64,73	4,23,04	3,78,47	2,59,49	1,25,73
Petroleum, crude and partly refined	46,17	27,23	34,87	36,09	59,73	54,31	33,36
Chemical elements and compounds	32,11	34,04	35,86	54,05	77,37	82,70	49,16
Manufactures of metals	15,82	16,99	18,17	17,26	14,18	13,52	5,37
Textile yarn and thread	10,70	9,13	5,92	7,04	4,04	4,19	1,78
Copper	26,04	24,41	33,37	39,11	35,54	39,17	31,67
Rice	37,50	40,17	41,90	81,64	54,76	57,47	48,32
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical products	8,64	8,21	8,73	17,41	17,52	17,50	13,60
Fresh fruits and nuts	15,43	19,29	18,86	24,08	31,83	37,60	24,07
Raw wool and hair	15,72	9,64	5,12	11,78	11,82	11,23	13,07
Paper and paper-board	12,25	12,88	13,23	21,23	17,36	18,08	17,83
Oilseeds, nuts and kernels	9,16	7,04	8,81	4,72	5,22	3,51	3,10
Coal-tar, dyestuffs and natural indigo	5,26	5,19	3,75	4,44	3,97	4,39	1,96
Aluminium	6,46	7,24	6,29	15,21	17,68	4,51	92
Milk and cream, dried or condensed	8,54	6,74	6,64	21,85	13,30	13,71	6,27
Misc. chemicals and products	9,52	5,01	6,88	16,37	15,12	1,761	10,51
Zinc	9,86	1,115	12,84	10,86	14,30	19,89	4,79
Raw jute and waste	2,06	7,33	9,16	20,57	1,77	9,31	1,08
Crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, materials and precious stones)	10,16	11,80	11,57	19,80	45,33	24,40	14,15
Vegetable oils	4,20	4,80	7,11	11,27	16,55	9,68	14,68
TOTAL (including other items)	12,22,85	13,49,03	14,08,53	20,78,36	20,07,61	18,61,62	11,23,48

TABLE 172
INDEX NUMBERS OF EXPORTS

(Base: 1958=100)

Class of Commodities	Volume Index				Unit Value Index			
	1966-67*	1967-68	1968-69	Nov. 1968	Nov. 1969	1966-67*	1967-68	1968-69
Food	114	112	114	108	79	167	168	166
Beverages and tobacco	64	106	97	39	62	147	207	214
Crude materials (inedible, except fuel)	160	150	167	171	163	125	125	123
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	88	66	91	71	51	170	144	137
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	16	25	81	20	17	217	203	178
Chemicals	136	146	196	223	225	262	244	273
Manufactured goods	108	118	140	154	134	209	198	197
Machinery and transport equipment	1,266	1,393	2,956	3,178	2,406	73	81	87
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	182	218	279	292	384	193	195	197
General	119	122	142	143	124	169	169	166

TABLE 173
INDEX NUMBERS OF IMPORTS

(Base : 1958=100)

Class of Commodities	Volume Index				Unit Value Index			
	1966-67*	1967-68	1968-69	Nov. 1968	Nov. 1969	1966-67*	1967-68	1968-69
Food	231	207	143	104	77	140	157	158
Beverages and tobacco	22	43	33	17	8	143	204	178
Crude materials (inedible, except fuel)	138	145	135	129	109	188	165	175
Mineral fuel, lubricants, etc.	92	99	101	72	78	100	100	115
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	251	581	346	401	1,304	148	131	127
Chemicals	367	490	546	647	319	89	84	79
Manufactured goods	82	79	74	66	61	163	172	182
Machinery and transport equipment	103	121	112	91	48	216	165	191
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	87	347	143	118	106	157	47	102
General	149	166	151	137	95	150	136	141

Average of 10 months from June 1966 to March 1967. The figures for April and May 1966 are excluded as they are not comparable with those for post-evaluation period.

within the country but the export of sugar is likely to be resumed in view of better domestic production in 1969-70. Another characteristic is the substantial increase achieved in the exports of non-traditional items, such as iron and steel, engineering goods, leather, etc.

Imports

Table 171 gives India's principal imports, with value, for the years 1963-64 to 1968-69 and April-December, 1969.

The continuing rising trend in imports was slightly reversed in 1967-68; in 1968-69 and April-December, 1969, the imports continued to decline. The decline was mainly in the imports of foodgrains because of better domestic crops. In some other imports, decline was due to the import substitution, shortage of foreign exchange and slackness in home demand.

TERMS OF TRADE

Tables 172, 173 and 174 show the index numbers of quantity and prices of India's exports and imports and the terms of trade for 1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69 and November, 1969 compared with the corresponding month of 1968.

TABLE 174

INDEX NUMBER OF AVERAGE UNIT DECLARED VALUES

Terms of Trade

(Base: 1958=100)

1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	Nov. 1968	Nov. 1969
113	124	118	117	115

STATE TRADING

State Trading Corporation

The State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. was registered in May 1956, under the Indian Companies Act. Not being a statutory corporation, it has to comply with all the obligations and requirements of the Companies Act like any other limited company.

The central aim of the Corporation is to broaden and enlarge the scope of India's exports and to arrange for essential imports at competitive prices. Its activities are directed towards diversification of exports, expanding existing markets, development and promotion of exports of certain bulk commodities on a long-term basis and handling canalised imports of bulk commodities. It also often undertakes price support and buffer stock operations in certain commodities on Central Government directions. The Corporation works in close association with the private trade and supplements their efforts through financial and organisational assistance.

Since the inception of the Corporation, there has been a rapid growth in its trade turnover, from Rs. 9.2 crores in 1956-57 to Rs. 156.4 crores in 1966-67 and Rs. 181.3 crores in 1967-68. The 1968-69 figure, however, was Rs. 167.2 crores. In 1956-57, the Corporation's direct exports amounted to Rs. 5.8 crores which increased gradually to Rs. 32.6 crores in 1962-63. In 1963-64, when the Corporation was bifurcated to establish the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation, the exports of the State

Trading Corporation amounted to Rs. 8.9 crores which rose to Rs. 13.1 crores in 1965-66, Rs. 23.57 crores in 1967-68 and Rs. 48.5 crores in 1968-69.

The export programme of the Corporation falls into five main groups : (1) railway equipment, (2) engineering goods including machine tools and manufactures of small industries, (3) chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals, (4) consumer goods, prominent items being leather footwear and components, wigs, wiglets (for which it has set up a factory) and other human hair products, woollen knitwear and textiles, and (5) marine products such as fish and agricultural products, fresh fruits, fruit juices, quality rice and pulses.

With a view to developing exports of the products of the small-scale and medium-scale industries, the Corporation introduced the Exports Aid for Small Industries (EASI) Scheme in 1962, under which comprehensive marketing assistance is given to the manufacturers for the export of their products. The scheme has been reconstituted to help in solving the many basic problems of small industries in the matter of finance, quality control, raw materials and marketing. The Corporation has also developed exports of a wide variety of chemical and allied products.

In order to keep in constant touch with the changing trends of trade in world markets, the Corporation maintains a net-work of offices at Bangkok, Beirut, Berlin, Budapest, Colombo, Lagos, Montreal, Moscow, Nairobi, Prague, Rotterdam and Teheran.

The Corporation has been arranging imports of some capital goods and industrial raw materials and also of certain scarce commodities required for the country's economy and industrial development. Because of its bulk buying and handling, it is in a position to effect purchases at the most competitive prices. Large quantities of soyabean oil, hops, chemicals, raw wool, art silk yarn, fertilisers, alkalies, newsprint, tractors, printing and textile machinery, copra, palm oil and many other items have been imported with substantial savings in foreign exchange. This has also helped in stabilising internal prices of these commodities.

The Corporation has been called upon at different times to undertake price support and buffer stock operations in respect of raw jute, seed-lac, lemon-grass oil, tobacco and raw cotton, to ensure fair prices to the growers of such agricultural commodities and to sustain foreign demand at a steadily rising rate.

The paid-up capital of the Corporation was Rs. 1 crore in 1956-57 which was doubled to Rs. 2 crores in 1958-59. During the 12 years up to 1967-68, it had contributed to the public exchequer Rs. 26.6 crores (income-tax Rs. 24.45 crores and dividend Rs. 2.15 crores) and accumulated reserves of the order of Rs. 9.6 crores. During 1968-69, it paid to the public exchequer Rs. 8.52 crores (Rs. 8.12 crores as income-tax and Rs. 40 lakhs as dividend).

Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation

The trading activities of the State Trading Corporation witnessed a rapid growth within a few years of its coming into existence. At the same time, need was felt of giving greater attention to the development of exports of ores and allied items. In April 1963, the Government of India, therefore, decided to bifurcate the State Trading Corporation to establish a second corporation called the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India, Ltd. The new Corporation started functioning from October 1963 as a company registered under the Companies Act, and all work relating to minerals and metals as well as assets and liabilities on this account were transferred from the State Trading Corporation to the Minerals and Metals

Trading Corporation. The main objects of this fully Government-owned corporation are : (i) to organise and undertake export of mineral ores and concentrates and (ii) to organise and undertake imports of metals including iron and steel and their alloys, semi-manufactures, and industrial raw materials required in processing iron and steel for industrial or domestic use.

The Corporation is the sole exporter of iron ore except for the part made by private mineowners/shippers of Goa; during 1968-69, it exported 91.7 lakh tonnes of the ore compared to 85.2 lakh tonnes in 1967-68. Other minerals being exported through the Corporation include coal, manganese ore, ferro-manganese, etc. Total exports during 1968-69 were valued at Rs. 80.16 crores (compared to Rs. 70.60 crores in 1967-68). Important items of import comprise copper, zinc, lead, aluminium and some varieties of iron and steel. The total imports of the Corporation amounted to Rs. 25.38 crores during 1968-69, compared to Rs. 28.8 crores in 1967-68 and Rs. 25.6 crores in 1966-67. The total trade turnover for 1968-69 was worth Rs. 106.09 crores compared to Rs. 99.75 crores in 1967-68 and Rs. 67.8 crores in 1964-65.

Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation

This is a subsidiary of the State Trading Corporation engaged in the export of Indian handloom and handicrafts products. The total turn-over of the Corporation in the period January-September 1969 amounted to Rs. 1.77 crores—an increase of 43 per cent over the corresponding figure for January-September 1968. During 1967-68, its total exports had amounted to Rs. 1.24 crores.

The Corporation also renders assistance to its business associates in respect of finance and raw materials, besides other promotional and developmental measures for the general benefit of the country's export trade in handicrafts and handloom goods as a whole.

Other Trading Corporations under the public sector include the Indian Motion Pictures Corporation and the Food Corporation of India, details of which are given respectively in the Chapters on "Mass Communication" and "Agriculture".

INTERNAL TRADE

With the vastness of the country, its varied climate and diverse natural resources, the internal trade of India is naturally many times larger than its external trade. According to an estimate in the report of the National Planning Committee's Sub-Committee on Trade, the value of the country's internal trade in 1947 was about Rs. 7,000 crores as compared to about Rs. 350 crores for external trade.

The internal trade of India can be classified under the broad heads of (i) rail-borne trade, (ii) river-borne trade, (iii) coasting trade, (iv) trade borne on other craft—by lorry, carts, etc., and (v) trade by air. Complete and precise data about total internal trade cannot be had, particularly because reliable statistics of trade by air and other craft such as lorry, carts, country-craft, are not available.

RAIL AND RIVER-BORNE TRADE

Statistics of rail and river-borne trade are based on the invoices of the railway and steamer companies and were recorded on 'import' basis for the period up to March 1965. From then on, they are being recorded on 'export'

basis. For the purpose of these statistics, India is divided into a number of trade blocks, roughly representing the States of the Indian Union. The chief port towns of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Cochin are constituted as separate trade blocks. Similarly, the less important ports in Tamil Nadu and other places are grouped as 'Other Ports', each of which is treated as a separate trade block.*

Table 175 shows the movement of selected articles by rail and river between different trade blocks for selected years between 1955-56 and 1968-69. The internal trade of each block is excluded.

TABLE 175
RAIL AND RIVER-BORNE TRADE—SELECTED ARTICLES

(in thousand quintals)

Item	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Coal and coke ..	21,66,34	31,47,96	33,19,19	42,00,18	45,42,77	37,30,62
Raw cotton† ..	35,07	37,19	31,43	34,36	45,06	37,18
Cotton piece-goods	32,60	26,43	25,63	36,25	40,49	16,89
Rice (not in husk)	1,64,07	2,22,83	1,68,98	1,19,31	1,42,29	1,72,56
Wheat	82,74	3,06,42	4,59,59	6,11,98	7,17,37	5,32,25
Raw jute ..	35,39	40,15	46,15	55,52	28,07	38,12
Iron and steel products	1,91,65	3,70,25	7,34,32	6,89,80	7,01,35	7,68,07
Oilseeds ..	94,55	95,09	77,96	82,30	92,67	97,30
Salt	1,24,08	1,35,39	2,08,60	1,96,27	2,35,39	2,44,68
Sugar (excluding khandsari sugar)	82,93	91,06	1,04,92	1,09,39	91,16	67,42

COASTING TRADE

For purpose of statistics, the Indian coast has been divided (from April 1963) into 12 maritime blocks corresponding to the maritime States of India, viz., (i) West Bengal, (ii) Orissa, (iii) Andhra Pradesh, (iv) Tamil Nadu, (v) Kerala, (vi) Mysore, (vii) Maharashtra, (viii) Gujarat, (ix) Andaman and Nicobar Islands, (x) Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, (xi) Pondicherry, and (xii) Goa.

The coasting trade is recorded under two broad heads, (i) internal trade, i.e., trade amongst the ports within the same maritime blocks, and (ii) external trade, i.e., trade between one maritime block on the one hand and all other maritime blocks on the other.

Table 176 shows the value of the coast-wise trade of India in selected years since 1960-61.

*Up to March 1962, India was divided into 29 trade blocks; the number was increased to 31 from April 1962, consequent on the bifurcation of Bombay State and further to 32 April 1965 after the formation of the State of Nagaland. The number went up to 34 from April, 1967 after Haryana was formed and Chandigarh became a centrally administered territory.

†Figures relate to the cotton year ending August of the fiscal year.

TABLE 176
COAST-WISE TRADE

(in lakhs of rupees)

	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67*	1967-68*	1968-69*
<i>Imports</i>					
Indian merchandise ..	209,89	240,55	230,75	211,04	173,90
Foreign merchandise** ..	6,61	—	—	—	—
Treasure	—	—	—	1,01	—
TOTAL IMPORTS ..	216,50	240,55	230,75	212,05	173,90
<i>Exports</i>					
Indian merchandise ..	215,03	240,55	230,75	211,04	173,90
Foreign merchandise** ..	7,85	—	—	—	—
Treasure	—	—	1	6	—
TOTAL EXPORTS ..	222,88	240,55	230,76	211,10	173,90
TOTAL TRADE	439,38	481,10	461,51	423,15	347,80

Source : Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

Note.—The above statistics relate to quantities only, as value figures are not recorded in the railway and steamer companies invoices. Besides, the trade carried by only one steamer company between three trade blocks was recorded from April 1960 to Aug. 1965. The company suspended its river service from Sept. 1965. Further, non-trade freight movements are also included because of the difficulty in isolating them.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

To establish a uniform system of weights and measures throughout the country, the Standards of Weights and Measures Act was placed on the statute book in December 1956. The Act—which was amended in 1960 and 1964 mainly to bring the definitions of 'metre' and 'second' in line with those approved by the 11th General Conference of Weights and Measures—allowed ten years for the change-over to the metric system. During this period, reform was introduced gradually in the country through a phased programme covering different industries, public undertakings and regions. Organisations of weights and measures were set up to undertake periodical verification of weights, measures, and weighing and measuring instruments used in trade, industry, etc. The use of all the units prescribed under the Act has become compulsory all over the country to the exclusion of all other units.

The system has been progressively adopted in trade and commerce, in the Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Central Excise and other Government departments and transactions. It has also come into use in education, general and technical, including engineering and medical courses. Preparatory work in regard to its adoption in the design of products and equipment of industry has also been done; the existing undertakings are expected to complete the process in a few years, while promoters of new industrial enterprises have been advised to have their machinery and products designed on the metric system. A survey in respect of 150 large industries, carried out during the past year, showed that about 85 per cent of them have changed their drawings and products to standard units of weights and measures.

*The figures are provisional.

**The distinction between Indian and foreign merchandise was abolished from April 1964.

Under the Model Approval Scheme, models of new types of weights and measures and weighing and measuring instruments will be tested thoroughly before they are approved for regular production.

The weights and measures laws are being expanded to include the verification of water meters, taxi meters, odometers, electric meters, etc. The weights and measures organisations are being strengthened to enable them to undertake these new responsibilities.

Basic training for inspectors of weights and measures is imparted in a special institute which is now being run by the Central Government at Patna. Facilities for imparting advanced training are available at the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi. These training institutes are also being utilised by some other countries to get their weights and measures officials trained in the enforcement work.

India is a member of the International Organization for Legal Metrology (OIML) which prepares for international adoption model laws on weights and measures and specifications and methods of test for enforcing them. India participates in the work of 40 OIML technical committees and holds the Secretariat for Technical Committee A-5 (equipment used in weights and measures offices).

A committee of experts is revising the present laws on weights and measures in the country so as to bring them in line with the recommendations of the International Organisation for Legal Metrology (OIML) and the General Conference on Weights and Measures (CGPM).



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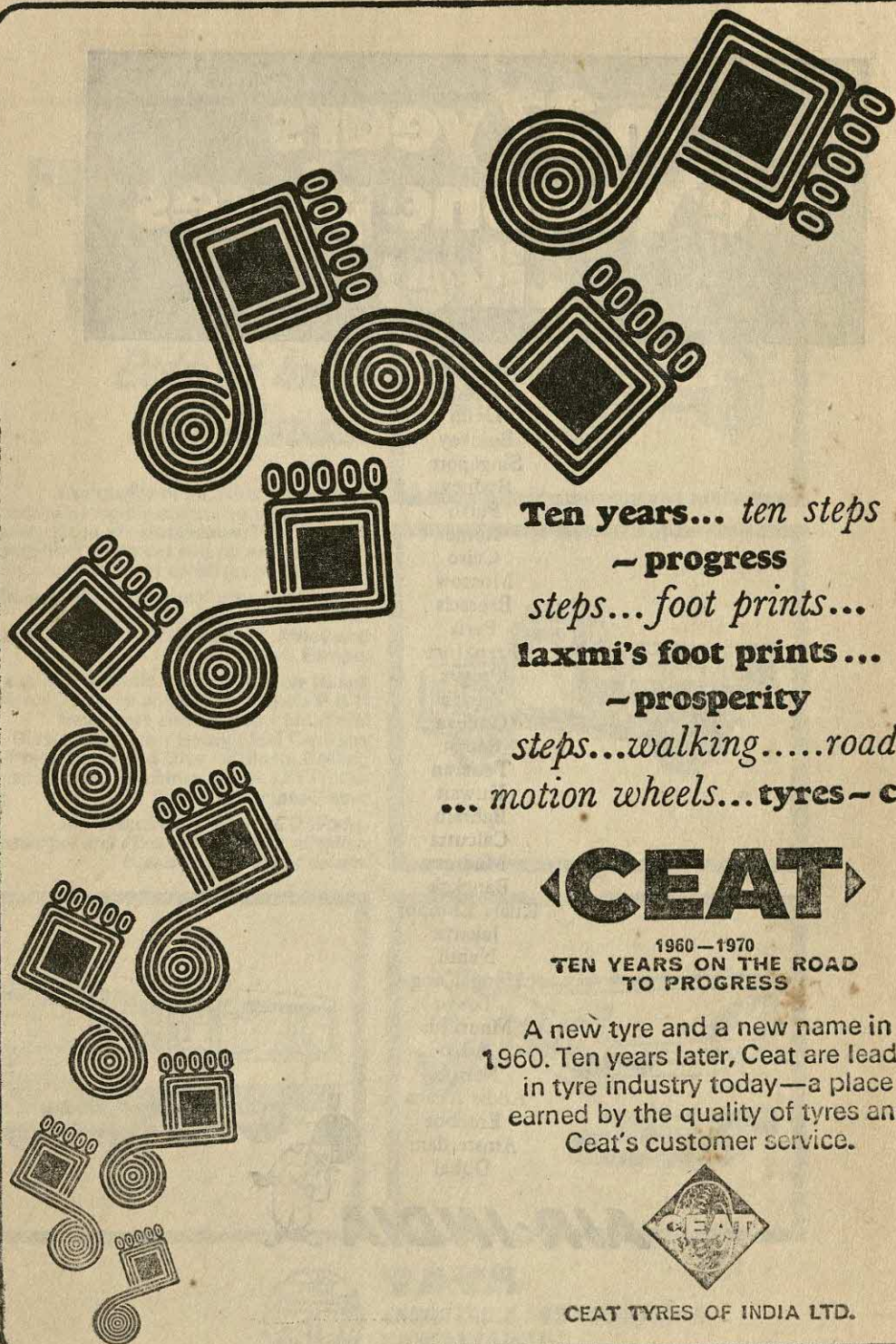
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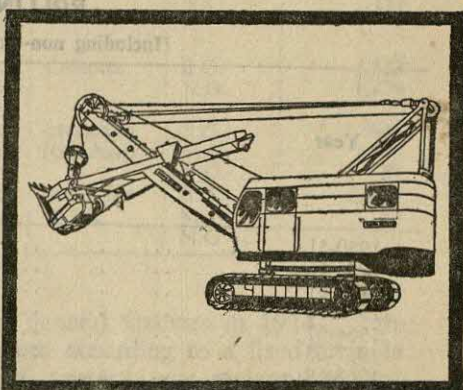
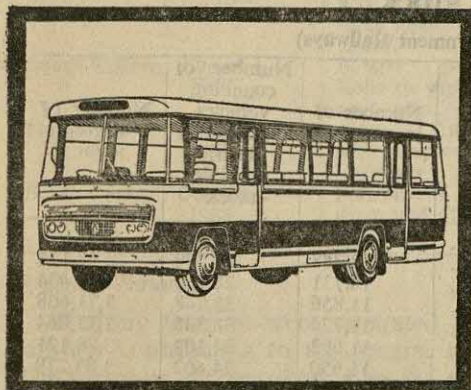
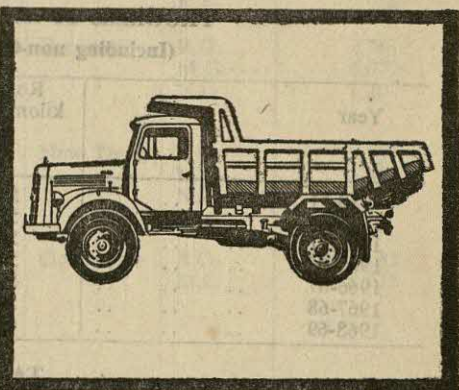
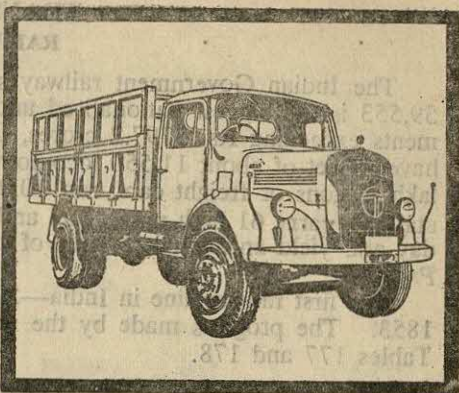
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CHAPTER XXII

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The Indian Government railway system with a route kilometrage of 59,553 is the biggest nationalised undertaking in the country. With investments exceeding Rs. 3797.2 crores, the railways employ 13.5 lakh persons, have a fleet of about 11,550 locomotives, 34,300 coaching vehicles and 3.82 lakh wagons or freight cars, run 10,000 trains a day, operate over 7,032 stations, carry 61 lakh passengers and over 5.59 lakh tonnes of freight every day and yield an annual revenue of over Rs. 900.90 crores.*

Progress

The first railway line in India—32 kilometres—was opened on April 16, 1853. The progress made by the railways since 1950-51 is indicated in Tables 177 and 178.

TABLE 177
PROGRESS OF ALL INDIAN RAILWAYS
(Including non-Government Railways)

Year	Route kilometres	Running track (km.)	Passengers originating (lakhs)	Goods : tonnes originating (lakhs)
1950-51	54,845	60,567	1,30,78	9,30
1955-56	55,902	61,738	1,29,74	11,71
1960-61	56,962	64,319	1,61,39	15,76
1965-66	59,061	69,038	2,10,49	20,41
1966-67	59,075	69,475	2,21,29	20,27
1967-68	59,339	70,186	2,27,59	19,76
1968-69	60,014	71,152	2,23,04	20,50

TABLE 178
ROLLING STOCK

(Including non-Government Railways)

Year	Number of locomotives	Number of coaching vehicles including electric multiple stock	Number of wagons
1950-51	8,615	20,889	2,11,873
1955-56	2,288	23,789	2,42,135
1960-61	10,731	28,730	3,09,434
1965-66	11,856	33,248	3,71,608
1966-67	11,729	33,505	3,77,064
1967-68	11,692	34,103	3,79,121
1968-69	11,650	34,602	3,83,279

Railway Zones

The 37 railway systems, which existed in India before August 1949, have been grouped into nine zones for efficiency in administration. Some essential details regarding the zones are given in Table 179.

Certain narrow-gauge feeder railways (total length 461 km.), owned and operated by non-government agencies were not included in the

*The data relate to 1968-69.

reorganisation scheme, although under the Railway Companies (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1951, Government assumed powers to ensure their efficient operation in the public interest.

TABLE 179
RAILWAY ZONE

Zone	Date of creation	Consisting of the former	Headquarters	Track width*	Route kilometrage as on March 31, 1969
Southern ..	April 14, 1951	Madras and Southern Maharatta, South Indian and Mysore Railways.	Madras	B.G. M.G. N.G.	2,334 4,957 153
Central ..	November 5, 1951	Great Indian Peninsular, Nizam's State, Scindia and Dholpur Railways.	Bombay	B.G. M.G. N.G.	4,593 383 796
Western ..	November 5, 1951	Bombay, Baroda & Central India, Saurashtra, Kutch, Rajasthan and Jaipur Railways.	Bombay	B.G. M.G. N.G.	2,761 6,079 1,202
Northern ..	April 14, 1952	Eastern Punjab, Jodhpur, Bikaner, three upper divisions of the East Indian Railways.	New Delhi	B.G. M.G. N.G.	6,899 3,432 260
North-Eastern	April 14, 1952	Oudh and Tirhut Railway and Fatehgarh district of Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railways.	Gorakhpur	B.G. M.G.	52 4,913
Eastern ..	August 1, 1955	East Indian Railway (minus the three upper divisions).	Calcutta	B.G. N.G.	4,013 131
South-Eastern	August 1, 1955	Bengal Nagpur Railway with minor adjustments.	Calcutta	B.G. N.G.	5,323 1,479
North-East Frontier	January 15, 1958	Assam Railway with minor adjustments.	Maligaon (Gauhati)	B.G. M.G. N.G.	645 2,899 87
South-Central	October 2, 1966	Portions of Southern and Central Railways.	Secunderabad	B.G. M.G. N.G.	2,606 3,183 370

Railway Finance

Railway finances were separated from general finances in 1924-25, the railways contributing to the general revenues according to a fixed formula. The quantum of contribution to the general revenues was reviewed by Parliamentary Convention Committees in 1949, 1954, 1960 and 1965. The rate of dividend payable to the general revenues rose from 4 per cent during 1950-61 to 4½ per cent during 1961-63 and to 4½ per cent from April 1, 1963 to March 31, 1964. All new capital made available after April 1, 1964 was receiving dividend at the rate of 5½ per cent up to April, 1966.

According to the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee 1965, approved by Parliament, the rate of dividend on capital invested up to March 31, 1964 was increased to 5.50 per cent and on capital invested

*Track width : B.G. 1.676 meters; M.G. 1 metre; N.G. 0.762 and 0.610 metre.

after that date to 6 per cent. The new rates came into force from April 1, 1966 and are applicable up to the end of March, 1971. The additional one per cent on the capital invested up to March 31, 1964 has absorbed and replaced the amount payable to the States by the Central Government in lieu of the tax on passenger fares. A sum of Rs. 16.25 crores is payable to the States by the Central Government and the balance left over of the additional one per cent is utilized to assist the States (in the same proportion as their shares of the passenger fare tax) to provide their portion of the resources required for financing safety works such as manned level crossings, overbridges and underbridges.

Even though the above recommendations covered the period up to 1970-71, a new Convention Committee, co-terminous with the present Fourth Plan commencing from April 1, 1969 has been constituted by Parliament which is considering the matter.

The table below gives an outline of Government railway finance since 1955-56 :

TABLE 180
RAILWAY FINANCES

Item	(in crores of rupees)					
	1955-56 Actuals	1960-61 Actuals	1965-66 Actuals	1968-69 Actuals	1969-70 Revised Estimates	1970-71 Budget Estimates
Passenger earnings						
Upper class ..	12.85	15.18	27.64	29.82	31.75	35.00
Third class ..	94.86	116.41	191.53	235.27	250.50	267.50
Other coaching earnings ..	20.87	27.21	39.40	45.06	49.00	52.25
Goods earnings ..	180.28	286.14	465.49	562.79	590.00	635.50
Other sundry earnings ..	6.81	12.63	22.25	27.96	32.50	34.50
Total earnings ..	315.67	457.57	746.31	900.90	953.75	1,024.75
Suspense ..	+0.62	—0.77	—12.74	—2.06	—3.20	—2.75
Gross traffic receipts	316.29	456.80	733.57	898.84	950.55	1,022.00
Ordinary working expenses ..	212.95	313.15	485.85	636.78	683.04	700.99
Appropriation to depreciation reserve fund ..	45.00	45.00	85.00	95.00	95.00	100.00
Appropriation to pension fund ..	—	—	12.00	9.90	9.90	14.85
Payment to worked lines ..	0.27	0.09	0.19	0.25	0.18	0.17
Total working expenses ..	258.22	358.24	583.04	741.93	788.12	816.01
Net miscellaneous expenditure ..	7.73	10.69	15.69	14.10	16.54	16.52
Net railway revenue ..	50.34	87.87	134.84	142.81	145.89	189.47
Dividend to general revenues ..	36.12	55.86	116.28*	150.67	158.44	167.09
Net surplus (+) or deficit (—) ..	+14.22	+32.01	+18.56	—7.86	—12.55	+22.38
Operating ratio (per cent) ..	81.6	78.4	79.5	82.5	82.9	79.8
Capital-at-charge	968.98	1,520.87	2,680.32	3,101.27	3,226.33	3,376.33

*This includes Rs. 12.50 crores contributed to the General revenues in lieu of merger of passenger tax with passenger fares.

DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE PLANS

As the largest transport agency, intimately connected with the development of the national economy, the impact of planning on railways has been phenomenal. Concurrent with the rehabilitation measures, the railways were required to put through a massive programme of construction designed to increase physical resources besides improving operational efficiency to augment transport capacity and to meet the demands arising out of the planned development of the country. The actual outlay on railways was 21.6 per cent of the total public sector outlay in the First Plan, 22.3 per cent in the Second and 19.5 per cent in the Third Plan. The railways' contribution towards the Plan programmes is given in the table below :

TABLE 181

OUTLAY ON AND CONTRIBUTION FROM RAILWAYS

(in crores of rupees)

Major Head	First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan
Plan outlay on railways	423.23	1,043.69	1,685.8
Railways' contribution to the Plan programmes ..	280.00	465.00	541.1*
Foreign exchange component of the Railway Plan ..	—	319.45	242.0

In the Fourth Five-Year Plan, commencing from April 1, 1969, a sum of Rs. 1,000 crores has been allocated for railway development. A further expenditure of Rs. 525 crores is to be met from the Railways' Own Depreciation Reserve Fund, bringing its total Plan outlay to Rs. 1,525 crores. In addition, a sum of Rs. 50 crores has been allocated outside the Plan outlay for providing mass transit facilities in the metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. The investment programme of the railways during the Fourth Plan contemplates modernisation of traction, signalling and tele-communication, rolling stock, track maintenance, workshop equipment and techniques, with emphasis on qualitative improvement in service rather than mere expansion.

The table below gives details of the progress of the railways.

TABLE 182

ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER THE PLANS

Particulars	First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan	Annual Plan 1966-67	Annual Plan 1967-68	Annual Plan 1968-69
New lines opened (km.) ..	1,304	1,311	1,801	52	269	740
Doubling (km.)	370	1,512	3,228	476**	532††	260
Electrification of railway lines (route kilometres) ..	—	361.5	1,746	404	150‡	351
Manufacture/procurement of rolling stock† locomotives ..	1,586	2,216	1,864	2,94	308	275
Coaching stock	4,758	7,718	8,019	1,264	1,258	1,273
Wagons (4-wheelers)	61,254	97,959	1,44,789	21,207	17,634	16,476

*Excludes net accretion to the railway fund.

**Including 18 km of treble lines.

†Including stock on replacement account.

††Including 6 km. of treble lines.

‡This includes 74 route km. of conversion from 3000 VDC to 25 KVAC.

New Construction and Works

The progress is dealt with in the chapter on "Industry".

Electrification

Electric traction, first introduced in 1925, was confined till 1957 to areas near Bombay and Madras. A total route kilometrage of 3,247 was electrified up to March 31, 1969. During 1968-69, 351 route kms. were electrified on 25 KV AC system of traction. The sections energised were Nasik-Bhusaval on the Central Railway and Bauria-Kharagpur on the South Eastern Railway.

Dieselisation

Diesel traction is being adopted progressively on the trunk and important routes. By March 1969, it was in operation over 20,000 route kilometres. Diesel and electric traction accounted for 64.3 per cent of the net-tonne-km moved in 1968-69 compared to 10 per cent in 1960-61. Diesel locomotives are also being utilised for hauling mail and express trains on a selective basis. Fifty-eight BG and 24 MG diesel locomotives were assembled and commissioned by the Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi during 1969-70.

The total passenger train kilometres operated by diesel and electric locomotives increased from 1.01 crore in 1965-66 to 2.50 crores in 1968-69.

Modernisation of Signalling

A sum of Rs. 14 crores was spent on modernisation and improvement of signalling and telecommunication during 1968-69. Route relay interlocking was introduced at 9 stations, including big junction stations like Bombay V.T., Dadar, Varanasi, Bangalore city (M.G.), Kandra and Sini. Panel interlocking was provided at 19 stations. Track circuits on the reception lines of yards were provided at 206 stations; colour light signalling was introduced at 103 stations and multi-aspect upper quadrant signalling was introduced at 34 stations. Automatic block signalling was provided on 61 track kilometres.

An integrated network of microwave directional radio multi-channel communication has been completed on Sonapur—Samastipur—Garhara section of the North Eastern Railway, Madras—Tirupati—Narasimhakonda—Kaveli—Ongole—Bapatla—Vijayawada sections of the Southern/South Central Railways and Bondamunda—Jhursuguda section of the South Eastern Railway.

A large number of teleprinter links have been installed to provide inter-yard communication facilities and for transmission of reservation messages. During 1968-69, multi-channel microwaves links over 909 kilometres and teleprinter channels over 11,975 route kilometres were provided.

Bridges

The Indian Railways had 103,379 bridges on March 31, 1969, of which 8,325 were major bridges each with a waterway of 18.29 metres or more or a clear opening of 12.19 lineal metres or more.

Amenities for Railway Users

Basic amenities for railway users have been provided at most of the stations. Of the improvements carried out during recent years to offer better travel conditions to passengers, particularly third class passengers, mention may be made of the following :

- (i) safe and relaxed travel in all-steel light-weight coaches;
- (ii) provision of through coaches hauled by connecting long distance mail/express trains for facility of long distance passengers;

- (iii) introduction of new trains and extension of the runs of existing trains;
- (iv) introduction of two-tier and three-tier sleeper coaches for the third class passengers;
- (v) running of all-third class 'Janata' trains and vestibuled air-conditioned trains;
- (vi) improvement of catering facilities;
- (vii) improvement of drinking water facilities, provision of fans, waiting halls, new or improved over-bridges and new or improved platforms;
- (viii) retiring room camping coach facility at certain stations; and
- (ix) introduction of sleeping accommodation for second class passengers.

A sum of Rs. 4 crores is being spent annually on amenities to railway users. The Railways' target is to provide basic amenities at every station by the end of 1970-71.

Staff Welfare

The following table indicates the staff employed, the per capita cost of staff and expenditure on staff welfare measures for the years 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61, 1965-66, 1967-68 and 1968-69.

TABLE 183

STAFF WELFARE EXPENDITURE

Item	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1867-68	1968-69
Number of staff ..	9,13,553	10,24,828	11,57,018	13,52,302	13,63,014	13,54,271
Cost of staff (Rs. crore) ..	113.82	148.22	205.24	310.36	367.22	392.87
Average cost per employee (Rs.)	1,263	1,476	1,799	2,331	2,734	2,932
Expenditure on staff welfare (Rs. crore) ..	3.11	5.03	9.68	18.62	22.04	22.66

As against an annual average of a little over Rs. 4 crores spent on the construction of new quarters and staff welfare measures during the First Plan period, Rs. 10 crores per annum were spent during the Second Plan period. During the Third Plan expenditure on staff welfare averaged about Rs. 14 crores per annum. In 1968-69, about Rs. 22.7 crores were spent on this account. An outlay of Rs. 45 crores (Rs. 30 crores for staff quarters and Rs. 15 crores for staff welfare) has been provided in the Fourth Plan.

While 40,000 staff quarters were constructed during the First Plan period, 57,000 were built during the Second, about 71,500 in the Third Plan, 10,186 in 1966-67, 9,023 during 1967-68 and 6,320 during 1968-69.

At the end of 1968-69, there were 95 hospitals and 541 health units/dispensaries. A number of chest clinics for domiciliary and outdoor treatment of TB patients have been established in addition to expansion of facilities by way of additional beds. The Railways have 21 holiday-homes located at hill stations and other places of recreation. During 1968-69, 1.45 lakh pupils received instruction in 749 railway schools. For the benefit of children of railway workers studying in places away from their parents, 13 subsidised hostels have been set up. Scholarships awarded during 1968-69 and these continuing from the previous years numbered 3,234 involving an expenditure of about Rs. 14.6 lakhs. Mobile libraries have been set up for the use of staff posted at wayside stations.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS

Passenger Traffic and Earnings

The salient features of passenger traffic and earnings on all Indian railways (including non-government railways) during 1955-56, 1960-61, 1965-66, 1967-68 and 1968-69 are shown in the table below :—

TABLE 184

PASSENGER TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS

(Including Non-Government Railways)

Description	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1967-68	1968-69
Number of passengers (in lakhs)	129,74	161,39	210,48	227,59	223,04
A.C.	1	2	2	2	2
First Class	1,90	3,46	6,92	7,80	7,56
Second Class	1,69	1,11	1,20	1,17	1,03
Third Class	126,14	156,80	202,34	218,60	214,43
Passengers km. (in lakhs)	6,298,85	7,806,07	9,675,65	10,751,34	10,729,38
A.C.	8,26	11,00	14,64	15,25	13,45
First Class	124,54	193,30	297,82	307,18	313,78
Second Class	200,15	179,87	198,15	177,41	165,39
Third Class	5,956,90	7,421,90	9,165,04	10,251,50	10,236,76
Earnings from passengers (in Rs. lakhs)	108,75	133,60	220,32	253,64	266,11
A.C.	87	1,18	1,99	2,33	2,28
First Class	5,99	8,34	16,88	18,16	19,43
Second Class	6,12	5,74	8,79	8,34	8,12
Third Class	95,88	118,34	192,66	224,81	236,28
Average rate charged per passenger (paise per km.)	10.6	10.7	13.6	15.3	16.9
A.C.	4.72	4.31	5.67	5.91	6.19
First Class	3.06	3.19	4.44	4.70	4.91
Second Class	1.61	1.59	2.10	2.19	2.31
Third Class					

Goods Traffic and Earnings

The goods traffic carried and earnings therefrom on all Indian Railways during the above said years are shown in the following table.

TABLE 185

GOODS TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS

(Including Non-Government Railways)

Description	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1967-68	1968-69
Goods carried (in lakh tonnes)	11,71	15,76	20,41	19,76	20,50
Revenue earning traffic	9,34	12,12	16,31	16,34	17,18
Non-revenue earning traffic	2,37	3,64	4,10	3,42	3,32
Net tonne km. (in lakhs)	5,963,76	8,775,85	11,700,00	11,891,96	12,519,71
Revenue earning traffic	5,049,69	7,241,18	9,904,27	10,118,08	10,818,62
Non-revenue earning traffic	914,07	1,534,67	1,795,73	1,773,88	1,701,09
Average km. a tonnes of goods carried	509.2	556.7	573.1	601.7	610.6
Revenue earning traffic	540.4	597.5	607.00	619.6	629.6
Non-revenue earning traffic	385.9	421.1	437.8	518.7	512.4
Earnings from goods carried (Rs. lakhs)	177,92	281,25	453,06	489,70	549,64
Average rate charged per tonne of goods per km. (in paise)	3.54	3.88	4.57	4.85	5.0

The principal commodities carried by Government railways are shown in the following table.

TABLE 186
PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES CARRIED

(in thousand tonnes)

Commodity	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1967-68	1968-69
Coal	3,58,88	5,03,96	6,67,41	6,64,82	6,86,38
Cement	40,22	65,48	86,49	93,53	93,97
Iron and steel*	37,13	75,88	1,00,77	90,81	96,52
Metallic ores (other than manganese ore)	44,43	1,11,40	1,86,23	196,95	2,19,16
Manganese ore	14,00	12,30	14,97	12,86	12,68
Foodgrains	91,87	1,26,59	1,45,14	147,02	1,58,49
Raw jute	5,20	6,44	7,63	10,37	6,77
Tea	2,62	2,50	2,03	2,55	2,60
Paper and paper products	2,60	4,42	6,70	8,02	7,95
Jute manufactures	2,94	2,63	2,75	2,54	2,78
Raw cotton	7,51	5,36	4,85	4,40	4,73
Cotton textiles	5,57	3,80	3,08	3,28	2,69
Oil seeds	17,94	15,17	14,70	11,26	13,60
Sugarcane	34,63	32,37	27,17	12,52	17,92
Sugar	13,57	14,88	15,43	10,43	7,75
Salt	18,87	19,81	25,69	25,67	27,28

Punctuality Ratio

The punctuality ratio** on Government Railways is shown below.

TABLE 187
PUNCTUALITY RATIO

Year	All including electric multiple unit trains	Mail and express trains	Mixed trains	Suburban trains	Other passenger trains
Broad gauge					
1955-56 ..	77.99	70.84	85.33	84.57	74.66
1960-61 ..	85.75	79.56	87.91	86.64	79.63
1965-66 ..	87.99	84.36	89.57	92.72	81.67
1966-67 ..	85.31	79.51	86.92	92.32†	79.18
1967-68 ..	84.76	75.90	86.87	91.18	79.01
1968-69 ..	83.41	75.16	84.36	89.76†	75.50
				87.57	
				90.05†	
				87.33	
				90.27†	
Metre gauge					
1955-56 ..	75.14	61.96	75.81	74.71	71.70
1960-61 ..	82.58	82.94	84.98	93.09	78.31
1965-66 ..	87.60	87.05	94.85	83.62	83.94
1966-67 ..	83.50	81.14	94.10	98.83††	79.33
1967-68 ..	86.90	85.79	94.99	79.21	82.74
1968-69 ..	85.61	84.52	93.95	95.09††	81.45
				92.12	
				98.40††	
				86.58	
				98.28††	

ADMINISTRATION

The responsibility for the administration and management of the railways vests in the Railway Board, (first set up in 1905) under the overall superintendence of policy by a Cabinet Minister. The Board consists of the Chairman, who is *ex-officio* Principal Secretary to the Union Railway Ministry, the Financial Commissioner and three other Members, who are all the *ex-officio* Secretaries to the Union Railway Ministry.

*Includes machinery, etc.

**Percentage of passenger and mixed trains not losing time to the total number of trains run on all Government railways.

†Relates to electric multiple unit train of the Central, Eastern and Western Railways up to 1967-68 and also the South Eastern Railway in 1968-69.

††Relates to electric multiple unit trains of the Southern Railway.

The Railways are divided into nine zonal systems each headed by a General Manager who is responsible to the Railway Board for operation, maintenance and financial position of his Railway. Besides, there are three production units, namely the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, West Bengal, the Diesel Locomotive Works Varanasi, U.P., and the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, Tamil Nadu.

Constant and close consultation between the public and the railway administration is secured through the various committees including, (i) Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee for each division; (ii) Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee at the headquarters of each railway zone; and (iii) the National Railway Users' Consultative Council at the Centre.

ROADS

Table 188 shows the progress of road construction from 1947 to 1969.

TABLE 188
PROGRESS OF ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Type	(Kilometres)					
	1947	1951	1956	1961*	1966	1969**
Surface	1,45,855	1,57,019	1,83,023	2,30,883	2,83,385	3,24,940
Unsurfaced †	2,42,371	2,42,923	3,15,321	4,47,929	5,51,380	6,47,390
TOTAL ..	3,88,226	3,99,942	4,98,344	6,78,812	8,34,765	9,72,330

In terms of area and population the total road length in the country works out to about 30 kilometres for every 100 sq. kilometres of area and 181 kilometres for every 1 lakh of population (for the year 1969).

In 1947, the Central Government assumed responsibility for the construction and maintenance of certain roads selected by them as suitable for inclusion in the system of national highways. These were statutorily declared as national highways under the National Highways Act, 1956. State highways and district and village roads are the responsibility of the State Governments.

National Highways

On April 1, 1947, when the Centre took over the liability for the national highways, approximately 2,575 km. of roads and thousands of culverts and bridges did not exist. Missing road links which accounted for 2,575 km. have since increased to about 3,380 km. due to addition of new roads to the national highway system. The present national highway system includes roads of a total length of 24,143 km. including 215 major bridges. The progress of national highways since 1947 is indicated in Table 189.

TABLE 189
PROGRESS OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

Period	Missing links constructed (km)	Major bridges constructed	Improvement of existing sections (km)
April 1, 1947 to March 31, 1956	1,200	34	9,654
April 1, 1956 to March 31, 1961	1,030	40	7,562
April 1, 1961 to March 31, 1966	611	66	5,310
April 1, 1966 to February, 1967	177	12	772
April 1, 1967 to March 31, 1968	80	8	800
April 1, 1968 to March 31, 1969	40	8	160
April 1, 1969 to March 31, 1970	37	6	969

*Revised

**Estimated.

†Includes kacha roads constructed under C.D. and NES Blocks.

The national highway kilometrage in the States and Territories of the Indian Union is as follows.

TABLE 190

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS (STATE/TERRITORY-WISE)*

State/Union Territory	Kilometres	State/Union Territory	Kilometres
Andhra Pradesh	2,313	Nagaland	110
Assam	1,366	Orissa	1,371
Bihar	1,913	Punjab	451
Gujarat	1,088	Rajasthan	1,258
Haryana	732	Tamil Nadu	1,707
Jammu & Kashmir	544	Uttar Pradesh	2,341
Kerala	418	West Bengal	1,455
Madhya Pradesh	2,686	Delhi	72
Maharashtra	2,393	Himachal Pradesh	400
Mysore	1,313	Manipur	212

The roads declared as national highways under the National Highways Act, 1956, are shown in Table.

TABLE 191

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

(Note: Figures in brackets represent the length of the highway in kilometres)

Serial No.	National Highway No.	Description of National Highway
1	1	Connecting Delhi, Ambala, Jullundur and Amritsar and proceeding to the border between India and Pakistan (459)
2	1A	Connecting Jullundur, Madhopur, Jammu, Banihal, Srinagar, Baramula and Uri, (666)
3	2	Connecting Delhi, Mathura, Agra, Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Mohania, Barhi and Calcutta. (1,498)
4	3	Connecting Agra, Gwalior, Shivpuri, Indore, Dhulia, Nasik, Thana and Bombay. (1,167)
5	4	Starting from its junction near Thana with the highway specified in serial No. 4 and connecting Poona, Belgaum, Hubli, Bangalore, Ranipet and Madras. (1,242)
6	5	Starting from its junction near Baharagora with the highway specified in serial No. 7 and connecting Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Madras. (1,541)
7	6	Starting from its junction near Dhulia with the highway specified in serial No. 4 and connecting Nagpur, Raipur, Sambalpur, Baharagora and Calcutta. (1,654)
8	7	Starting from its junction near Varanasi with the highway specified in serial No. 3 and connecting Mangawan, Rewa, Jabalpur, Lakhnadon, Nagpur, Hyderabad, Kurnool, Bangalore, Krishnagiri, Salem, Dindigul, Madurai and Kanyakumari. (2,383)
9	8	Connecting Delhi, Jaipur, Ajmer, Udaipur, Ahmedabad, Baroda and Bombay (1,435)
10	8A	Connecting Ahmedabad, Limbdi, Morvi and Kandla. (380)
11	8B	Starting from its junction near Bamanbore with the highway specified in serial No. 10 and connecting Rajkot and Porbandar. (208)
12	9	Connecting Poona, Sholapur, Hyderabad, and Vijayawada. (795)
13	10	Connecting Delhi and Fazilka and proceeding to the border between India and Pakistan. (406)
13A	11	Connecting Agra, Jaipur and Bikaner. (586)
13B	12	Connecting Jabalpur, Bhopal and Bjaora. (426)
13C	13	Connecting Sholapur and Chitradurga. (494)
14	22	Connecting Ambala, Kalka, Simla, Narkanda, Rampur and Chini and proceeding to the border between India and Tibet near Shipki-La. (462)

*Sikkim, which is included in the system, has 63 metres of national highway which is shown as part of the highways in West Bengal.

TABLE 191—(concl'd.)

Serial No.	National Highway No.	Description of National Highway
15	24	Connecting Delhi, Bareilly and Lucknow. (441)
16	25	Connecting Lucknow, Kanpur, Jhansi and Shivpuri. (320)
17	26	Connecting Jhansi and Lakhnadon. (399)
18	27	Connecting Allahabad with the highway specified in serial No. 8 near Mangawan. (95)
19	28	Starting from its junction near Barauni with the highway specified in serial No. 23, and connecting Muzaffarpur, Pipra, Gorakhpur and Lucknow (573)
20	28A	Starting from its junction near Pipra with the highway specified in serial No. 19 and connecting Sagaul and Raxaul and proceeding to the border between India and Nepal (68)
21	29	Connecting Gorakhpur, Ghazipur and Varanasi, (198)
22	30	Starting from its junction near Mohania with the highway specified in serial No. 3 and connecting Patna and Bakhtiyarpur. (232)
23	31	Starting from its junction near Barhi with the highway specified in serial No. 3 and connecting Bakhtiyarpur, Mokameh, Purnea, Dalkola Siliguri, Sivok and Cooch-Behar and proceeding to its junction with the highway specified in serial No. 28 near Pandu. (1,134)
24	31A	Connecting Sivok and Gangtok. (93)
24A	31B	Starting from North Salmara to its junction with N.H. No. 37 near Goalpara. (19)
24AA		Starting from its junction near Govindpur with N. H. No. 3 and connecting Dhanbad, Purulia and Jamshedpur. (180)
	33	Starting from its junction near Barhi with the highway specified in serial No. 3 and connecting Ranchi and Tatanagar and proceeding to its junction with the highway specified in serial No. 7 near Baharagora. (354)
26	34	Starting from its junction near Dalkhola with the highway specified in serial No. 23 and connecting Berhampur, Barasat and Cuttack. (446)
27	35	Connecting Barasat and Bongaon and proceeding to the border between India and Pakistan. (61)
28	37	Starting from its junction near Goalpara with the highway specified in serial No. 23 and connecting Gauhati, Jorhat, Kamargaon, Makum and Saikoha Ghat. (687)
29	38	Connecting Makum, Ledo and Lekhapani. (55)
30	39	Connecting Kamargaon, Imphal and Palel and proceeding to the border between India and Burma. (441)
31	40	Connecting Jorhat and Shillong and proceeding to the border between India and Pakistan near Dawki. (161)
32	41	The highway between its junction near Kolaghat with N.H. No. 6 and the point where it touches Haldia port (51).
33	42	Starting from its junction near Sambalpur with the highway specified in serial No. 7 and proceeding <i>via</i> Angul to its junction with the highway specified in serial No. 6 near Cuttack. (262)
34	43	Connecting Raipur and Vizianagaram and proceeding to its junction with the highway specified in serial No. 6 near Vizianagaram. (553)
35	45	Connecting Madras, Tiruchirapalli and Dindigul. (389)
36	46	Connecting Krishnagiri and Ranipet. (132)
37	47	Connecting Salem, Coimbatore, Trichur, Ernakulam, Trivandrum and Kanyakumari. (615)
38	47A	Starting from its junction near Trichur with the highway specified in serial No. 36 and connecting with the West Coast Road near Chalissery. (29)
39	49	Connecting Madurai and Dhanushkodi. (161)
40	50	Connecting Nasik with the highway specified in serial No. 5 near Poona. (193)

Other Roads

The Government of India also aid the development of certain arterial roads in the States. These include, *inter alia*, the Passi-Badarpur Road

in Assam and the West Coast Road in the States of Maharashtra, Mysore and Kerala and the Union Territory of Goa.

Under a special programme approved in May 1954 and continued since then, for the development of certain selected State roads of inter-State or of economic importance, a sum of Rs. 41 crores was spent up to the end of the Third Plan. Since then works involving a Central aid of Rs. 745.03 lakhs have been sanctioned till 1968-69. Commencing from the Fourth Plan, the pattern of Central financial assistance for projects forming part of Central Aid Programme of State Roads of Inter-State or Economic Importance' has changed from grants-in-aid to 100 per cent loan assistance which is applicable both to works already in progress and new works yet to be approved. A sum of Rs. 173.56 lakhs has been approved for such works under the revised pattern during 1969-70.

Roads in the States' Sector

under the programmes drawn up by the States and Union Territories for the Third Plan, about 46,000 km of surfaced roads were added to the road system of the country.

Border Roads Development Board

Established in March 1960 under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, the Border Roads Development Board is charged with the task of accelerating the economic development of the North and North Eastern border areas by making these areas accessible through the development of arterial routes. Its immediate programme includes the construction of about 7,300 km of new roads and improvement of 4,970 km of certain existing roads.

The State and Central Public Works Departments have been entrusted with the work in less forward areas. In the more forward areas, the work is being done departmentally by a special civilian organisation. All the projects are financed by the Central Government which also provides for the maintenance of most of the roads in forward areas.

ROAD TRANSPORT

Motor Vehicles

The number of motor vehicles on roads in India at the end of March, 1968 was 13.33 lakhs compared to 2.12 lakhs at the end of March 1947. There were 3.47 lakhs motor cycles and auto-rickshaws, 5.23 lakhs private cars and jeeps including cabs, 82,000 public service vehicles, 2.86 lakhs goods vehicles and 95,000 miscellaneous vehicles. About 14.4 lakhs vehicles were estimated to be on the roads by March 1969.

Administration

Passenger transport has been nationalised in varying degrees in most States. Statutory corporations have been set up under the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950, in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Kerala, Tripura and Himachal Pradesh. In the remaining States, the nationalised services are operated by departmental undertakings, municipal undertakings or registered companies. Goods transport continues to be in the private sector. In Assam and North Bengal areas, however, the Central Road Transport Corporation operates with its fleet of about 280 vehicles to maintain essential supplies in the region.

An Inter-State Transport Commission, which was set up for the development, co-ordination and regulation of road transport services on inter-State routes, has brought about reciprocal agreements between almost all the States.

To ensure proper co-ordination between the different modes of transport on the one hand, and Central and State policies on the other, the Government of India have set up the Transport Development Council. On the recommendation of the Council, a study group to suggest the provision of way-side amenities on highways was set up in February, 1969.

An Association of State Road Transport Undertakings was set up in 1963, to co-ordinate the activities of the undertakings and to secure procedural uniformity, higher standards of service and economic operation.

The Road Transport Taxation Enquiry Committee, the Study Group on Road Transport Financing and the Study Group on Viable Units have submitted reports which are under Government's consideration. A Study Group on road safety has been set up by the Government of India to study the collection and analysis of data and suggest practical measures for implementation.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The length of navigable waterways in India is about 14,000 kilometres of which 3,500 km. are navigable by steamers. Important among them are the Ganga, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries, the Godavari, the Krishna and their canals, the backwaters and the West Coast Canals of Kerala, the Buckingham Canal in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, the Delta Canals in Orissa and the Mandovi and the Zuari at Goa.

On the recommendation of Inland Water Transport Committee (Gokhale Committee 1959), an Inland Water Transport Directorate (IWT) was set up in March, 1965 under the Ministry of Transport and Shipping to carry out technical examination of the schemes received from the State Governments and render advice. The Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board which was set up earlier to coordinate the activities of the State Governments of North Eastern region for the development of water transport in that region has been merged with the Inland Water Transport Directorate. This Directorate has a regional office at Patna to attend to the river conservancy and hydrographic surveys on the Ganga.

The Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd., (a Government of India Undertaking) was registered in 1967 and started its operation in Assam and Calcutta. At Calcutta, the Corporation run lighterage service and looks after the work of the Rajabagan Dockyard. The conservancy works in the Brahmaputra are also being carried out by the Corporation.

In the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to take up only "selected and well-defined schemes pertaining to inland water transport" as Centrally Sponsored Schemes, apart from the spill-over of the Third Plan. It also included the schemes connected with the running of commercially viable river services in selected regions and supporting measures therefor, as also the schemes for improvement of waterways essential for exports. The State Governments have been asked to submit such "selected and well-defined schemes" together with their techno-economic feasibility for consideration. The Central schemes under consideration include the purchase of capital equipment, machines, craft and expansion of the Rajabagan Dockyard of Central Inland Water Transport Corporation and other schemes like technical organisation, training establishment, terminal facilities at Pandu and Jogigopa ports, traffic surveys and river conservancy etc. A tentative provision of Rs. 5 crores for Central and Rs. 4 crores for Centrally sponsored schemes has been suggested in the Fourth Plan. In the Annual Plan 1970-71, a provision of Rs. 191.27 lakhs has been made for the Central schemes and Rs. 50 lakhs for the spill-over schemes.

Another Committee to examine the question of development of inland water transport in the country, with particular reference to the starting of river

services on commercial basis, was set up by the Central Government in August, 1968. It is visiting various States and studying/examining their schemes for the development of inland water transport. The Committee was expected to submit its report by October, 1970. It had, however, submitted an interim report in December, 1969 and recommended a few schemes to be taken up during the Fourth Plan in Bihar, Maharashtra, Kerala and Goa. The Government of India have also requested the United Nations for the services of an adviser on inland water transport.

SHIPPING

Expansion

There were 258 ships totalling 23.29 lakh GRT on the Indian Registry on March 1, 1970. Of these 81 ships (3.07 lakh GRT) were on the coastal trade and 177 (20.22 lakh GRT) were on the overseas trade. The tonnage at the end of the Second and Third Plans was 8.57 lakh GRT and 15.40 lakh GRT respectively. The Fourth Plan envisages a target of 40 lakhs GRT (35 lakhs GRT in operation and 5 lakhs GRT on order). At present there are about 40 Indian shipping companies both in the public and the private sectors.

National Shipping Board

The National Shipping Board is a statutory body constituted under Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 to advise the Government on the policy matters relating to shipping. The Board has been reconstituted in 1969.

Shipping Corporation of India

The Shipping Corporation of India, a public sector undertaking, was set up in 1961, by merging the Eastern and Western Shipping Corporations. It has an authorised capital of Rs. 35 crores and issued and paid-up capital of Rs. 23.45 crores. It has a fleet of 71 vessels with 6,92,000 GRT. It is operating at present on all the important sea trade routes of the world. The following are its cargo liner services :

East Coast India—East Pakistan—Australia, West Coast India—Australia, East Coast India—Far East—Japan, West Coast India—Far East—Japan, West Coast India—East Africa, India—Poland, India—U.S.A. (Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico), India—U.S.A.—Canada (Pacific Coast), India—U.A.R., East Coast India—West Asia (Gulf), India—West Asia (Gulf), India—West Asia (Red Sea), India—German Democratic Republic and India—Adriatic. The Corporation also operates the following five passenger-cum-cargo services : Bombay—East Africa, Madras—Malaysia—Singapore, Rameswaram—Talaimeannar (India/Ceylon) Mainland—Andaman—Nicobar Islands (on behalf of Government of India). The Corporation also operates overseas tanker services, overseas bulk carrier services and coastal tanker services under charter besides coastal services (for coal transport etc.). Two direct bi-monthly shipping services to Mauritius have been started one from Bombay and the other from Calcutta.

The Corporation's fleet now exceeds 10 lakh DWT mark and ranks among the largest shipping companies in the world.

Mogul Line Ltd., Bombay.

The Mogul Line Ltd. has an authorised capital of Rs. 2 crores and an issued and paid up capital of Rs. 101,19,000, out of which the Government of India hold share representing 79.2 per cent. The Company has been operating its passenger-cum-cargo services with 3 steamers, namely s.s. 'Mohammedi' s.s. 'Mozaffari' and 'Saudi' for carrying Haj pilgrims to Jeddeh from Bombay and back. The Collier 'Lok Sevak' is employed in the coastal trade and the tanker m.t. 'Deepak' has been chartered to the Indian Navy. The total G.R.T. of the fleet of the Company stands at about 42,500 tons.

Other Shipping Companies

There are about 38 shipping Companies in the private sector. Of these the more important ones owning one lakh or more GRT are, the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. (3.63 lakh GRT), Jayanti Shipping Co. (3.07 lakh GRT), India Steamship Co. (1.53 lakh GRT), Great Eastern Shipping Co. (1.77 lakh GRT), and South India Shipping Corporation (1.22 lakh GRT). The Jayanti Shipping Company was taken over by Government in June 1966 and the Shipping Corporation of India was appointed as Managing Agents.

The cargo carried by Indian ships in India's overseas trade increased from 77 lakh tonnes in 1967-68 to 96 lakh in 1968-69 viz., 25 per cent.

Indian National Shipowners' Association

The Indian National Steamship Owners' Association, which has now been renamed as Indian National Ship Owners' Association, came into existence in 1930, with the main object of organising united action to promote and protect the interests of national shipping, ship-building and allied industries. The Association, recognised by the Government as a representative body of Indian shipowners, has been given due representation on most of the Government bodies concerned with shipping.

Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam

The Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Visakhapatnam is the major shipyard in the country. Its entire share capital of Rs. 631.92 lakhs is owned by the Central Government. It made a profit of Rs. 4.67 lakhs during 1968-69 as against Rs. 1.23 lakhs in the preceding year. The present production capacity of the Shipyard is 2-3 ships of 12,500 DWT each per year. An integrated development programme was sanctioned in October, 1969 which would cost Rs. 7.66 crores and would be implemented during the Fourth Plan period. This programme is expected to raise the production capacity to 6 ships in the range of 12,500 to 14,500 DWT per year.

A graving dock project of an estimated total cost of Rs. 482 lakhs is nearing completion and is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1970. It will enable the shipyard to undertake repairs of ships up to 57,000 DWT.

Cochin Shipyard

A second shipward is being constructed at Cochin in technical collaboration with M/s. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Tokyo (Japan). The scheme provides for a dock for building ships of 66,000 DWT and a repair dock for repairs of ships up to 85,000 DWT. The firm have submitted revised project report according to which the shipyard is estimated to cost Rs. 45.42 crores. Preparatory work like acquisition of land, soil survey, provision of water and electricity supply and the construction of diversion roads etc. is in progress.

Training Institutions

Eighty cadets passed out of Training Ship 'Dufferin' Bombay during 1969 bringing the total number of such cadets to 2,276. Likewise, one hundred and three cadets passed out of the Marine Engineering College, Calcutta during 1969 bringing the total number of cadets passed out so far to 1,254.

Training facilities available at the Lal Bahadur Shastri Nautical and Engineering College, Bombay were utilised by 668 post sea students during 1969. In the Life Boat Training School attached to the College, 528 candidates were trained during 1969.

The three ratings training establishments—T.S. Bhadra, T. S. Mekhala and T. S. Nau Lakshi—together trained 11,259 persons for the deck department, 10,589 for the engine room department and 175 bhandari cooks till the end of December, 1969.

PORTS

India has eight major ports, namely, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Mormugao, Cochin, Visakhapatnam, Kandla and Paradip.

All the major ports are administered by statutory Port Trust Boards. Central Government exercises such control as is permissible under the relevant acts.

The traffic handled by, and the financial results of the working of the major ports during 1968-69, are as follows:

TABLE 192

TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS OF MAJOR PORTS

Ports	Ships entered		Imports (lakh tonnes)	Exports (lakh tonnes)	Surplus (+) or deficit (-) in earnings (Rs. lakhs)
	Number	Gross tonnage (lakhs)			
Calcutta ..	1,409	103.16	40.00	40.00	(-) 376.69
Bombay ..	2,769	186.30	121.00	43.10	(+) 75.30
Madras ..	1,114	94.30	30.20	23.60	(+) 67.69
Mormugao ..	622	66.21	3.70	84.10	(+) 74.09
Cochin ..	1,083	84.52	37.80	14.00	(+) 4.05
Kandla ..	261	21.52	17.10	3.30	(+) 12.13
Visakhapatnam ..	626	70.55	26.90	54.30	(+) 133.35
Paradip ..	84	9.86	0.10	12.40	(-) 7.88

The traffic handled by the major ports during 1968-69 amounted to 551.9 lakh tonnes, comprising 277.8 lakh tonnes of imports and 274.1 lakh tonnes of exports. Of the exports 55 per cent constituted iron ore.

The development of major ports is proceeding according to schedule. The approved physical programme for the Fourth Plan is of Rs. 280 crores, out of which Rs. 260 crores will be allocated for the plan period and Rs. 20 crores will spill over to the Fifth Plan. This programme has been so drawn up to cater to an anticipated traffic of about 9 crores tonnes in 1973-74.

A major part of the increase in traffic is on account of bulk commodities, such as, petroleum projects, iron ore and fertilizers including raw materials. The more important schemes in progress which are proposed to be completed in the Fourth Plan period are the Haldia dock system and the Mangalore and Tuticorin port projects. Provision has also been made for completion of the dock expansion scheme at Bombay and the Oil dock in Madras Outer Harbour which were started in the Third Plan. The new major schemes include installation of modern ore handling facilities at Mormugao and Madras Harbour, construction of an outer harbour at Visakhapatnam for handling deep-draft ore carriers initially up to 100,000 DWT (dead weight tonnage), the construction of an oil dock at Cochin and construction of a satellite port for Bombay at Nheva Sheva. It is proposed to set up a Central dredging organisation to meet the capital dredging requirements of major and minor ports.

Minor Ports

The Indian Coastline is also served by a large number of minor ports which together handle a coastal and overseas traffic. The responsibility for the development of such ports vests in the State Governments concerned. The Central Government gives loan assistance to the State Governments for

this purpose. A Development Adviser functioning within the Ministry of Shipping and Transport renders technical advice to the State Governments.

During the Fourth Plan, development schemes at the various minor ports estimated to cost Rs. 13.02 crores are to be taken up as Centrally sponsored schemes.

National Harbour Board

The National Harbour Board was set up in August 1950 to advise the Central and State Governments on matters of general policy relating to management and development of ports with special attention to minor ports, consisting of representatives of Parliament, the mari-time States, the Ministries concerned, major port authorities and non-official members representing shipping, trade, industry and labour. A committee of the Board meets every year to screen and accord priorities to the needs for hydrographic survey.

Commission on Major Ports

A Commission for a detailed study of all aspects of the working of major ports was set up in February 1968. The Commission has submitted its report in July 1970.

CIVIL AVIATION

During 1969, Indian aircraft flew about 7.18 crore km. carrying about 26.50 lakh passengers and nearly 542 lakh kgs. of cargo and mail on scheduled and non-scheduled services taken together.

Progress since 1947

Tables 193 and 194 show the progress made by civil aviation in India since 1947, on scheduled and non-scheduled services.

TABLE 193

CIVIL AVIATION (SCHEDULED SERVICES)

Particulars	1947	1951	1956	1961	1967	1968	1969*
Kilometres flown (lakhs)	1,50.7	3,13.8	3,77.9	4,43.8	560.9	600.5	665.9
Passengers carried (lakhs)	2.5	4.5	5.6	9.7	18.3	20.1	25.0
Freight carried (lakh kg.)	25.6	3,97.6	4,36.4	4,00.7	236.9	253.9	307.6
Mail carried (lakh kg.)	6.4	32.6	57.5	75.3	111.8	117.0	121.0

TABLE 194

CIVIL AVIATION (NON-SCHEDULED SERVICES)

Particulars	1947	1951	1956	1961	1967	1968	1969*
Kilometres flown (lakhs)	65.2	1,06.5	92.3	95.7	48.3	45.7	51.8
Passengers carried (lakhs)	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.5
Freight carried (lakh kg.)	13.6	5,97.0	497.0	440.3	180.8	121.3	113.5

Air Corporations

The Indian Airlines Corporation has a fleet of 7 Caravells, 14 Viscounts, 14 Fokkers, 23 Dakotas and 14 HS-748 aircrafts. The Corporation provides air services linking up most of the principal centres in the country and also to the neighbouring countries, viz., Burma, Ceylon, Afghanistan and Nepal. The Corporation carried 19,59,417 revenue passengers on its ser-

*Estimated

vices and its aircraft flew over 401.84 lakh revenue kilometres during 1968-69.

Air-India with its fleet of 10 Boeing jets provides services reaching out to 24 countries. During 1968-69, it carried 331,051 revenue passengers on its services and its aircraft flew over 242.07 lakh revenue kilometres.

Flying Clubs

There are 25 subsidised flying clubs with headquarters at New Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Patna, Calcutta, Lucknow (with branches at Kanpur and Varanasi), Jullundur, Hyderabad. Nagpur, Jaipur, Raipur, Indore (with a branch at Bhopal), Bangalore, Trivandrum, Coimbatore, Baroda, Patiala, Amritsar, Hissar, Bhubaneswar, Gauhati, Jamshedpur, Banasthali, Karnal and Ludhiana. There are three Government gliding centres at Poona, Bangalore and Lucknow and 13 subsidised clubs at New Delhi, Hissar, Patiala, Jullundur Cantt, Agra, Pilani, Deolali, Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Jaipur, Raipur, Patna and Kanpur.

Aerodromes

Eighty-five aerodromes are controlled and operated by the Civil Aviation Department. These are :

I. *International Aerodromes* : Bombay (Santa Cruz); Calcutta (Dum Dum); Delhi (Palam) and Madras (Meenambakkam).

II. *Major Aerodromes* : Agartala; Ahmedabad; Begumpet; Delhi (Safdarjung); Gauhati; Nagpur and Tiruchirapalli.

III. *Intermediate Aerodromes*: Amritsar; Aurangabad, Balurghat; Baroda; Belgaum; Bhavnagar; Bhuntar (Kulu); Bhopal; Bhubaneswar (Cuttack); Bhuj; Bombay (Juhu); Coimbatore; Cooch-Bihar; Gaya; Indore; Jaipur; Junagarh (Keshod); Kailashalhar; Kamalpur; Kandla; Khajuraho; Khowai; Kumbhigram; Lucknow (Amausi); Madurai; Mangalore (Bajpe); Mohanbari; North Lakhimpur (Lilabari); Panna; Pasighat; Patna, Pantnagar; Porbandar; Port Blair; Raipur; Rajkot; Ranchi; Rupsi, Trivandrum; Tulihal; Udaipur; Varanasi; Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam.

IV. *Minor Aerodromes* : Akola; Behala; Bilaspur; Chakulia; Cuddapah; Donakonda; Hadapsa Gliderdrome; Jhansi; Jharsugudda; Jabalpur; Kanpur (Civil); Khandwa; Kolhapur; Kota; Lalitpur; Malda; Muzaffarpur (Rewa-ghat); Mysore; Nadirgul; Palanpur (Dessa); Panagarh; Rajahmundry; Ramnad; Raxaul; Satna; Shella; Sholapur; Tanjore; Vellore and Warangal.

The aerodromes at Ahmedabad, Patna, Bombay (Santa Cruz), Calcutta (Dum Dum), Delhi (Palam), Delhi (Safdarjung), Madras (St. Thomas Mt.), Tiruchirapalli, Varanasi, Jodhpur*, Bhuj, Port Blair and Amritsar have been declared customs aerodromes.

Aircraft

On December 31, 1969, 644 aircraft held current certificates of registration and 259 current certificates of air-worthiness.

Air Transport Agreements

Air transport agreement have been concluded with Afghanistan, Australia, Belgium, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, France, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Singapore, West Germany, the United Arab Republic, the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Directorate of Research and Development is concerned with the development and supervision of design, airworthiness of civil aircraft and

*Jodhpur is an Air Force aerodrome.

equipment, aircraft performance testing, development and approval of indigenous aircraft materials, design and manufacture of prototypes of gliders and light training aircrafts, selection of suitable aircraft types for civil operations and other problems of advanced technical nature relating to safety in operations.

METEOROLOGY

The India Meteorological Department, with its headquarters at New Delhi, technical offices at New Delhi and Poona and regional offices at Bombay, Calcutta, New Delhi, Madras and Nagpur provides weather services to a wide variety of interests such as aviation, navigation, railways, communications, irrigation and power projects, agriculture, etc. Its scientific activities cover observation and research in meteorology including climatology, weather forecasting, aeronautical meteorology, agricultural and hydrological meteorology, atmospheric electricity, geomagnetism, seismology and astrophysics including solar and stellar physics and radio astronomy, through its divisions and observatories at Poona, New Delhi, Shillong, Colaba, Alibag and Kodaikanal.

The Department's Northern Hemisphere Analysis Centre, also located at New Delhi, has attached to it one of the five Northern Hemisphere Exchange Centres spread over different countries and a sub-continental broadcast centre for exchange and dissemination of meteorological data for international use. A new unit, the Indian Ocean and Southern Hemisphere Analysis Centre, started functioning at Poona from April 1966.

The India Meteorological Department is participating in the World Weather Watch Plan of the World Meteorological Organisation which is designed to expedite the distribution of meteorological data. Under this Plan, a Regional Telecommunication Hub and a Regional Meteorological Centre will be set up at New Delhi. The existing Northern Hemisphere Analysis Centre will be merged with these units.

The Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Poona, a unit of the Department, is engaged in research in meteorology and allied fields. It has received financial assistance from the UN Special Fund.

A special unit has also been constituted at Trivandrum for collaboration with the Department of Atomic Energy in India's programme for launching rockets for peaceful purposes from the Rocket Base at Thumba.

The Department's observational organisation consists of 465 surface, 316 hydromet, 54 pilot balloon, 16 radio-sonde, 19 radiowind, 10 storm detecting radar, 24 radiation and 3 atmospheric electricity, 18 seismological, 1 Astrophysical and 4 Geomagnetic observatories.

TOURISM

Administrative Set-up

The Department of Tourism, under a Director-General who has the ex-officio status of Additional secretary, functions through a chain of regional offices at home and abroad. Regional offices are functioning in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras with sub-offices at Agra, Aurangabad, Cochin, Jaipur, Jammu, Khajuraho and Varanasi. These offices work in close collaboration with the State Governments, travel agents, hoteliers and carriers. Abroad, India has tourist offices in New York, San Francisco, Chicago, Mexico, Toronto, London, Paris, Tokyo, Frankfurt, Geneva, Brussels, Stockholm and Milan.

The tourist offices at Paris, Frankfurt, Geneva, Brussels, Stockholm and Milan are functioning under a scheme of closer coordination between the Department of Tourism and Air India for promotion of tourist traffic from the Continent of Europe. Under this scheme tourist publicity in the area has

been entrusted to Air India since July 1968. A regional office under the charge of a Regional Director has been set up at Geneva to regulate the tourist publicity programme for promotion of tourist traffic from that Continent. The tourist office in London has also been brought under this scheme since April 1970.

The Tourist Development Council including Ministers of Tourism at the Centre and at the States, Members of Parliament, other distinguished members of public and representatives of travel trade provides opportunity for an exchange of views between the sectors concerned with development of tourism in India and advises the Government on tourist problems. Liaison is also maintained with International Tourist Organisations like International Union of Official Travel Organisations (IUOTO) and Pacific Area Travel Association (PATA).

India Tourism Development Corporation

The activities of the India Tourism Development Corporation include the construction of hotels, running of travel lodges, provision of transport for tourists, production of tourist publicity and promotional material, sponsoring and organising of entertainment programme for tourists and operation of duty free shops at international air sea/ports. The authorised capital of the Corporation is Rs. 5 crores. On April 1, 1969, its paid up capital was Rs. 1,87,59,400 (including share application money of Rs. 25 lakhs received by the Corporation in March, 1969).

The turn-over of the Corporation increased over the preceding year from Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs. 81 lakhs. The net profit for the year ending March 31, 1969 was Rs. 4.36 lakhs after providing Rs. 4.09 lakhs for depreciation and Rs. 0.35 lakhs for *ex-gratia* payments.

Hotel Industry

The Hotel Standards and Rate Structure Committee was constituted in 1957 to advise the Government on the question of laying down the criteria for standardisation and gradation of hotels in India, and on presenting a suitable rate structure. One of its major recommendations classifying the hotels in India was implemented by the setting up of Hotel Classification Committee in 1962, which classified the hotels on internationally accepted star system. In 1968, another Hotel Review and Survey Committee was constituted to review the classification of hotels done by the previous Committee, to classify such hotels as have come up since then and to conduct a survey in the important tourist centres of the hotel bed capacity required by the end of March 1973. This Committee has submitted its report to the Government. At present, 166 hotels and 59 restaurants are on the Department of Tourism's approved list; the total room capacity in these hotels is 8,807, of these 5,244 are air-conditioned rooms. The India Tourism Development Corporation has a Plan outlay of Rs. 6.75 crores for construction of hotels at various tourist centres in the country.

Financial assistance under a 'Special Hotel Development Loan Scheme' being extended to the hotel industry to accelerate its expansion. A sum of Rs. 5 crores has been provided for this purpose in the Fourth Plan. The hotel industry is also eligible for various tax and fiscal reliefs.

Relaxation in Tourist Regulations

Regulations relating to police registration, currency, exchange control, customs and liquor and temporary landing permits have been relaxed to promote tourist traffic. A special inter-departmental committee makes inspection of the various ports of entry to ascertain the possibility of further simplification of formalities. Concessional tickets are offered by the railways for round trip journeys and circular tours. Special concessions are given to students and pilgrims as well as to tourists visiting hill resorts during summer. Besides, foreign tourists are offered "Travel-As-You-Like" tickets

for unlimited travel by air-conditioned or first class in trains as well as 15 per cent concession in the fare for air-conditioned class.

At present, there are 89 (45 travel agencies and 44 branch offices of travel agencies) officially recognised travel agencies, 26 shikar (big game) outfitters, 92 approved tourist car operators spread over 24 tourist centres and more than 300 shops at important tourist centres to serve tourists. The services of an increasing number of educated, specially trained and approved travel guides are also available.

Tourist Publicity

The Department undertakes extensive publicity in the prime tourist markets of the world through 14 of its tourist offices located abroad. One of the significant developments in this field recently has been a change of emphasis towards a market oriented strategy. Promotion is undertaken through advertising, allied publicity and public relations campaigns, organising travel seminars and "INDIA NIGHTS", exhibition of films, displays etc. A variety of tourist publicity literature such as colourful folders, posters, guide books, pamphlets, etc. is produced in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Japanese etc. and distributed through tourist offices in India and abroad. Publicity is also obtained by extending hospitality to foreign journalists, travel writers, photographers, TV film producers and travel agents.

Number of Tourists

During 1969, a total of 2,44,724 foreign tourists, excluding nationals of Pakistan, visited India.

CHAPTER XXIII

COMMUNICATIONS

The responsibility for the maintenance and development of postal and telecommunication services, including telegraph, telephone and wireless, in the country vests in the P. & T. Board. The Department of Posts and Telegraphs runs 15 territorial units called P. & T. Circles, roughly corresponding to the States, one functional unit for Delhi and eight telephone districts at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Hyderabad, Madras and Poona. In addition, it runs units for specific purposes such as telecommunications and training, electrification, workshops and stores. It also discharges certain agency functions including collection of wireless licence fee, running of savings banks, issuance of national savings certificates and of postal life insurance policies, etc. The number of people employed on March 31, 1969, was 541,959 while the capital outlay (outside the revenue account) was Rs. 347.99 crores.

The following table illustrates the growing volume of traffic handled since 1948-49.

TABLE 195
GENERAL POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC

Description	1948-49	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Postal articles (crores) ..	226.4	580.5	589.00	611.70	618.80	605.60
Registered articles (crores) ..	7.58	15.07	16.28	16.96	17.65	17.84
Money orders (crores) ..	4.49	9.14	9.15	9.45	9.67	9.58
Value of money orders (Rs. crores) ..	150.0	434.3	477.4	506.80	558.70	558.90
Savings bank balance (year-end) (Rs. crores)	148.49	555.60	644.30	701.63	760.12	890.71**
Telegrams (crores)	2.71	4.14	4.43	4.44	4.99	4.79
Trunk calls (crores)	0.44	5.36	5.81	5.72	6.29	7.30
S.T.D. Calls ..	—	—	—	—	3.22	3.51
Telephones (lakhs)	1.20	7.66	8.35	9.33	10.17	11.17

POSTAL SERVICES

The postal traffic and postal revenue since 1951 are shown below.

TABLE 196
POSTAL TRAFFIC AND REVENUE

Particulars	1951	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1967-68	1968-69
No. of postal articles*						
(a) Total (crores)	227.0	229.7	402.9	589.00	618.80	605.60
(b) Average per head of population ..	.37	8.40	9.21	14.72	14.9	11.41
Postal Revenue						
(a) Total (Rs. crores) ..	.04	29.43	40.78	66.00	74.24	93.98
(b) Average per head of population ..	.59	0.82	0.93	1.50	1.69	1.77

*Excluding money orders.

**Includes C.T.D. Accounts.

Some statistics regarding the postal services are given below :

TABLE 197
POSTAL STATISTICS

Particulars	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1967-68	1968-69
Number of post offices ..	36,094	55,042	77,273	96,936	99,833	102,477
Miles/Kilometres of surface mail routes* ..	1,69,105	2,42,282	3,46,079	6,75,165	6,61,690	6,70,514
Miles/Kilometres of airmail routes* ..	18,994	18,959	24,858	60,065	61,194	41,563
Number of postal articles handled (crores) ..	227.0	299.7	402.9	589.00	618.80	605.60
Number of insured articles (lakhs) ..	37.23	40.00	41.0	55.00	61.48	60.38
Number of money orders (crores) ..	5.1	6.5	7.6	9.15	9.67	9.58

Table 198 shows the number of post offices and letter boxes in the urban and rural areas in India as on March 31 of the year indicated.

TABLE 198
URBAN AND RURAL POST OFFICES AND LETTER BOXES

Post Offices	1951		1956		1965		1968		1969	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Permanent	4,665	21,441	5,567	32,575	7,148	55,577	8,049	63,985	8,455	64,630
Temporary	619	9,369	977	15,923	1,885	32,285	1,067	26,732	1,184	28,208
Letter Boxes	23,253	61,726	32,701	78,528	44,032	1,30,906	57,551	1,60,641	59,623	175,037

Urban Mobile Post Offices

At present 16 mobile post offices are functioning in all the 'A' class and "B-1" class cities. Two mobile post offices have been sanctioned for Madurai and Jaipur. A mobile post office visits important centres of the city at specified hours after the ordinary post offices have closed for the day. It works on all days of the year, including Sundays and postal holidays.

Rural Delivery

During 1969, 17,344 new villages started getting delivery of mails daily, bringing the present total to 337,655 villages compared to 320,311 villages in 1968.

Night Post Offices

At present 88 post offices in the country termed as 'Night Post Offices' function for longer duration during week days and are open on Sundays as well. During the extended hours, these offices render all normal services except booking of money orders, insured articles, payment of postal orders, savings bank withdrawals and encashment of savings certificates. On Sundays they observe the same hours of business as on week days but do not undertake delivery of mail, payment of money orders and savings bank and savings certificate transactions.

Air Mail and All-up Schemes

An inland night air mail service links up the principal cities of India. Under the "All-up Scheme" all inland letters, letter cards, post cards and money orders are normally carried by air without any air surcharge.

Air Parcel Services with Foreign Countries

India has an airmail service with most of the countries and an air parcel service to Aden, Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bah-

*Figures are in miles for 1950-51 and 1955-56 and in kilometres from 1960-61 onwards.

rain, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Botswana Republic, Brazil, British Honduras, Brunei, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Dubai, Ethiopia, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Germany (Democratic Republic), Ghana, Gibraltar, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Hong Kong, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Irish Republic, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Korean Republic, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Malaysia, Malta, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Northern Ireland, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, St. Lucia, Sudan, Surinam, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Tortola, Tobago and Trinidad, Turkey, Uganda, UAR, UK, USA, USSR, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Yemen and Zambia.

Insured air parcel service is available for Aden, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dubai, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Germany (Democratic Republic), Ghana, Greece, Hong Kong, Irish Republic, Northern Ireland, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, Tanzania, Uganda, UAR, UK, USA and USSR.

Facilities are also available for booking insured airmail letters for Aden, Australia, Belgium, Burma, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Germany (Democratic Republic), Northern Ireland, Hong Kong, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Nepal, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, UAR and UK.

Postal Savings Bank
Facilities are available in all G.P.O.s, 410 Head Post Offices, 16,224 sub-post offices, and 63,810 Branch Post Offices in the country (as on March 31, 1969) for depositing savings, the maximum limit of the deposit for an individual is Rs. 25,000 and for a joint account Rs. 50,000. The interest rate is $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum but 4 per cent interest per annum is allowed on the minimum balance (not less than Rs. 100) held throughout a financial year.

Any number of withdrawals for any amount can be made at all post offices doing savings bank work. Other banking functions undertaken by the post offices include accepting deposits under the National Defence Certificates, Cumulative Time Deposits, Time Deposits, Recurring Deposits and Fixed Deposits.

Postal Life Insurance

Postal life insurance business from 1964-65 onwards is shown in Table 199.

TABLE 199
POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE

Year	New business effected		Total business in force		Premium income & expenses		
	No. of policies	Sum assured (Rs. crores)	No. of policies	Sum assured (Rs. crores)	Total Premium Income ('000 Rs)	Total Expenses ('000 Rs)	Expense Ratio (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1964-65	10,058	2.54	1,73,018	40.84	1,73.17	12.16	7.02
1965-66	12,691	3.71	1,80,462	43.43	1,86.01	13.09	7.04
1966-67	15,079	4.50	1,90,502	46.80	1,94.66	14.10	7.24
1967-68	15,799	5.37	2,00,885	53.39	21.162	15.21	7.29
1968-69	20,623	7.50	2,15,920	59.51	22.174	1.731	7.48

Proposals relating to 22,169 policies for Rs. 8,21,70,500 were accepted during the period from April 1969 to December 1969 as against 19,064

policies for Rs. 6,85,17,800 during the corresponding period in the previous year.

The Department issues special stamps to commemorate important events and personalities. During 1969-70, 23 commemorative stamps were issued, including those on Dr. Zakir Husain's first Death Anniversary, Mahatma Gandhi's Birth Centenary, Guru Nanak Dev's 500th Birth Anniversary, C. N. Annadurai's 1st Death Anniversary and landing of Man on the Moon.

The Department participated in different philatelic exhibitions held at Sofia, Trouville Sur-Mer (France), Tokyo, Gandhi Darshan Exhibition and Children's International Fair at New Delhi.

TELEGRAPH SERVICES

Some salient statistics regarding the telegraph services are given in Table 200.

TABLE 200
TELEGRAPH STATISTICS

Particulars	1950-51	1955-56	1961-62	1965-66	1967-68	1968-69
No. of telegraph Offices (including licensed offices)	8,205	9,893	11,896	12,612	13,539	14,594
No. of telegrams excluding P & T service telegrams (laks)	2.79	3.35	40.7	4.43	4.59	4.85
Miles /kilometres of over head wires*	7,21,243	8,67,199	17,95,656	22,32,974	24,22,506	25,82,180
Miles /kilometres of underground cable conductors*	7,13,880	10,03,437	27,51,947	54,08,574	65,52,417	74,35,647
Carrier VFT channels (km)	3,94,912	4,79,210	12,47,573	71,90,510	67,34,792†	81,39,926
Telegraph revenue (Rs. crores)	5.9	6.7	11.1	14.44	19.95	22.52

During 1969, 245 telegraph offices have been opened.

Telegraph Service in Hindi and Other Indian Languages

Introduced on June 1, 1949, first at Agra, Allahabad, Gaya, Jabalpur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Nagpur, Patna and Varanasi, the Hindi Service has progressively been expanding. In 1969, 55 additional offices provided this facility. Telegrams can be booked in any Indian language provided they are written in Devanagari script. At the end of 1969, 3,344 offices, spread over all circles, were providing this facility. The special facilities available in English telegraph system are also available in the Hindi telegraph system.

TELEPHONE SERVICES

Table 201 shows the number of telephones, telephone exchanges, trunk calls made and the amount of telephone revenue.

TABLE 201
TELEPHONE STATISTICS

Particulars	1950-51	1955-56	1961-62	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Number of telephones ('000)	1,68	2,78	5,21	9,33	1,017	1,119
Number of telephone exchanges (including P.B.Xs and P.Xs)	3,700	5,817	8,805	2,895‡	3,161	3,432
Number of trunk calls (in laks)	71	1,86	3,63	5,72	6,29	7,12
Telephone revenue (Rs. crores)	9.0	14.4	31.1	71.9	79.76	92.26

*Figures for 1950-51 and 1955-56 are in miles and for 1961-62 onwards in kilometres.

†Revised figures.

‡Figures relate only to telephone exchanges, excluding P.B.Xs. and P.Xs

Own Your Telephone Scheme

The Scheme introduced in December 1949 at Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Madras, Nagpur and Verawal has now been extended to all stations with equipped capacity of 1,000 lines and above, is now functioning at 94 stations. As on November 15, 1969 the total number of connections was 145,477 and revenue collected over Rs. 36,75,82,252.

Measured Rate System

This System is in operation in 293 telephone exchanges. Under it a subscriber pays for every additional local call over a prescribed number of free calls plus a fixed quarterly rental.

Ship-to-Shore Service

Under this Service subscribers can have telephonic contact with ships at sea, around 750 km. This service has so far been introduced at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

Subscriber Trunk Dialling Service

Direct trunk dialling by subscribers is in operation on the Lucknow-Kanpur, Delhi-Agra, Delhi-Ahmedabad, Delhi-Jaipur, Delhi-Jammu, Delhi-Kanpur, Delhi-Patna, Delhi-Lucknow, Agra-Kanpur, Delhi-Meerut, Delhi-Jullundur, Kanpur-Varanasi, Madras-Bangalore, Delhi-Srinagar, Srinagar-Jammu, Delhi-Simla, Delhi-Chandigarh, Srinagar-Anantnag, Srinagar-Baramula, Srinagar-Sopore, Madras-Coimbatore, Bangalore-Coimbatore and Bombay-Poona routes.

Telex Service

Teleprinter exchange (TELEX) service, providing communication by exchange of messages in printed form, is now available in 27 exchanges in the country with an installed capacity of 6,560 connections. Telex subscriber can also send messages to subscribers overseas on the international telex network (see also next page).

Intelix Service

Direct service is available to 8 countries and switched service is available to 78 countries.

Facsimile Service

Facsimile service has been introduced for an important newspaper for the first time in the country at Madras, facilitating simultaneous printing of the paper at Madras and Coimbatore. The service is being extended between Madras and Bangalore.

Telephone Directories in Hindi

In accordance with the policy of the Government, Telephone Directories in Hindi for Bihar/Madhya Pradesh/U.P./Rajasthan Circles and Delhi Telephone District have already been published. Instructions have also been issued to publish Hindi Directories for Bombay/Hyderabad Districts and Punjab Circles comprising of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

Regional Language Directories

Printing of Regional Language Telephone Directories (other than Hindi) is undertaken through private parties by issue of licence on payment of royalty.

A Marathi Language Directory has been brought out by M/s Indian Export Trade Journal Book for the Maharashtra Circle. The latest issue is for May 1969.

A Directory in Gujarati Language is, however, brought out departmentally and the latest issue is of January 1968.

In respect of other regional language directories, efforts are being continued. However, the response from parties for publication of such directories has not been encouraging.

Telephone Manufacture

The Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore, manufactured 2,34,054 telephones during 1969, besides telephone exchange lines, long distance transmission equipment and road traffic signalling equipment. The total sales during the year amounted to Rs. 21.37 crores. The ITI exported equipment worth Rs. 76.66 lakhs to Afghanistan, Belgium, Bhutan, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Greece, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Nepal, Northern Ireland, Sikkim, Singapore, Syria, Tanzania, U.A.R., Uganda and United Kingdom.

Teleprinters

The Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd. Madras established in 1960, manufactured 4,947 units of teleprinters during 1969 compared to 4,328 machines in 1968.

The total number of teleprinters in use as on December 31, 1969 was 12,011 including 600 teleprinters with Devanagari key-board. Apart from teleprinters in Roman and Devanagari scripts, production of Arabic teleprinters has also been started. Machines worth Rs. 50,433 were exported to Ceylon, Bhutan and Nepal.

Wireless Planning and Co-ordination

This wing of the Department of Communications assigns radio frequencies and operating licences to official and non-official users of wireless. Cases of radio interference are investigated and solved through national and, if necessary, through international co-ordination. A network of monitoring stations has been set up for the frequency management and implementation of radio regulations. Ten such stations are functioning in Ahmedabad, Ajmer, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Gorakhpur, Madras, Nagpur, Shillong and Srinagar.

OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS

The Overseas Communications Service, nationalised on January 1, 1947, is responsible for the management of India's external tele-communication services. Besides two submarine telegraph cable links, there are now 27 direct wireless telegraph services (36 operating channels), 28 direct radio-telephone services (46 operating channels), 7 direct radio-photo services (24 circuits), 8 direct international telex services (31 circuits), and 40 leased telegraph channels.

During 1968-69, the traffic handled by the Service was 9.62 crore radio telegraph words, about 4.80 lakh radio telephone minutes, about 10.72 lakh sq. cms. of radio photo and about 9.52 lakh minutes of international telex service.

Radio Telephone Service

India has direct radio telephone service with the following countries : Aden, Afghanistan, Australia, Bahrain, Burma, China, Ethiopia, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Nigeria, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Switzerland, Thailand, Uganda, UAR, UK, USSR and Viet Nam (South).

Radio telephone service via the international network is available between India and the following countries : Abu Dhabi, Alaska, Algeria, Argentina, Ascension, Austria, Bahamas, Balearic Islands, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, Canary Islands, Ceuta, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Congo, Congo (Kinshasha), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Doha, Dubai, Faroe Islands, Fiji, Finland, France, French Sahara, Fujairah,

Frobisher Bay (Canada), Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, East Germany (Democratic Rep.), West Germany (Federal Rep.), Gibraltar, Goose Bay (Labrador), Grand Canary, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Hawaii, New Hebrides, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Irish Republic (Eire), Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jebel, Dhala, Jordan, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lagos, Lebanon, Leeward Islands, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Malawi, Mauritius, Mongolian Republic, Mexico, Morocco, Muscat, Netherlands, Netherland Antilles, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Pemba, Peru, Poland, Port Louis, (American) Virgin Island, Puerto Rico, Rais-Alkhimah, Rhodesia, Rumania, Rwanda, Ryukyu, Sarawak, Seychelles, St. Helena, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Solomon Island, Sharjah, Spain, South Africa, South West Africa, South Korea, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Tariff, Tangier, Tortola, Trinidad, Turkey, Tunisia, Turkes-Islands, UAR, USA, Uruguay, Vatican City, Venezuela, West Irian, Windward Islands, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

Telephone service is also available with such ocean liners as are equipped for the purpose. The service to Pakistan and Ceylon is being operated over land lines.

Radio Telegraph Service

Direct radio telegraph service operates with the following countries :— Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Czechoslovakia, China, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Rumania, Singapore, Switzerland, Thailand, UAR, UK, USA, USSR, Vietnam (North), Vietnam (South) and Yugoslavia. Telegraph service with other countries of the world is available through these direct connections on the international network.

Radio Photo Service

Direct radio photo service operates between India and France, Germany (Federal Republic), Italy, Japan, Poland, UK and USSR. In addition, the service is available *via* the direct connection with Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany (Federal Republic), Ghana, Greece, Jamaica, Singapore, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Rumania, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, UAR and Yugoslavia.

International Telex Service

Direct international telex service operates between India and Australia, Ceylon, Germany (Federal Republic), Japan, Philippines, Hongkong, U.K., USA/RCA. Through these direct services, telex service is available to Aden, Algeria, Argentina, Antigua, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Bolivia, Brazil, British Honduras, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Kinshasha), Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Doha, Dominica, Dubai, Ethiopia, Faroe Island, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany (Democratic Republic), Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guam, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Irish Republic, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Kuwait, Kenya, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Montserrat, Muscat, Netherlands, New Guinea, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua, Peru, Puerto Rico, Poland, Rumania, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, Spain, South Korea, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Taiwan, Tortola, Trinidad, Turkey, UAR, Uganda, Uruguay, USSR, Yugoslavia, Venezuela, Viet Nam (South) and Zambia. This service enables the subscribers to exchange telegrams on teleprinter machines direct with subscribers of other countries.

Other Services

The Overseas Communications Service also handles news transmissions on behalf of the Government of India for the benefit of Indian Consular posts abroad and on behalf of certain press agencies to different areas outside India. Forty internal teleprinter circuits have been leased to Government agencies and private business concerns for communication by permanent teleprinter lines directly between the parties. Facilities also exist for spoken despatches by correspondents of broadcasting organisations. India signed two agreements in February 1965, envisaging a Global Commercial Communications Satellite System to be established by a number of countries. India's Earth Station will be ready for operation in 1970.

The station is being set up at Arvi near Poona. It will, provide, among others, high quality international telephone, telex, telegraph, radio-photo programme transmission services.

Research and Development

Most of the equipment required for Telecommunication net-work is indigenously produced in the three state-owned factories, viz. ITI, HCL, and HTL located at Bangalore, Burdwan (W. Bengal) and Madras respectively as well as in three Telecommunication factories of the P&T Department. Their designs are mostly developed at P&T Research Centre.

Telecommunication Factories

The three Telecommunication factories at Bombay, Calcutta and Jabalpur manufacture switch boards, multiple, non-multiple, manual PBXs, manual multiple exchanges, manual trunk exchanges, Pole line hardware and equipment required for telecommunication expansion. During 1968-69, telecommunication stores valued at 621.63 lakhs were produced.

CHAPTER XXIV

LABOUR

In the organised sector of India's economy, the largest number of workers are employed in factories. In 1968, the estimated average daily employment in working factories for which figures are available stood at 47.39 lakhs*.

The following table gives the State-wise break-up of average daily employment figures in factories covered by the Factories Act, 1948, for 1961 to 1968 on the basis of the returns submitted by them :

TABLE 202
EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES

(in thousands)

State/Union Territory	Estimated average (daily) number of workers employed							
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968*
Andhra Pradesh	228	234	245	258	260	255	266	282
Assam	80	82	82	84	82	81	82	79
Bihar	192	203	215	229	239	238	252	258
Gujarat	361	378	393	408	414	413	416	405
Haryana .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	72	76	77
Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	N.A.	7	9	9	9	9	9†
Kerala	172	176	177	187	197	200	204	204†
Madhya Pradesh	169	173	186	200	214	212	208	224
Maharashtra ..	827	850	907	945	956	937	942	938
Mysore	178	192	224	236	229	240	246	246†
Orissa	38	46	52	63	67	68	67	67†
Punjab	132	145	152	168	177	104	107	105
Rajasthan	57	64	67	73	75	77	79	81
Tamil Nadu ..	330	342	362	378	389	405	418	411
Uttar Pradesh ..	338	351	372	400	413	415	405	384
West Bengal ..	739	795	847	887	913	873	865	850
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Delhi	72	73	78	84	87	88	88	87
Goa, Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	6
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	2	2	3	6	7	8
Manipur	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	1†
Pondicherry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
Tripura	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3†

The average daily number of workers employed in coal mines was 3,95,364 (2,36,019 underground, 45,216 open cast workings and 1,14,129 surface). The corresponding figures in respect of all mines covered by the Mines Act were 4,13,790 (2,48,251 underground, 46,187 open cast workings and 1,19,352 surface).

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The Employment Service, started in 1945, consists of a network of employment exchanges, each staffed by trained personnel. The employment exchanges provide placement facilities to all categories of employment seekers, and discharge certain special responsibilities, such as providing employment assistance to physically handicapped ex-servicemen, scheduled castes/tribes, university alumni, professional and executive personnel

*Provisional; includes figures for the year 1967 in respect of Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Mysore, Orissa, Manipur and Tripura as the returns for 1968 were not available.

†1967 figures repeated.

through a network of employment exchange, professional and executive offices and university employment information and guidance bureaux. In addition to this placement activity the Employment Service also carried on other functions such as collection and dissemination of employment market information and conducting surveys and studies in the field of employment and occupational research. In order to divert the educated youth to channels of gainful employment, the Service rendered vocational guidance and career advice to such work seekers.

The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 makes it compulsory for employers usually employing 25 or more workers to notify their vacancies to an exchange and also to render periodic information.

At the end of 1969, there were 461 exchanges (including 45 University Employment and Guidance Bureaux) in the country. The table below gives figures relating to the activities of the exchanges.

TABLE 203
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Year	No. of exchanges	No. of registrations	No. of applicants placed in employment	No. of applicants on the Live Register	Monthly average No. of employers using the exchanges	No. of vacancies notified
1956	143	16,69,895	1,89,855	7,58,503	5,346	2,96,618
1961	325	32,30,314	4,04,077	18,32,703	10,397	7,08,379
1962	342	38,44,902	4,58,085	23,79,530	11,472	7,90,445
1963	353	41,51,781	5,36,277	25,18,463	12,475	9,08,980
1964	365	38,31,904	5,44,818	24,92,874	13,742	9,16,572
1965	376	39,57,605	5,70,191	25,85,473	13,938	9,46,082
1966	396	38,71,162	5,07,342	26,22,460	12,908	8,52,467
1967	399	39,11,748	4,30,588	27,40,435	11,421	6,69,039
1968	405	40,39,516	4,24,227	30,11,642	11,840	7,14,006
1969	416	42,00,694	4,32,182	34,23,885	11,906	7,21,566

Two Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for facilitating the placement of physically handicapped persons started functioning at Hyderabad and Bombay in June 1968.

The day-to-day administrative control over the employment exchanges was transferred to the State Governments from November 1956. From April 1969, they also assumed financial control over the Manpower and Employment Schemes. The Central Government limit their responsibilities to policy-making, co-ordination of procedure and standards and to development of various programmes on an all-India basis.

Several schemes, such as (i) the collection of employment market information, (ii) occupational research and analysis, and (iii) vocational guidance and employment counselling, have been implemented to improve the quality of service rendered by the exchanges.

The Central Committee on Employment, constituted in 1958, advises the Government of India on problems relating to employment, creation of employment opportunities and the working of the National Employment Service.

The National Commission on Labour submitted its report in August, 1969 and emphasised the need for speeding up of various programmes under the Employment Service, e.g., Employment Market Information, Vocational Guidance and forecasting of manpower.

The Central Institute for Research and Training in Employment Service continued its programme of research in operational activities, working procedures and allied problems of employment exchanges and of imparting professional training to employment officers deputed by the States. During 1969

the Institute conducted five training courses for Employment Officers. Five officers, one each from Ceylon, South Yemen, Ghana, Malaysia and Philippines, were trained in the Institute.

Craftsmen's Training

There are 356 training centres functioning under the Cratsmen's Training Scheme. The financial control over the scheme was transferred to the respective State Governments/Union Territories Administrations on April 1, 1969. The other training schemes are the National Apprenticeship Training Scheme, under the Apprentices Act, 1961, the scheme for the Training of Industrial Workers, the Pilot Scheme of Part-time classes for Industrial Workers (functioning at the Central Training Institutes for instructors located at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad, Kanpur and Ludhiana). Training is imparted in 52 trades in 195 industries. A Pilot Scheme for the training of Class III and Class IV Hospital Staff started earlier has now been transferred to the Ministry of Health.

To develop training techniques to teach new skills, the Government has set up the Central Staff Training and Research Institute at Calcutta. The Institute will (a) provide training to officers and staff and (b) conduct research in training techniques.

A Central Apprenticeship Council has been constituted under the Apprentices Act, 1961, to advise the Union Government on matters concerning regulation and control of training of apprentices in trades and allied matters. Similarly, a National Council for Training in Vocational Trades has been set up to advise the Government on all questions of training policy to co-ordinate vocational training and to lay down uniform standards. It also awards national certificates of proficiency to craftsmen and apprentices.

Apprenticeship Training Programme

Under the Apprentices Act, 1961, which was extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir also from August 15, 1968, it is a statutory obligation of employers in the specified industries to engage the requisite number of apprentices in the designated trades for undergoing training according to the standards prescribed by Government in consultation with the Central Apprenticeship Council, which is a tripartite advisory body set up to advise the Central Government on all matters concerning apprenticeship training programme.

So far, 195 industries have been specified and 53 trades have been designated under the Act. About 40,000 apprentices are undergoing training in various establishments. A "National Apprenticeship Scheme" has been started with the aid of U.N.D.P. (S.F.) from September 1, 1968 in order to further the apprenticeship training programme with special emphasis on quality.

WAGES AND EARNINGS

Annual Earnings

Table 204 gives the average annual earnings of factory workers in different States and Union Territories for 1961 to 1967.

TABLE 204

AVERAGE PER CAPITA ANNUAL EARNINGS OF FACTORY WORKERS DRAWING LESS THAN RS. 400 PER MONTH

(Excludes railway workshops, food, beverages, tobacco, gins and presses groups)

(in rupees)

State/Union Territory	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967*
Andhra Pradesh ..	1,149	1,152	1,330	1,168	1,261	1,454	1,541
Assam ..	1,599	1,393	1,598	1,631	1,861	2,130	2,096
Bihar ..	1,856	1,748	1,832	1,749	1,995	2,050	2,196
Gujarat ..	1,702	1,764	1,714	1,888	2,136	2,340	2,663
Haryana ..	—	—	—	—	—	1,712	2,079

*Provisional.

TABLE 204—(concl'd.)

State/Union Territory	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967*
Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	782	751	978	1,209
Kerala	1,152	1,208	1,228	1,256	1,402	1,724	2,997
Madhya Pradesh ..	1,816	1,573	1,896	2,013	1,828	2,118	2,308
Maharashtra ..	1,775	1,867	1,920	2,031	2,242	2,480	2,669
Mysore	1,375	1,284	1,570	1,696	1,944	1,840	1,760
Orissa	1,180	1,336	1,377	1,786	1,881	2,001	—
Punjab	1,174	1,258	1,266	1,418	1,642	1,636	1,706
Rajasthan	761	1,360	1,334	1,412	1,575	1,412	2,344
Tamil Nadu	1,465	1,563	1,583	1,508	1,910	2,032	2,241
Uttar Pradesh ..	1,264	1,350	1,447	1,552	1,702	1,825	1,947
West Bengal ..	1,410	1,484	1,578	1,656	1,867	2,024	2,175
Andaman and Nicobar Islands ..	1,234	1,324	1,346	1,325	1,439	1,621	1,566
Delhi	1,655	1,819	1,736	1,961	2,195	2,321	2,545
Tripura	—	1,513	1,203	1,622	1,336	1,315	—
Himachal Pradesh ..	1,288	1,491	1,245	1,433	1,160	2,115	—
Goa, Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	—	2,105	1,957

Real Earnings

The variation in real wages, after taking into account the rise in the consumer price index, has been as follows :

TABLE 205
INDEX OF REAL EARNINGS OF WORKERS

(1961=100)

Description	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967*
General index of earnings ..	106	109	114	128	139	151
All-India working class consumer price index ..	103	106	121	132	146	166
Index of real earnings ..	103	103	94	97	95	91

Working Class Consumer Price Index

Tables 206 and 207 show the different series of consumer price indices with base shifted to 1960=100.

TABLE 206
GENERAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

(Labour Bureau's New Series)

(Base 1960=100)

Centre	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Ahmedabad	107	121	129	140	167	165	167
Ajmer	106	120	130	147	176	176	179
Alleppy	109	119	132	147	167	185	185
Alwaye	109	124	142	156	175	198	196
Annamathi	118	128	147	173	177	182	173
Amritsar	110	126	136	151	177	188	186
Asansol	113	123	134	145	161	178	176
Balaghat	118	131	141	153	185	179	164
Bangalore	111	124	139	156	169	179	182
Barbil	110	116	119	159	170	172	172
Bhavnagar	105	117	132	143	171	177	176
Bhopal	115	129	138	155	183	179	181

*Provisional.

TABLE 206—(concl'd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Bombay**	106	116	124*	143	158	166	173
Calcutta	112	121	128	144	159	171	171
Chikmagalur	108	125	148	180	176	186	176
Darjeeling	110	118	140	160	174	169	159
Delhi	111	125	134	147	168	178	182
Digboi	112	122	135	155	189	190	177
Doom Dooma	112	122	131	144	186	197	162
Gudur	112	122	133	147	157	168	175
Guntur	114	124	131	149	165	171	179
Gwalior	111	127	137	154	188	181	180
Howrah	112	122	132	151	171	184	176
Hyderabad	113	125	137	154	165	171	182
Indore	113	130	140	154	177	178	180
Jaipur	109	128	137	155	180	175	181
Jalpaiguri	111	118	142	159	178	177	164
Jamshedpur	108	118	133	152	181	174	168
Jharia	109	124	142	155	188	175	171
Kanpur	109	131	145	150	170	176	179
Kodarma	109	130	149	179	236	197	188
Kolar Gold Fields ..	109	121	133	150	170	186	179
Labac	123	122	125	154	182	207	175
Mariani	112	124	132	145	170	188	167
Monghyr	109	126	147	175	217	190	183
Mundakayam	109	123	135	149	166	187	187
Nagpur	103	125	139*	144	160	166	172
Noamundi	109	120	136	175	205	187	177
Rangapara	114	125	132	154	177	187	163
Raniganj	112	121	133	148	166	176	157
Saharanpur	109	127	141	152	189	178	179
Sambalpur	120	121	133	157	169	178	181
Sholapur	106	120	123*	145	162	167	173
Srinagar	117	122	135	151	160	152	157
Varanasi	110	139	161	174	223	192	193
Yamuna Nagar	108	123	134	153	186	185	190

TABLE 207

GENERAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS

(Other than Labour Bureau's New Series)

(Original base : July 1935 to June 1936=100) (Base : 1960=100)

Centre	Con- version Factor	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Coimbatore	4.94	107	119	130	142	149	148	152
Madras ..	4.63	105	118	132	141	150	151	156
Madurai ..	4.44	107	116	126	138	146	146	155

Regulation of Wages

The payment of wages is governed by the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, as amended subsequently. The former extends to the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir and applies to persons employed in any factory as defined in the Factories Act, 1948, and in any railway, receiving wages and salaries which average below Rs. 400 a month. The Act has been extended to mines, plantations, docks, wharfs or jetties in the ports of Calcutta, Bombay and Visakhapatnam, oil-fields and certain other establishments.

*Nine month's average.

**For the period 1963 to 1965 the indices in the earlier State series have been shifted arithmetically to 1960 base by using appropriate conversion factors (taking into account revisions made by the Government on the basis of recommendations of the Lakdawala Committee). The figures for 1966 to 1968 are from the new series base 1960=100.

Minimum Wages

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, empowers the appropriate Government to fix minimum rates of wages to employees in industries specified in the Schedule. Such rates have been notified and enforced in most of the Scheduled employments.

The fixation, revision and enforcement of Minimum Wages Act is done primarily at the State level. A meeting of the Chairmen of State Advisory Boards was convened during August, 1968 which made some recommendations.

The eighth meeting of the Minimum Wages (Central) Advisory Board which was held in New Delhi during November, 1968 discussed fixation, revision and implementation of the statutory minimum wages and connected matters. An important recommendation of the Board was that there should be a Minimum Wage Authority in each State and at the Centre, with the responsibility of carrying out the obligations prescribed under the Minimum Wages Act. In pursuance of the recommendation made at the seventh meeting of the Board, three separate committees, for (i) employments in construction and maintenance of roads or in building operations and store breaking or stone crushing (ii) mines and (iii) agriculture, were set up during 1968.

Wage Boards

The function of the Wage Boards, which include representatives of employers and workers in equal number and two independent members, is to fix a wage structure on the principles laid down by the Fair Wages Committee. Central Wage Boards were set up by the Government of India for Cotton Textile, Sugar, Cement, Jute, Iron and Steel, Coffee, Tea, Rubber Plantation Industries, Coal Mines, Iron Ore Mines, Limestone and Dolomite Mines, Working Journalists, Non-Journalists, Heavy Chemicals and Fertilizers, Engineering Industries, Port and Dock workers, Leather and Leather Goods Industry, Electricity Undertakings and Road Transport Industry. All of them have submitted their final reports and no wage board is in operation now.

Occupational Wage Surveys

The scheme envisages collection of occupational wage rates and earnings data in respect of workers employed in major factories and mines and plantations. Besides, information on the extent of overtime and incentive bonus schemes obtaining in the establishments is also collected. The results of the first survey conducted in 1958-59 have been published in a number of reports—one general (published in 1963), the other industry-wise in six separate volumes. Field work relating to the Second Survey was conducted during 1963-65 and the data so collected are under tabulation.

Coal Mines Bonus Schemes

The Coal Mines Bonus Schemes framed under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948, apply to all coal mines in India except those in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The total number of collieries covered by the Act and the Schemes at the end of 1969 was 736 and the number of persons who qualified for bonus for the quarter ending June, 1969 was 3,15,039.

Under the provisions of the Coal Mines Bonus Schemes, colliery workers drawing basic earnings not exceeding Rs. 730 p.m. are entitled to payment of quarterly bonus at 10% of the new consolidated wages as recommended by the Coal Wages Board, subject to fulfilment of the minimum attendance qualifications under the Coal Mines Bonus Schemes.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Industrial Disputes

In 1968 there were 2,776 industrial disputes (2,815 in 1967) involving 1,669,294 workers (1,490,346 in 1967) and these resulted in the loss of 17,243,679 man-days (17,147,951 in 1967).

Industrial Employment Standing Orders

Under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the Central Government have framed model rules for adoption by industrial establishments employing 100 workers or more.

The Act was amended in 1961, *inter alia*, empowering the appropriate Governments to extend its provisions to establishments employing less than 100 workers, making provision for appointment of additional certifying officers and enabling the Central Government to delegate its powers to State Governments wherever necessary. The Act was further amended in 1963, making the Model Standing Orders framed by the appropriate Government operative in all industrial establishments covered by it, until the Standing Orders are certified, restricting jurisdiction of the State Industrial Courts to establishments in the State sphere and enabling State Governments to delegate powers to their officers.

The measure has been extended to all establishments in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and West Bengal employing 50 workers or more. In Assam, the Act applies to all industrial establishments (except mines, quarries, oil-fields and railways) which employ 10 workers or more. In Tamil Nadu, all factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948 are within the purview of this measure. In U.P., the Act has been extended to all member establishments of the Employees Association of Northern India and of U.P. Oil Mill-owners Association, electric supply undertakings, water works and industrial establishments engaged in glass industry, oil mills registered as 'factories', all establishments employing more than 50 workers in textile, engineering, printing presses, ginning and pressing, flour, dal and rice mills and shellac industries and all industrial establishments voluntarily applying for certification of standing orders. Of the 2,164 establishments covered by the Act, 1,908 had certified Standing Orders in 1968.

Code of Discipline

The Code of Discipline was evolved at the Indian Labour Conference in May 1958 when industrial unrest was on the increase. It requires employers and workers to utilise the existing machinery for settlement of disputes and to avoid resort to direct action. The implementation organisations at the Centre and in the States have assisted in settling a number of complicated and long-standing disputes. The central organisations of employers and workers have set up committees for dissuading their affiliate members from filing appeals in higher courts against judgments of industrial tribunals or labour courts. A procedure for screening cases, before appeals are filed by the Public Sector undertakings, was evolved in 1964.

The Code has been accepted by 180 employers and 115 trade unions which are not members of any of the central employers and workers organisations.

Industrial Truce

A joint meeting of the central organisations of employers and workers adopted an Industrial Truce Resolution in November 1962 to the effect that during the Emergency there would be neither interruption nor slowing down of production and that production would be maximised and defence efforts promoted in all possible ways. The Resolution laid down steps for promoting industrial peace, production, price stability and savings. A Stand-

ing Committee under chairmanship of the Union Minister of Labour and Employment was set up in August 1963 to review the working of the Truce Resolution in all its aspects. The Committee has since been amalgamated with the Central Implementation and Evaluation Committee.

The Truce Resolution and the Code of Discipline, both voluntary instruments, emphasise settlement of disputes by voluntary arbitration. Since November 1962—i.e., the date when the Industrial Truce Resolution came into operation—till the end of 1969, employers and workers had agreed to settle their disputes through voluntary arbitration in 920 out of 6,072 cases in the Central sphere in which conciliation had failed.

National Arbitration Promotion Board

The Government set up a National Arbitration Promotion Board in 1967 to popularise the acceptance of voluntary arbitration as a means of settling labour disputes.

Works Committees

Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, 866 works committees in Central undertakings were functioning at the end of June 1969.

Tripartite Machinery

The machinery at the Centre mainly consists of the Indian Labour Conference, the Standing Labour Committee, the Industrial Committees and the Committee on Conventions. There is also the Labour Ministers' Conference which is closely associated with the machinery.

Conciliation Machinery

The administration of labour laws and industrial relations in the central sphere undertakings rests with the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central). To assist him there is a field organisation consisting of Regional Labour Commissioners, Assistant Labour Commissioners, Labour Enforcement Officers and Junior Labour Inspectors. Similarly, the State Governments have their own conciliation machineries headed by the Labour Commissioners.

Adjudication Machinery

There is a three-tier machinery for the adjudication of industrial disputes—Labour Courts, Industrial Tribunals and National Tribunals—all with original jurisdiction. Besides the Industrial Tribunal at Delhi which is under the Delhi Administration and is also utilised by the Central Government, there are seven Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Courts, three at Dhanbad and two at Bombay and one each at Calcutta and Jabalpur. The States have their own tribunals and labour courts, which also function, when necessary, as *ad hoc* tribunals/labour courts for the adjudication of disputes in the Central sphere. National tribunals are set up as and when necessary. One whole time National Industrial Tribunal has been set up in New Delhi to adjudicate upon the dispute between the Life Insurance Corporation and their workmen.

Joint Management Councils

The scheme of Joint Management Councils sponsored by the Government in 1957 ensures closer association of workers in management on a formally defined basis. Joint Management Councils are, at present, functioning in 83 establishments. In order to extend the scheme to as many establishments as possible, Central and State Governments have set up special agencies. Efforts are also made to introduce the scheme in the public sector establishments.

Workers' Education

The object of the workers' education scheme is to create a well-informed and responsible labour force capable of organising and running trade unions on sound lines. The Central Board for Workers' Education consisting of representatives of Government, both Central and State, organisations of employers and workers and educationists is a registered society which implements the scheme. The Board has established 30 regional and 94 sub-regional workers' education centres in the country, which had trained 9,92,655 workers up to the end of 1969.

The programme of workers' education is divided into three stages. The first stage consists of training of Education Officers who are whole-time employees of the Board. In the second stage workers sponsored by trade unions are trained by the Education Officers in whole-time training course of three months' duration. These workers are called worker-teachers. In the third stage, the worker-teachers, on completion of training, revert to their places of employment and conduct classes for the rank and file of workers. The Board gives grants-in-aid to Unions/Institutions for conducting Programmes of Workers' Education on the approved pattern.

National Commission on Labour

In order to find ways and means of promoting better industrial relations in the country, the Central Government set up a National Commission on Labour in December 1966 under the chairmanship of Dr. P. B. Gajendra-gadkar. The Commission submitted its report to the Government on August 28, 1969. The report contains 300 recommendations dealing with labour. The various recommendations made by it are under consideration of the Government.

TRADE UNIONS

Table 208 shows the number and membership of the registered trade unions in India. Table 209 gives the membership of all-India organisations for different years.

TABLE 208
REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS AND MEMBERSHIP

Particulars	Central Unions			Unions		
	1955-56	1966* (R)	1967*	1955-56	1966*(R)	1967*
Number of unions on registers ..	174	446	451 (E)	7,921	13,763 (E)	13,867 (E)
Number of unions submitting returns	105	234	96	3,901	6,587	1,941
Membership of unions submitting returns	2,13,000		3,04,223	20,62,000	32,49,604	10,85,195

(R) Revised.

*Provisional and incomplete.

(E) Estimated by repeating the figures of the previous year in case of missing states.

N.B: —1. Figures for 1966 do not include Assam, Mysor, Manipur and Chandigarh.

2. Figures for 1967 do not include Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Chandigarh.

TABLE 209
MEMBERSHIP OF ALL-INDIA ORGANISATIONS

Name of Organisation	Number of unions affiliated			Membership		
	1958*	1960*	1966	1958*	1960*	1966
Indian National Trade Union Congress ..	727	860	1,305	9,10,221	10,53,386	14,17,533
All India Trade Union Congress	807	886	808	5,37,567	5,08,962	4,33,564
Hindustan Mazdoor Sangh	151	190	258	1,92,948	2,86,202	4,36,977
United Trade Union Congress	182	229	170	82,001	1,10,034	93,454
Total ..	1,867	2,165	2,541	17,22,737	19,58,584	23,81,548

SOCIAL SECURITY

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

The provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, apply to all perennial factories using power and employing 20 or more persons and cover labourers and clerical staff with monthly earnings up to Rs. 500.

By February 1970, the insurance scheme was extended to about 37.78 lakh industrial workers in 314 centres in the country. Medical care was provided to about 37.63 lakh units of families of insured workers. At the end of 1968-69, employees' contribution stood at Rs. 13.97 crores and employers' contribution at Rs. 18.43 crores. A sum of Rs. 15.50 crores was given to insured persons by way of cash benefits, of which Rs. 11.16 crores accounted for sickness, Rs. 0.47 crore for maternity, Rs. 3.36 crores for disablement, Rs. 0.45 crore for dependents and Rs. 0.6 crore for funeral expenses.

So far 33 hospitals and 21 annexes with 5,825 beds have been constructed. Another 375 beds are under construction in already commissioned hospitals. Twenty-five ESI hospitals with a bed strength of 4,435 are under construction. Eight more hospitals and three annexes with 1,350 beds have already been sanctioned.

Employees' Provident Fund

The Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, which was originally applied to six major industries to provide for the benefit of compulsory provident fund to industrial workers, covered 123 industries and classes of establishments at the end of September, 1969. The Act applies to such of the factories and establishments in the industries covered as have completed three years of existence where the employment strength is 50 or more, and five years of existence where the employment strength is 20 or more but less than 50 persons.

All the employees in the factories and establishments covered, drawing basic wages and dearness allowances including the cash value of food concessions, and the retaining allowances, if any, not exceeding Rs. 1,000 per month, are eligible for membership of the Fund, after completing one year's continuous service of 240 days' actual work during a period of 12 months or less. The employees have to contribute at the rate of 6½ per cent of basic wage, dearness allowance including the cash value of food concession, and retaining allowances, if any, while the employers have to contribute at the same rate for their employees. As on 30-9-1969 the rate of contribution has been enhanced to 8 per cent in 81 industries and classes of establishments

*Financial Year ending 31st March.

which are covered under the Act. At the end of September, 1969, the number of exempted and unexempted establishments covered under the Act was 45,513. The corresponding number of subscribers to the Fund was 54,19 lakhs, while the provident fund contributions amounted to Rs. 1,462.06 crores, and Rs. 519.76 crores were refunded on account of final payments, advances, etc. A Special Reserve Fund has been set up to make payment of provident fund due to workers where the employers fail to deposit their contributions. A Death Relief Fund ensuring a minimum assistance of Rs. 750 to nominees/heirs of deceased members whose own accumulations fall short of this amount has been set up.

Coal Mines Provident Fund Schemes

The Coal Mines Provident Fund Schemes framed under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948, apply to all coal mines in India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. An amended Act came into force in April 1966, which primarily removes certain difficulties experienced in its working. The Act and the Schemes covered 1,327 collieries and organisations till the end of 1969. Leaving a few excluded categories all persons employed are required to become members of the Fund on completing a qualifying period of attendance, which has been reduced from January, 1970 from 120 days (in the case of surface employees) and 95 days (underground employees) in a period of six consecutive months to 60/48 days in a quarter. In terms of the schemes, both the employees and the employers are to contribute compulsorily at the rate of 8 per cent of the total emoluments of the employees. From June 1963 onwards, the employees can also voluntarily contribute up to 8 per cent of their emoluments over and above the compulsory contribution without any similar obligation on the employers. The number of subscribers to the Fund in April 1969 was 3,49,000 and the amount of the Fund invested in Central Government securities and in fixed deposits of State Bank of India till the end of 1969 amounted to Rs. 88.04 crores.

The Schemes provide for grants of non-refundable advances to the members for the purpose of purchasing shares of consumers' co-operative societies and for house-building. The Schemes also provide for financing life insurance policies of members' own lives. The amount by which deceased members' accumulation in the Fund fell short of Rs. 500 continued to be paid out of the Death Relief Fund which has been specially set up for the purpose of ensuring a guaranteed payment of Rs. 500 to the dependents of each deceased member. As per recommendations made by the Board of Trustees, Coal Mines Provident Fund, it has been decided to raise the guaranteed minimum refund in the case of each deceased member from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750 w.e.f. 1-4-1970. Payment out of the Death Relief Fund is however to be restricted w.e.f. 1-4-70 to cases of death occurring within 2 years from the date of leaving colliery service.

Maternity Benefits

Legislation concerning the payment of maternity benefits, before and after confinement, is in operation in almost all the States. The qualifying period and the rates of benefit vary from State to State. Three Central Acts—the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, Plantations Labour Act, 1951 and Mines Maternity Benefit Act, 1941—also regulate payment of maternity benefits. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, was enacted to provide uniform standards for maternity protection. It applies in the first instance to all factories, mines and plantations, except those to which the Employees' State Insurance Act applies. The Act was brought into force in mines from November, 1963. In establishments other than mines, its administration is the responsibility of State Governments. Most State Governments have already brought the Central Act into force after repeal-

ing the State Acts while others are taking steps to implement the same in their respective States/areas.

Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, as amended in 1962, raised the wage limit for coverage of compensation under the Act from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 and revised the rates of compensation.

Labour Welfare

Provision for amenities such as canteens, creches, rest shelters, washing facilities, medical aid and for the appointment of welfare officers has been made in respect of industries and establishments covered by the Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1952, the Plantations Labour Act, 1951 and the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966. In addition, legislative measures for the constitution of funds for financing welfare schemes in coal and mica mines have been enacted and are in force.

Motor Transport Workers' Act

The Motor Transport Workers' Act, 1961, provides for the welfare of motor transport workers and for the regulation of the conditions of their work. It contains provisions for canteens, rest rooms, uniforms, hours of work, leave etc. The Act is administered by the State Governments who have framed rules for its enforcement.

Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund

The Fund maintains 2 central hospitals, 12 regional hospital-cum-maternity and child welfare centres, 53 maternity and child welfare centres, 2 T.B. clinics, 3 T.B. hospitals, 3 dispensaries, 30 ayurvedic dispensaries and 3 mobile medical units. Anti-malaria measures and a scheme of domiciliary treatment are also in operation. The Fund organisation furnishes interest-free loans to colliery owners for building and equipping their dispensaries, provides facilities for treatment of cancer, leprosy, mental diseases and organises family planning work.

The Fund is running 62 miners' institutes each comprising adult education centres and women's welfare-cum-children's education centres. In addition, the Fund runs 2 independent women's welfare centres. It also runs 163 feeder adult education centres, including centres for women workers, four holiday homes and three boarding houses.

So far, with financial assistance from the Fund 60,251 houses and 117 barracks have been provided for colliery workers; 8,652 houses and 64 barracks are under construction.

The organisation managing the activities of the Fund has also set up 12 central consumer co-operative stores, 374 primary consumer stores and 197 co-operative credit societies which receive financial assistance from the Fund. The Fund also pays subsidy to the State Governments/colliery owners for water supply/well digging schemes.

Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund

The Fund provides medical, educational, housing, drinking water supply and recreational facilities for mica mine workers. Eight hospitals have been established by the Fund at Karma and Ti-ri (Bihar), Kalichedu and Talupur (Andhra Pradesh), and Gangapur (Rajasthan). Several dispensaries with maternity and child welfare centres are attending to the medical needs of mica miners. Sixteen mobile medical units are also in operation in certain areas. The Fund maintains several primary schools, awards scholarships and distributes books and stationery free of cost. During 1969-70

the sums provided to the mica producing States included Rs. 9.82 lakhs to Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 29.95 lakhs to Bihar and Rs. 10.67 lakhs to Rajasthan.

Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare

The Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Act, 1961, was enacted to provide for the levy and collection of a cess for promoting welfare of labour employed in iron ore mining as is being done for coal and mica miners under the Coal and Mica Mines Labour Welfare Funds. The Act is in force in the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir. Cess is being levied at the rate of 25 paise per tonne. The fund provides medical, educational, housing, drinking water supply and recreational facilities for iron ore mine workers and their families. An emergency hospital has been set up by the Fund at Barajamda (Bihar) besides a Primary Health Centre each at Joda and Joruri (Orissa) and Redi (Maharashtra). Mobile dispensaries are also in operation in certain areas. It also maintains multi-purpose Institutes to provide recreational, educational and cultural facilities to the iron ore miners. It also provides financial assistance to mine owners for construction of houses for their workers. During 1969-70, a total sum of Rs. 65.64 lakhs was provided for expenditure on welfare activities of the Fund.

Safety Measures in Mines

The Mines Act, 1952, and the rules, regulations and bye laws made thereunder, provide for the regulation of labour and safety in mines. The fatality rate per thousand persons in coal mines declined from 0.73 in 1956 to 0.64 in 1968. The rate for all mines was 0.52 in 1968 as against 0.43 in 1967. A National Mines Safety Council comprising representatives of mine owners, workers and mine managers, has been set up for promoting safety through education and propaganda.

Welfare of Plantation Labour

Under the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, all plantations are required to provide housing accommodation to their resident workers and their families and to maintain hospitals or dispensaries. Some of them also run elementary schools for the education of the labourers' children. Recreational facilities and training in useful handicrafts such as tailoring, knitting, weaving and basket-making, are provided in some of the tea estate centres with the help of donations from the Tea Board.

The Act was amended in 1960 to check, *inter alia*, fragmentation of plantations by employers in order to escape the liabilities.

Labour Welfare Funds in Central Government Industrial Undertakings

These welfare funds were created on a voluntary basis in 1946 for financing welfare activities among workers. It has been decided to enlarge the scope of the funds to utilize them for social and educational purposes of the workers.

Labour Welfare Centres

Most States and Union Territories are running a number of welfare centres. These centres cater to the recreational, educational, vocational and cultural needs of the workers and their children. All private industrial establishments of some standing also maintain welfare centres for the benefit of their workers.

National Awards Schemes

Four schemes for the grant of National Safety Awards have been instituted for the purpose of according recognition to good safety records in

industrial undertakings covered by the Factories Act, 1948. Each scheme provides for 15 prizes. Another scheme known as *Shram Vir* National Awards Scheme has also been instituted for grant of awards to workers for useful suggestions made by them to promote higher productivity or economy or greater efficiency in factories, mines, plantations and docks. Thirty-five prizes are to be awarded under the scheme.

Survey of Labour Conditions Scheme

The scheme aims at collection of comprehensive information on employment and composition of labour force, average daily earnings, working conditions, welfare and other amenities available to workers, social security measures, industrial relations, and various components of labour cost in major manufacturing, mining and plantation industries. The Survey which was started in December 1959, was carried out in four rounds and was completed in February 1966, during which 46 important industries were covered. Reports in respect of 37 industries have been printed. These are (i) Cotton Textiles, (ii) Jute Textiles, (iii) Silk Textiles, (iv) Woollen Textiles, (v) Metal Extracting and Refining, (vi) Metal Rolling, (vii) Metal Founding, (viii) Manufacture of Bolts, Nuts, Springs etc., (ix) Agricultural Implements, (x) Machine Tools, (xi) Electrical Machinery, (xii) Textile Machinery and Accessories, (xiii) Railway Workshops, (xiv) Bicycles (xv) Cement, (xvi) Sugar, (xvii) Tea Factories and Tea Plantations (Combined Report), (xviii) Coffee Plantations, (xix) Rubber Plantations, (xx) Manufacture and Repair of Motor Vehicles, (xxi) Aircraft Building and Repairing, (xxii) Ship Building and Repairing, (xxiii) Coal Mining, (xxiv) Manganese Mining, (xxv) Iron Ore Mining, (xxvi) Gold Mining, (xxvii) Mica Mining, (xxviii) Electric light and Power Stations, (xxix) Artificial Manures, (xxx) Heavy Chemicals, (xxxi) Fine and Pharmaceutical Chemicals, (xxxii) Cigarettes, (xxxiii) Petroleum Refineries, (xxxiv) Hydrogenated Oil, (xxxv) Glass Works, (xxxvi) Tanning and Leather Finishing and (xxxvii) Foot wear. From the year 1969-70 onwards, this survey has been extended to cover on a regular basis two or three industries each year. Accordingly, Mica Factories and Coir Factories were surveyed during 1969. Reports on these two industries are under preparation.

CHAPTER XXV

HOUSING

The 1961 census revealed the magnitude of India's housing problem. It showed that in the 6.6 crore rural houses and 1.4 crore urban houses respectively, the average number of persons per room worked out to 2.58 in rural and 2.61 in urban areas.

In rural areas about 94 per cent and in urban areas 46 per cent of the households own their houses. But the bulk of the rural houses are mud, huts. A large section of industrial workers in the cities also live in sub-standard accommodation. The shortage at the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan has been estimated roughly at 8.37 crore units—1.19 crores in the urban areas and 7.18 crores in rural areas. The overall housing shortage is estimated to increase by more than 20 lakh units annually.

The responsibility of Government and public bodies to provide adequate accommodation for their employees was recognised even before Independence. The Government of Bombay made a pioneering effort in this direction in 1921 by establishing a Development Department. The effort, which was discontinued after 15,000 tenements were built, was resumed in 1949 and a special Housing Board was set up for building houses for industrial workers and other low income groups, developing land and assisting in the production and distribution of building materials. Improvement Trusts in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur also undertook public housing schemes. Municipalities, too, have been engaged in building houses not only for their essential staff, but also sometimes for low income groups in general. The Municipalities and Improvement Trusts, however, operate under severe limitations, particularly in the matter of finance.

The activities of the Central Government till 1950 were confined largely to providing houses for their employees, particularly in the essential services. To cope with the influx of displaced persons from Pakistan, the Union Government undertook for the first time a large-scale housing programme for persons other than their own employees. A similar extension of State activity was made in West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Punjab.

The record of private employers is not uniform in respect of provision of houses for their workers. While a number of employers have invested part of their earnings in providing better living conditions for their workers, construction of houses by employers generally has fallen short of expectations. Co-operative housing societies, particularly in Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh, have also attempted, though to a limited extent, to provide accommodation for middle and low income groups.

The bulk of the building activity has, however, throughout been in the hands of private enterprise which for a variety of reasons has not been able to keep pace with demand.

Since May 1952, when a separate portfolio for Housing was created in the Union Government, organised efforts have been made on a governmental basis to step up housing activities in general and to provide, in particular, suitable financial assistance for construction of houses to individuals co-operatives, industrial employers, planters, local bodies, etc., through the introduction of the following housing schemes : (i) The Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of the Community, 1952 (Revised in 1966); (ii) The Low Income Group Housing Scheme, 1954; (iii) The Subsidised Housing Scheme for

Plantation Workers, 1956 (Revised in 1967); (iv) The Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme, 1956; (v) The Village Housing Projects Scheme, 1957; (vi) The Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, 1959; (vii) The Land Acquisition and Development Scheme, 1959; (viii) The Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees, 1959 and (ix) The Jhuggi and Jhonpri Removal Scheme (in Delhi), 1960.

Most of the funds for these schemes are provided by the Union Government and the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The Central Government exercises overall control, but actual implementation of the schemes in the States is done by the respective State Governments and their executive agencies and in the Union Territories by local administrative bodies. Annual conferences of State Ministers and occasional seminars, symposia and exhibitions have helped in creating a keen sense of awareness of the gravity of the problem and crystallising the progressive action to be taken to meet the situation. Corresponding to the Housing Wing in the erstwhile Union Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development, the State Governments have established separate departments or boards for promoting housing activities. Statutory Housing Boards have been established in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Mysore, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and Goa, Daman and Diu.

PROGRESS UNDER THE PLANS

The period of the First Five Year Plan was devoted to the formulation of a national housing programme. Two urban housing schemes viz. Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme and Low Income Group Housing Scheme, envisaging an expenditure of Rs. 38.5 crores were initiated for the construction of 1,20,000 dwelling units. This effort was supplemented by housing programmes for certain sections of the population like displaced persons, government servants, etc., launched by the Central and State Governments and local authorities. It has been estimated that public authorities provided about 7 lakh houses or tenements during the First Plan period.

During the Second Plan, six more schemes were taken up. Government provided funds to the extent of Rs. 84 crores, while Rs. 17.14 crores came from the Life Insurance Corporation. Substantial housing programmes of their own were also undertaken outside these schemes by the Union and State Governments as well as local bodies. The total outlay on public housing during the Second Plan period was of the order of Rs. 250 crores and 5 lakh houses were constructed. In the private sector, an investment of about Rs. 1,000 crores is estimated to have gone into housing and other private constructions. Considerable attention was also paid by public authorities to the question of improving housing conditions in rural areas.

At the beginning of the Third Plan, the number of households and houses in the urban and rural areas was as follows :

TABLE 210

HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSES

(in lakhs)				
Particulars	No. of households	No. of existing houses	No. of pucca houses	Shortage*
Urban Areas	156	141	63	93
Rural Areas	689	651	122	567
TOTAL	845	792	185	660

*Shortage is the difference between the number of households and the number of pucca houses.

During the Third Plan, an investment of about Rs. 1,565 crores was estimated to have been made on housing as follows :

	Rs. crores
Private sector	1,125
Housing programmes of the Ministries of Railways, Commerce, Transport and Communications, etc.	240
Housing programmes of Works and Housing Department (including General Pool Accommodation)	200

The investment was expected to have resulted in the construction of about 42 lakh new houses in the urban and rural areas (15 lakhs in urban areas and 27 lakhs in rural areas). The increase in the number of households during this period was, however, estimated at 105 lakhs (30 lakhs in urban areas and 75 lakhs in rural areas), leaving a deficit of 63 lakh houses. Another 18 lakh houses were likely to become uninhabitable due to depreciation—6 lakhs in urban areas and 12 lakhs in rural areas. Altogether the total shortage of houses at the beginning of the Fourth Plan was estimated to be of the order of 741 lakhs (114 lakhs in urban areas and 627 lakhs in rural areas) indicating the dire need for stepping up the investment and for gearing the administrative machinery for the speedy implementation of housing programmes.

A provision of Rs. 182 crores was made for the social housing schemes in the Third Plan, out of which Rs. 122 crores were provided from Plan resources (Rs. 80 crores from the States, Rs. 20 crores from the Union Territories and Rs. 22 crores from the Centre) and Rs. 60 crores from the Life Insurance Corporation funds. While the L.I.C. funds have been fully utilised by the States, the utilisation of Plan funds has been about Rs. 88 crores or about 72 per cent of the total provision of Rs. 122 crores. The progress of the housing schemes has not been satisfactory due to the shortfall in Government funds on account of National Emergency which necessitated higher priority for defence, agriculture, etc., and inadequate allocations in States' plans for housing.

Other major factors impeding the progress of housing schemes are scarcity of developed land in urban areas at reasonable prices and shortage of building materials, particularly cement and steel. To overcome the first, the Land Acquisition and Development Scheme was commissioned in 1959 to enable the State Governments to undertake large-scale acquisition and development of land. A National Buildings Organisation was set up in 1954 to tackle the second problem by encouraging research in new building materials and making available the results thereof to construction agencies all over the country.

During the three Plan periods, about 4 lakh dwelling units were constructed under the various social housing schemes with an expenditure of about Rs. 262 crores.

All the social housing schemes already in operation are being continued during the Fourth Plan. The Fourth Five Year Plan provides for a sum of Rs. 123.91 crores for all these schemes, excluding the Slum Clearance Scheme (which has now been included under the head of Urban Development). Central assistance in the Fourth Plan beginning from 1969-70, will be given in the shape of "block loans" and "block grants" for all the State Sector development programmes taken together. This gives authority to the State Governments to spend the Central assistance for any developmental programmes of their choice.

In June 1969 a conference of Ministers of Housing, Urban Development and Town Planning was held in Bangalore. The conference reviewed the general housing conditions in the country, the progress of social housing schemes in the different States/Union Territories and made

several recommendations. Some of the important recommendations were :—

- (1) A Central Housing Authority should be constituted. It should raise resources from within and outside the country and operate them in the nature of a revolving fund; for this purpose a fund with a corpus of Rs. 200 crores should be built up out of Government allocations and from other sources.
- (2) The State Governments should provide adequate funds for 'Housing' in the annual State Plans and ensure that the funds allotted are not diverted to any other development-head.
- (3) The Central Government should arrange for a study of the system of Mortgage Insurance for land development and housing adopted by the U.S.A., Canada, etc. and evolve a comprehensive scheme for the purpose.
- (4) State Governments etc. should formulate and implement self-financing schemes for land acquisition and development in urban areas by accepting advance deposits in instalments towards the cost of land and its development, from prospective buyers.
- (5) The States should draw upon the Employees' Provident Funds for the implementation of Social Housing Schemes.
- (6) The income of the statutory State Housing Boards should be exempted from Income and Wealth Taxes by amending the relevant Acts, if necessary.
- (7) The Government of India should arrange for the release of L.I.C. funds at the beginning of each year, that is by April/May, in order to enable full utilisation of the allocated funds during the course of the year.

Follow-up action on these recommendations is being taken.

Another Conference of State Ministers of Housing and Urban Development was held on January 23, 1970 at New Delhi. The same day, members of the Consultative Committee of Parliament for this Department met the State Ministers. As a result of the discussions, the following conclusions were reached :

- (i) Guidelines for the formulation and implementation of suitable schemes under the proposed Revolving Fund were approved and it was agreed that, for 1970-71, States will bring forward their proposals by February 15, 1970, for discussion with the Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development.
- (ii) As for the rural areas, it was agreed that States would indicate the extent of land, they can allot, for house-sites for landless labour. Simultaneously, a study should be made of the cost, feasibility and desirability of giving to such allottees assistance (in cash or materials) for putting up their houses. On the conclusion of these studies, the whole question will be reviewed at another meeting. State Governments will also consider the question of legislation to confer homestead rights on landless labour in temporary occupation of land as home sites.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Conference of Ministers of Housing & Urban Development, held at Bangalore in June 1969 the Government of India has decided to constitute a Revolving Fund for housing and urban development, with a corpus of Rs. 200 crores to be built up over a period of years, from Governmental allocation and other sources. The Fund will be utilised to finance economically viable projects which have regenerative features. The returns from the projects will be invested in further projects to ensure a continual increment of the initial seed capital and progressive building activity.

It has also been decided to set up an organisation, to be known as Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation, for operating the Revolving Fund. The Fourth Five Year Plan envisages a provision of Rs. 10 crores for the share capital of the Corporation with a provision of Rs. 2 crores in the Budget Estimates of this Department for the year 1970-71 for this purpose. Apart from financing selected housing and urban development programmes in the country, the Corporation may also undertake the execution of projects, if necessary. Among other things, the functions of the Corporation include rural housing and village renewal programmes of a suitable nature.

During 1969-70, the Government of India made certain important modifications under the various social housing schemes.

1. Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of the Community :

In order to ensure that the stock of houses built for industrial workers under the Scheme is not depleted, the State Governments have been advised to provide alternative accommodation under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme to the allottee workers as soon as their wages exceed the limit of Rs. 350 per month. It has been decided that an allottee worker who declines such alternative accommodation when offered to him, should be evicted instead of his being allowed to retain the house even on payment of some additional charges until his wages cross the limit of Rs. 500 per month.

It has also been decided that sale of houses built under the Scheme should be discouraged as a rule so as to benefit the eligible workers who are actually engaged on productive activity. Requests from the State Governments for the sale of such houses to their present occupants in specific cases, will, however, continue to be considered on merit.

2. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme :

Under the provisions of the Scheme, loans could be granted to individuals subject *inter alia*, to the condition that the applicant does not already own a house either in his own name or in the name of his wife/minor children, within the territorial jurisdiction of the State in which a house is proposed to be built. This provision operated harshly in the case of applicants who possess a joint or independent house in their ancestral village or taluka town but intend to settle down in a major city where they have stayed for a considerable period. This provision has been amended so as to allow the State Governments/Union Territories to relax this condition in cases where the applicant (or a member of his family/her family) owns only a part of the house in an inherited property and desires to build a separate residence for himself/herself and the family, or where the applicant (or a member of his/her family) owns a house in a village or in a taluka town but has lived in a city for a considerable period and proposes to construct a house for settling down in that city.

At the instance of the Planning Commission, a Working Group on Housing was constituted. This group revised the implementation of the existing housing schemes, examined the nature and extent of housing needs and formulated proposals for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan. The group recommended that a bold housing policy should be adopted based on the following guidelines :

- (i) Housing should be given an adequate priority in the scheme of national planning.

- (ii) Government should adopt a selective approach to the problem and promote construction of houses in the metropolitan and other major cities, which are facing acute housing problem.
- (iii) Effort should be made to mobilise private resources for construction of houses, particularly for the lower income brackets; for example, through the introduction of a suitable system of mortgage insurance for house construction and land development; the floating of loan debentures by the State Housing Boards and similar housing finance agencies.
- (iv) An effective institutional frame work should be promoted through such measures as participation in the share capital of State Housing Boards, apex co-operative societies, etc. and granting them a certain amount of managerial subsidy.

The Working Group recommended a provision of Rs. 283 crores (including Rs. 50 crores for construction of office and residential accommodation by the Central Public Works Department) in the Fourth Five-Year Plan to meet the minimum demand for housing. However, the actual provision in the Plan is proposed at Rs. 170.7 crores.

The success of housing programmes in the Fourth Plan will largely depend on the extent it is possible to mobilise private investment in housing. For this purpose, various proposals are under consideration. At the State level, the best agency for implementing the housing programme is the State Housing Board. Almost all existing State Housing Boards are statutorily empowered to raise debentures. Two Housing Boards, one in Mysore and the other in Tamil Nadu, have recently raised such loans to the extent of Rs. 2.08 crores and Rs. 1.10 crores, respectively.

The Working Group gave particular attention to the problem of rural housing. It decided, in the first instance, to arrange for a quick field-level sample survey of the working of the existing Village Housing Project Scheme and appointed four Study Teams to visit eight selected States.

A brief resume of the progress made under the social housing schemes launched is given below.

Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of the Community

Housing for Industrial Workers : This scheme was introduced in September 1952. It is intended for low-paid workers whose wages do not exceed Rs. 350 p.m. The rents recoverable from the workers are based on 50 per cent of the approved cost of construction. A worker allottee of the house under the scheme can retain it even after crossing the wage limit of Rs. 350 p.m., on payment of some additional charges. Up to the end of September, 1969, construction of 1,94,314 houses was sanctioned out of which 1,67,032 houses have been completed. Central assistance amounting to Rs. 67.05 crores was disbursed to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations up to March 31, 1969.

Housing for Economically Weaker Sections of Community : The housing programme for this category in the form of rental housing was introduced in October, 1962 as a part of the Low Income Group Housing Scheme and the allottees were given 25 per cent rent subsidy. The programme was integrated with the housing scheme for industrial workers from April 1, 1966. As a result of the integration, subsidised rents based on 50 per cent of the cost of construction are charged from the allottees as in the case of houses meant for industrial workers. Up to the end of September, 1969, the construction of 6,587 houses was sanctioned, out of which 3,607 houses have been completed.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

This scheme was introduced in November 1954. Loans under the scheme can be granted for (i) purchase of new ready-built houses from reliable building agencies and (ii) for construction of new houses including residential portions of the premises which are intended to be used for shop-cum-residential purposes. Up to September 30, 1969, 1,71,654 houses were sanctioned, out of which 1,29,717 were completed. Central assistance amounting to Rs. 94.78 crores was drawn by the State Governments and Union Territories up to March 31, 1969.

Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers

Introduced in 1956, this Scheme provides for the grant of financial assistance to planters to the extent of $87\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the approved cost of houses ($37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent as subsidy and 50 per cent as loan) for the construction of rent-free houses for their workers. The balance of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is to be contributed by the planters. In the case of cooperatives of the plantation workers, financial assistance is given up to 90 per cent of the approved cost of a house—65 per cent as loan and 25 per cent as subsidy. The balance of 10 per cent is to be arranged by the cooperatives themselves. The scheme is at present being implemented in Assam, Kerala, Mysore, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and in the Union Territory of Tripura. The Scheme envisages that the financial assistance to be made available to the planters and co-operatives of plantation workers should bear the same rate of interest as the State Governments are required to pay for the Central Loans. In order to offset losses, if any, in the operation of the schemes, the State Governments have been authorised to constitute a "Pool Guarantee Fund" by collection of an additional interest of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum on the loans.

Till 1969, 2,443 houses were sanctioned for construction since the inception of the scheme and 1,614 houses have been completed. A sum of Rs. 37.55 lakhs has been disbursed by the State Governments in 1969 under the scheme.

Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme

The Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme came into operation in May 1956. It provides for grant of financial assistance to the State Governments to the extent of $87\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the approved cost of the project (50 per cent as loan and $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent as subsidy) for rehousing families living in slum areas, whose income does not exceed Rs. 250/- p.m. The remaining $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the cost is to be provided by the State Government as subsidy from their own resources. (An additional $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent subsidy is also available from the Department of Social Welfare for housing sweepers and scavengers involved in slum clearance projects, the Central loan being reduced by an equal amount). Under this scheme, Rs. 34.32 crores had been disbursed to the State Governments up to the end of March 1969.

Since the inception of the Scheme in May 1956 and up to March 1969, 1,13,550 dwelling units have been sanctioned under the Scheme out of which 72,584 dwelling units have been completed.

Jhuggi and Jhonpuri Removal Scheme

The Jhuggi and Jhonpuri Removal Scheme, which was introduced in 1960, is intended to provide alternative accommodation to unauthorised occupants of government and public lands, in Delhi and New Delhi, prior to July, 1960. During the year, Government provided Rs. 90 lakhs for the Scheme. About 6,000 plots pre-July 1960 squatters and 4,000 camping sites for post July 1960 squatters are expected to be ready by the end of the year. In addition, about 1,500 tenements, which are a part of a continuing project are expected to be ready by that date.

Village Housing Projects Scheme

The Village Housing Projects Scheme, which was introduced in October 1957, envisages the establishment of housing projects in about 5,000 villages mostly selected from suitable Community Development Blocks. It is based on the principle of aided self help. Loan assistance is given to the extent of 80 per cent of the construction cost or Rs. 3,000 whichever is less. The Scheme also provides for 100 per cent grant to State Governments for the provision of streets and drains in selected villages and of house sites to landless agricultural workers. Technical advice and guidance is provided free of charge through the State Rural Housing Cells in respect of which 50 per cent of the cost of pay and allowance of the staff is met by Central Grant.

Till 1969, 72,453 houses were sanctioned out of which 43,492 have been completed. Loans sanctioned to villagers amount to Rs. 12.01 crores of which Rs. 9.21 crores have been disbursed.

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme

This loan scheme was introduced in 1969. Persons whose income is between Rs. 7,201 and Rs. 15,000 per annum are eligible to get loan assistance up to 80 per cent of the cost of the house, including the cost of land, subject to a maximum loan of Rs. 25,000 per house. In the case of houses constructed by the State Governments and their designated agencies, loan assistance equivalent to 100 per cent of the cost of construction, subject to the maximum of Rs. 30,000 per house, is admissible. Loans can also be granted to eligible persons for purchase of ready-built houses from reliable house building agencies.

In the States, the scheme is financed by the loans advanced by the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The funds required for the Union Territories are provided by the Central Government.

Till 1969, loans amounting to Rs. 45.45 crores were sanctioned for the construction of 27,718 houses. Rs. 45.28 crores have been disbursed and 19,427 houses completed.

Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees

This scheme was introduced in 1959 to give loans to the State Governments for constructing residential accommodation for their employees. The funds are provided by the Life Insurance Corporation. The houses constructed are exclusively meant for the State Government employees. Till 1969, the State Governments sanctioned construction of 22,799 houses at a cost of Rs. 24.64 crores. Of these, 18,382 houses have been completed. The expenditure so far incurred is Rs. 22.17 crores.

Land Acquisition and Development Scheme

This scheme was introduced in 1959 to assist the State Governments and Union Territories/Administrations to acquire and develop land on a large-scale in urban areas to enable them to provide house sites at reasonable rates to prospective builders in the Low Income brackets. Its object is to stabilise land prices and promote urban development by setting up composite housing colonies in a planned way. The scheme is being implemented in the states from the funds made available by the Life Insurance Corporation of India. In the case of Union Territories, requisite funds are being provided by the Government of India.

Till September 1969, 444 projects for acquiring and developing 57,000 acres of land at a cost of Rs. 68.75 crores were sanctioned. 22,197 acres of land have been acquired and 14,371 acres developed. The expenditure incurred by the State Governments amounts to Rs. 30.37 crores.

House Building Advances to Central Government Employees

Under this scheme initiated in 1956, the Central Govt. employees, including those governed by the payment of Wages Act, are entitled to loan assistance. Till the end of December, 1969, 8,811 applications for loans, totalling Rs. 12.11 crores were approved and Rs. 9.44 crores disbursed.

NATIONAL BUILDINGS ORGANISATION

The National Buildings Organisation (NBO) was set up in July 1954, to ensure a rational approach to the problem of housing and to achieve reduction in building costs through development of building materials, techniques, designs and practices, and generally to help in the promotion of building activities through co-ordination of research and dissemination of useful information. The Organisation also serves as the Regional Housing Centre for the Dry Tropical Zones of the ECAFE region.

The NBO has established a permanent Building Exhibition in Nirman Bhavan at New Delhi which is open to architects, engineers and builders, including the common man interested in building his house. The Centre attends to technical and trade enquiries, organises temporary exhibitions, demonstrations, get-togethers, lectures and film shows. It maintains a well documented library and a film library. It brings out priced and unpriced publications.

The Organisation coordinates the activities of Regional Research-cum-Training Centres on Rural Housing set up by the Government of India in five existing engineering institutions located at Bangalore, Sibpur, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Chandigarh and New Delhi for promotion of research in the improved utilisation of local building materials and in the development of designs and construction techniques for village houses. These Centres also train technical personnel of State Governments in the planning and implementation of products under the village housing projects scheme.

The NBO sponsors research in building and housing and provides assistance for undertaking experimental construction and establishment of new building material industries. It has set up a country-wide machinery for collection of statistics of housing and building activities. During 1969, the Organisation held symposia, training courses, etc., on a number of subjects including 'Role of Housing in Nation's Economy', 'Construction Cost-case Studies of Projects', and 'Standardisation, Modular Coordination and Metric Conversion in Building Industry'.

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CHAPTER XXVI STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

- NOTES : 1. The population figures given in the chapter are based on 1961 census. The latest available estimates have been added. The area figures are as on January 1, 1966.
2. The party affiliations of members of the Legislative Assemblies of States and Union Territories are on the basis of information furnished by the Governments of States and Union Territories concerned.

ANDHRA PRADESH

Area : 2,75,244 sq.km.	Population : 3,59,83,447	Capital : Hyderabad
Principal language : Telugu	1969 (Estimate) 4,21,30,000	

Governor : Khandubhai K. Desai

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

<i>Ministers</i>	<i>Portfolios</i>
K. Brahmananda Reddy	Chief Minister, General Administration, Services, Cooperation, Major Industries, Excise and Prohibition, Tribal Welfare, Law, Courts, Prisons and Legislature
J. V. Narsing Rao	Deputy Chief Minister, Planning, Bureau of Economics, Buildings, Roads, Highways, Public Gardens, City Water Works, P.W.D. Workshops and concurrent subjects relating to Railways and Telegraphs
P. Thimma Reddy	Land Revenue, Registration and Stamps, Evacuee Property, Atiyat, Jagir Administration and Debt Settlement Board
Thota Ramaswamy	Panchayati Raj, Panchayats and Small Savings
P. V. Narasimha Rao	Education, Archaeology, History of Freedom Movement, Literary and Scientific Associations including Academies, Museums, Music Colleges and Schools, Preservation and Translation of Ancient Manuscripts, Financial Assistance to Men of Letters, Development of Modern Indian Languages, State Archives, Regional Historical and Research and Records Committee, College of Fine Arts and Architecture and Official Language
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M. N. Lakshminarasiah	Transport
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R. Ramalinga Raju	Religious and Charitable Endowments
S. Sidda Reddy	Irrigation (excluding Minor and Medium Irrigation, Drainage and Flood Control)
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J. Vengal Rao	Home, Police, Arms Act, Passports, Cinematograph and Elections
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V. Krishna Murthy Naidu	Power, Stationery and Printing
G. Sanjeeva Reddy	Labour, Relief and Rehabilitation
D. Perumallu	Social Welfare (excluding Women's Welfare)

*As on May 15, 1970.

<i>Ministers of State</i>				<i>Portfolios</i>
Sagi Suryanarayana Raju	..	..	..	Forests
A. Vasudeva Rao	..	..	..	Information and Public Relations
A. Sanjiva Reddy	..	..	..	Civil Supplies and Rationing
Ramachandra Rao Kalyani	..	..	..	Marketing, State Warehousing Corpora- tion and Agro-Industries Corpora- tion
R. Narapa Reddy	..	..	..	Medium Irrigation, Drainage and Flood Control
Smt. Roda Mistry	..	..	..	Women's Welfare, Tourism, Ravindra Bharathi and Cultural Delegations visiting the State
G. C. Venkanna	..	..	..	Small Scale Industries, Small Scale In- dustrial Development Corporation and Industrial Cooperatives
V. Purushotham Reddy	..	..	..	Minor Irrigation
C. Rajanarasimha	..	..	..	Housing, Accommodation Control, Sports Council, Games and Stadium
P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao	..	..	..	Commerce, Export Promotion, Mines and Mining Corporation
S.R.A.S. Appala Naidu	..	..	..	Fisheries and Ports

Chief Secretary
M. T. Raju

HIGH COURT*

<i>Chief Justice</i>	..	..	..	..	N. Kumarayya
<i>Judges</i>	..	..	..	..	K.V.L. Narasimham, Sharfuddin Ahmed, Gopalrao Ekbote, M. Krishna Rao, S. Obul Reddy, A. Sambasiva Rao, V.K. Vaidya, C. Kondaiah, A. Kuppu- swami, O. Chinnappa Reddy, V. Partha- sarathi, K. Madhava Reddy, K. Rama- chandra Rao, A.D.V. Reddy, Y. Ven- kateswara Rao, M. Ramachandra Raju and P. Sree Ramulu
<i>Advocate-General</i>	..	..	..	..	P. Ramachandra Reddy

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

<i>Chairman</i>	..	..	..	..	R. Shankerji
<i>Members</i>	..	..	..	..	K. Jagannadham, D.N. Reddy, G. Satya- narayana

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District	Area (in sq. Km.)	Population	Headquarters
1. Adilabad	16,332	10,09,292	Adilabad
2. Anantapur	19,134	17,67,464	Anantapur
3. Chittoor	15,151	19,14,639	Chittoor
4. Cuddapah	15,346	13,42,015	Cuddapah
5. East Godavari	10,829	26,08,375	Kakinada
6. Guntur	15,032	30,09,900	Guntur
7. Hyderabad	7,755	20,62,995	Hyderabad
8. Karimnagar	11,872	16,21,515	Karimnagar
9. Khammam	15,921	10,57,542	Khammam
10. Krishna	8,760	20,76,956	Bandar/Masuli- patnam
11. Kurnool	24,008	19,08,740	Kurnool
12. Mahbubnagar	18,396	15,90,686	Mahbubnagar
13. Medak	9,607	12,27,361	Sangareddy
14. Nalgonda	14,212	15,74,946	Nalgonda
15. Nellore	20,652	20,33,679	Nellore
16. Nizamabad	8,043	10,22,013	Nizamabad
17. Srikakulam	10,096	23,40,878	Srikakulam
18. Visakhapatnam	13,462	22,90,759	Visakhapatnam
19. Warangal	12,918	15,45,435	Warangal
20. West Godavari	7,718	19,78,257	Eluru

*As on May 15, 1970.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : B.V. Subba Reddy

Deputy Speaker : V. K. Naik

ADILABAD

1. *Adilabad* : K. Ramkistoo (CPI)
2. *Asifabad* (R) : K. Bhim Rao (Con.-R)
3. *Boath* (R) : S. A. Devshah (Con.-R)
4. *Chinnur* (R) : Kodati Rajamallu (Con.-R)
5. *Luxettipet* : J. V. Narsinga Rao (Con.-R)
6. *Mudhole* : Gaddanna (Con.-R)
7. *Nirmal* : P. Narsa Reddy (Con.-R)
8. *Sirpur* : G. Sanjiva Reddy (Con.-R)

ANANTAPUR

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10. *Anantapur* : A. Venkata Reddy (Con.-R)
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12. *Gorantla* : Smt. P. Bhaskara Reddy (Con.-R)
13. *Hindupur* : K. Anjana Reddi (Con.-R)
14. *Kalyandurg* (R) : T. C. Mareppa (Con.-R)
15. *Kadiri* : K. V. Vema Reddy (Con.-R)
16. *Madakasira* (R) : M. B. Raja Rao (Con.-R)
17. *Nallamada* : K. Ramachandra Reddy (Con.-O)
18. *Penukonda* : Narayana Reddy (Con.-O)
19. *Rayadurg* : Tripaswamy (Ind.)
20. *Singanamala* : Sree Rangaiah K. C. (Con.-R)
21. *Tadpatri* : C. Subbarayudu (Con.-R)
22. *Urayakonda* : C. Venkanna Gurram (Con.-R)

CHITTOOR

23. *Bongaripolliem* : M. Munaswami (Con.-R)
24. *Chittoor* : D. Anjaneyulu Naidu (Con.-R)
25. *Kalahasti* : B. Ganga Subbaramireddy (Con.-R)
26. *Kuppam* : D. Venkatesam (PDP)
27. *Madanapalli* : A. Narsinga Rao (Con.-R)
28. *Nagari* : K. Gopal Naidu (Con.-R)
29. *Palamaner* : T. C. Rajan (SWA)
30. *Pileru* : G. V. Chandrasekara Reddy (Con.-R)
31. *Punganur* : V. Ramasway Reddy (Con.-R)
32. *Puttur* : S. Gandhamaneni (CPI)
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35. *Tirupathi* : A. Easwarareddy (SWA)
36. *Vayalpad* : P. Thimma Reddy (Con.-R)
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38. *Badvel* : B. Veera Reddy (Con.-R)
39. *Cuddapah* : Mohamad Rahmatulla (Con.-R)
40. *Jammalamadugu* : Kunda Ramaiah (Ind.)
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45. *Proddatur* : P. Ramasubba Reddy (Con.-O)
46. *Pulivendla* : P. Basi Reddy (Con.-R)
47. *Rajampeta* : Ratnasabhapathy (SWA)
48. *Rayachoty* : M. Krishna Reddy. (Con.-R)

EAST GODAVARI

49. *Allavaram* (R) : B. V. Ramanayya (RPI)
50. *Amalapuram* : K. Prabhakara Rao (PDP)
51. *Anaparti* : Ramakrishna Chowdary Valluri (Con.-R)
52. *Burugupudi* : Veeranna Kandru (Con.)
53. *Cheyyeru* : C. Buchi Krishnam Raju (Con.-R)
54. *Jaggampeta* : Kamaraju Pantam (PDP)
55. *Kadiam* : Bathina Subba Rao (Con.-R)
56. *Kakinada* : C.V.K. Rao (Ind.)
57. *Kothapeta* : M. Venkatasurya Subbaraju (Con.-O)
58. *Nagaram* (R) : Mahalakshmi Gaddam (Con.-R)
59. *Pamaru* : Venkatarreddi Sangitha (Con.-R)
60. *Peddapuram* : V. Narayana Murthy (CPI)
61. *Pithapuram* : Suryanarayanamurthy Yealla (Con.-R)
62. *Prathipadu* : Veeraraghavarao Mudragada (JC)
63. *Rajahmundry* : Prabhakara Choudary (CPI)
64. *Ramachandrapuram* : Nunna Veeraju (Con.-R)
65. *Razole* : Ganeswararao Nayinale (Con.-R)
66. *Sampara* : Venkataratnam Cherukuvada (Con.-R)
67. *Tallarevu* : Ealy Vadapalli (Con.-R)
68. *Tuni* : Ve. Venkatakrishnam Raju (Con.-R)
69. *Yellavaram* : Mallikharjuna Chodi (Con.)

*As on March 7, 1970. *Abbreviations* : Indian National Congress (Ruling) (Con.-R) and Opposition (Con.-O); Swatantra Party (SWA); Communist Party of India (CPI); Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Bharatiya Jana Sangh (JS); Independent (Ind.); Reserved (R); Republican Party of India (RPI); Peoples Democratic Party (PDP); Jana Congress (JC); Telangana United Front (TUF).

GUNTUR

70. *Addanki* : Prakasam Desari (Con.-R)
71. *Bapatla* : K. Prabhakar Rao (Con.-O)
72. *Chilakaluripeta* : K. Butchaiah (SWA)
73. *Chirala* : Pragada Kotaiah (Con.-O)
74. *Duggirala* : Avuthu Ramireddy (Con.-R)
75. *Guntur I* : Ankamma Sanakkayala (Con.-R)
76. *Guntur II* : Chebrolu Hanumaiah (Con.-R)
77. *Gurazala* : K. Venkateswarlu (Con.-R)
78. *Kunchinapud* : Bhaganantharao Anagani (Con.-R)
79. *Macherla* : V. Linga Reddy (Con.-R)
80. *Mangalagiri* : T. Nageswara Rao (Con.-R)
81. *Narasaraopet* : K. Brahmananda Reddy (Con.-R)
82. *Ongole* : C. Ramachandaran Reddy (Con.-R)
83. *Parchur* : G. Venkata Reddy (Con.-R)
84. *Peddakurupadu* : G. Ramaswamy Reddy (Con.-R)
85. *Ponnur* : P. A. Prasad Rao (Con.-R)
86. *Prathipadu* : M. C. Nagaiyah (SWA)
87. *Repalle* : Yadam Chennaiah (Con.-R)
88. *Santhanuthalapad* : V. C. Kasava Rao (Con.-O)
89. *Sattenapalli* : V. Gopalakrishnayya (Ind.)
90. *Tadikonda* : G. Venkata Rattaiah (Con.-R)
91. *Tenali* : Smt. Indira Doddapaneni (Con.-O)
92. *Vemur* : Y. Venkat Rao (SWA)
93. *Vinukonda* : Smt. B. Jayaprada (Con.-R)

HYDERABAD

94. *Asifnagar* : M. M. Hashim (TUF)
95. *Charminar* : Sultan Salahuddin Owasi (Ind.)
96. *Chevala* : Satya Narayana Didge (JC)
97. *Gagan Mahal* : Vasudev Krishnaji Naik (Con.-R) Dy. Speaker
98. *Ibrahimpattanam* : M. N. Laxmi Narasiah (Con.-R)
99. *Khairatabad* : Vacant
100. *Maharajgunj* : Badrividyalpatti (SSP)
101. *Malakpat* : Smt. Sarojini Pulla Reddy (Con.-R)
102. *Medchal* (R) : Smt. Sumithra Devi (Con.-R)
103. *Mursheerabad* : T. Anjiah (TUF)
104. *Pargi* : Rama Reddy (Con.-R)
105. *Secunderabad* : K. S. Narayana (TUF)
106. *Secunderabad Cantonment* (R) : Smt. V. Mukamma (JS)
107. *Sitarambagh* : Ahmed Hussain (Ind.)
108. *Tandur* : Manik Rao (TUF)
109. *Vicarabad* : Arige Ramaswamy (Con.-R)
110. *Yakutpura* : Khaja Nizamuddin (Ind.)

KARIMNAGAR

111. *Buggaram* : Y. Mohan Reddy (Con.-R)
112. *Huzurabad* : P. Narsing Rao (TUF)

113. *Indurthi* : B. Lakshmikantha Rao (TUF)
114. *Jagtial* : K. Lakshmi Narasimha Rao (TUF)
115. *Kamalapur* : K. V. Narayana Reddy (Con.-R)
116. *Karimnagar* : J. Chokkarao (Con.-R)
117. *Manthani* : P. V. Narsimha Rao (Con.-R)
118. *Metpalli* : C. Satyanarayana Rao (Con.-R)
119. *Mydaram* (R) : G. Ramulu (Con.-R)
120. *Nerella* (R) : G. Bhoopathi (Con.-R)
121. *Nustulapur* (R) : B. Rajaram (Con.-R)
122. *Peddapalli* : Jinna Malla Reddy (TUF)
123. *Sircilla* : C. Rajeshwar Rao (CPI)

KHAMMAM

124. *Bhadrachalam* (R) : K. Kannaiah Dora (Con.-R)
125. *Burgampahad* (R) : K. Ramayya (Con.-R)
126. *Khammam* : Mohd. Rajab Ali (CPI-M)
127. *Madkira* : D. Venkaiah (Con.-R)
128. *Palair* (R) : K. Santhaiah (Con.-R)
129. *Polyancha* : P. Pitchaiah (Con.-R)
130. *Vemsoor* : J. Vengala Rao (Con.-R)
131. *Yellandu* : G. Satyanarayana Rao (Con.-O)

KRISHNA

132. *Avanigadda* : S. R. Prasad Yarlagadda (Con.-R)
133. *Bandar* : P. Lakshmana Rao (Con.-R)
134. *Gannavaram* : K. Venkataratnam (Con.-R)
135. *Gudivada* : Y. Subramanyam (Con.-R)
136. *Jaggayyapet* : R. B. R. Seshayya Sresti (Con.-R)
137. *Kaikalur* : C. Panduranga Rao (Con.-R)
138. *Kankipadu* : A. Bhaskara Rao (Con.-R)
139. *Malleswaram* : B. Niranjana Rao (JC)
140. *Mudinepalli* : Kaza Ramanatham (JC)
141. *Mylavaram* : C. Venkata Rao (Con.-R)
142. *Nandigama* : A. Suryanarayana Rao (Con.-R)
143. *Nidumolu* (R) : K. Someswara Rao (Con.-R)
144. *Nuzvid* : M. R. Appa Rao (Con.-R)
145. *Tiruvur* (R) : V. Kurmayya (Con.-R)
146. *Vijayawada-East* : T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao (Con.-O)
147. *Vijayawada-West* : Chitti alias Appalaswamy (Con.-R)
148. *Vuyyuru* : K. Venkateswara Rao (JC)

KURNOOL

149. *Adoni* : T. G. L. Timmaiah (Con.-R)
150. *Allagadda* : G. Thimma Reddy (Con.-R)
151. *Alur* (R) : D. Govinda Dass (Con.-R)
152. *Dhone* : K. V. Krishnamurthy (Con.-R)
153. *Giddalur* : D. P. Reddy (JC)
154. *Kodumur* (R) : P. Rajaratna Rao (Con.-R)

155. *Koilkunta*: B. V. Subba Reddy (Speaker)
 156. *Kurnool*: K. E. Madanna (Con.-R)
 157. *Markapur*: C. Vengaiiah (Ind.)
 158. *Nandikotkur*: C. Rambhupal Reddy (Con.-O)
 159. *Nanadyal*: S. B. Nabi Saheb (Con.-R)
 160. *Panyam*: Venkata Reddy (Con.-R)
 161. *Patikonda*: K. Eswara Reddy (CPI-M)
 162. *Yemmiganur*: P. O. Satyanarayana Raju (Con.-R)
 163. *Yerragondipalle*: P. Subbayya (CPI)

MAHBUBNAGAR

164. *Achampet (R)*: P. Mahendra Nath (Con.-R)
 165. *Alampur*: T. Chendrasakhara Reddy (Con.-R)
 166. *Amarachintla*: Som Bhopal (TUF)
 167. *Gadwal*: Gopal Reddy (Con.)
 168. *Jadecherla*: L. Narasimha Reddy (TUF)
 169. *Kalwakurthi*: S. Jaipal Reddy (Con.-R)
 170. *Kodangal*: K. Achuta Reddy (TUF)
 171. *Koolapur*: B. Narsimha Reddy (Con.-R)
 172. *Mahbubnagar*: Mohd. Ibrahim Ali (Con.-R)
 173. *Makthal*: K. Ramchandrarao (Con.-R)
 174. *Nagar Kurnool*: V. N. Goud (Con.-R)
 175. *Shadnagar (R)*: K. Naganna (Con.-R)
 176. *Wanaparthi*: Smt. J. Kumudini Devi (TUF)

MEDAK

177. *Andole (R)*: C. Rajanarasimha Rao (Con.-R)
 178. *Dommat*: Myada Bheema Reddy (Con.-R)
 179. *Gajwel (R)*: Gajajswelli Saidiah (TUF)
 180. *Medak*: Ramachandra Reddy (Con.-R)
 181. *Narayanekhed*: Shiva Rao Shelkar (TUF)
 182. *Narsapur*: C. Jagannath Rao (TUF)
 183. *Ramayanpet*: Smt. Reddigari Rathamma (TUF)
 184. *Sangareddy*: Narsimha Reddy (Con.-R)
 185. *Siddipet*: V. B. Raju (TUF)
 186. *Zahirabad*: M. Baga Reddy (TUF)

NALGONDA

187. *Alair*: P. Reddy Anireddy (Con.-R)
 188. *Bhongir*: K. Lakshman Bapuji (TUF)
 189. *Chalakurthi*: N. Rmulu (Con.-R)
 190. *Deverkonda*: G. Narayana Reddy (Con.-R)
 191. *Huzurnagar*: A. Vasudevarao (Con.-R)
 192. *Miryalguda*: T. C. Krishna Reddy (Con.-R)
 193. *Mungode*: P. Govardhan Reddy (Con.-R)
 194. *Nakrekal*: N. Raghava Reddy (CPI-M)
 195. *Nalgonda*: C. Srinivas Rao (TUF)
 196. *Ramannapet (R)*: V. Kasi Ram (Con.-R)
 197. *Suryapet (R)*: Uppala Malsoor (CPI-M)

198. *Thungaturthi*: B. Narasimha Reddy (CPI-M)

NELLORE

199. *Allur*: B. Rapireddy (PDP)
 200. *Amakur*: P. Ramachandra Reddy (SWA)
 201. *Darsi*: R. Mahananda (JC)
 202. *Gudur*: V. Ramachandra Reddy (Con.-R)
 203. *Kandukur*: N. Chenchurama Naidu (Con.-R)
 204. *Kanigiri*: Venkatarreddy Puli (Con.-R)
 205. *Kavali*: G. Subbanaidu (Con.-R)
 206. *Kondapi*: C. Rosayya Naidu (Con.-R)
 207. *Kovur*: V. Venkureddy (Con.-O)
 208. *Nellore*: A. Madhava Rao (JS)
 209. *Podili*: K. Narayanaswami (Con.-R)
 210. *Rapur*: A. Sanjeeva Reddy (Con.-R)
 211. *Sarvepalli*: S. Vemayya (CPI)
 212. *Sullurpet*: Venkatesubbaiah (Con.-R)
 213. *Udayagiri*: D. Narasimham (SWA)
 214. *Venkatagiri*: O. Venkatesubbaiah (Con.-R)

NIZAMABAD

215. *Armoor*: Tummalala Ranga Reddy (Con.-R)
 216. *Balkonda*: G. Raja Ram (TUF)
 217. *Banswada*: M. Sreenivasarao (TUF)
 218. *Bodhan*: R. Bhoom Rao (TUF)
 219. *Jukkai*: Vithal Reddy (Con.-R)
 220. *Kamareddy*: M. Reddy Paidi (TUF)
 221. *Nizamabad*: K. V. Gangachar (Con.-R)
 222. *Yellareddy (R)*: Smt. J. Eshwari Bai (RPI)

SRIKAKULAM

223. *Bobbili*: R. S. R. Ranga Row (Ind.)
 224. *Cheepurapalli*: Tadde Rama Rao (Con.-R)
 225. *Etcherla*: N. A. Narsu Naidu (Con.-R)
 226. *Harishchandrapuram*: Kinjarapu Krishnamurthy (SWA)
 227. *Ichapuram*: Landa Kiranich Reddy (SWA)
 228. *Kothuru*: Meenaka Subbanna (Con.-R)
 229. *Nagarikatakam*: T. Thammitheni Paparow (Con.-R)
 230. *Naguru*: S. Pratapa Rudra Raju (SWA)
 231. *Narasannapeta*: Simma Jagannatham (SWA)
 232. *Palakonda*: Jammanna Joji (SWA)
 233. *Parvatipuram*: Venkata Rami Naidu (Con.-R)
 234. *Patapatnam*: Pothula Gunneyya (Con.-R)
 235. *Pedamanapuram*: Narayana Appalanaidu Vanagapandu (Con.-R)
 236. *Ponduru*: Chowdari Satyanarayana (SWA)
 237. *Salur*: B. Rejayya (Con.-R)
 238. *Sompeta*: Gonthu Latchanna (SWA)
 239. *Srikakulam*: Thangi Satyanarayana (Con.-R)
 240. *Takkali*: Niharla Ramalu (SWA)
 241. *Vunukuru*: P. Mudile Babu (Con.-R)

VISAKHAPATNAM

242. *Anakapalli* : Keduganti Govindarao (CPI)
 243. *Bheemunipatnam*: P. V. Gajapathi Raju (Ind.)
 244. *Bhogapuram*: K. Appadu Dora (Con.-R)
 245. *Chintapalli*: Kondala Rao Depuru (Con.-R)
 246. *Chodavaram*: Vechalape Palavelli (Con.-R)
 247. *Elamanchilli*: Nagireddi Satyanarayana (Con.-R)
 248. *Gajapatinagaram*: P. Sambasiva Raju (Con.-R)
 249. *Gompa*: Gorle Krishanmanaidu (Con.-R)
 250. *Jami*: Butchi Apparao Gorrepati (SWA)
 251. *Madugula*: Smt. Rama Kumari Devi (Con.-R)
 252. *Narasipatnam*: Suryanarayana Raju Sagi (Con.-R)
 253. *Paderu*: Tummarbha Chittinaidu (Con.-R)
 254. *Paravada*: S. R. A. S. Appalanaidu (Con.-R)
 255. *Payakaraopeta*: Gantlana Suryanarayana (Con.-R)
 256. *Srungavarapukota*: Appalanaidu Kolla (Con.-R)
 257. *Visakhapatnam I*: A. V. Bhanaji Rao (Con.-R)
 258. *Visakhapatnam II*: Pothina Sanyasirao (CPI-M)
 259. *Vizianagaram*: Vobbilisetti Ramarao (JS)

WARANGAL

260. *Chenur*: Smt. N. C. Vimala Devi (Con.-R)
 261. *Cheriyal* (R): B. Abraham (CPI)
 262. *Dornakal*: N. Ramachandra Reddy (TUF)

263. *Ghanpur*: T. Lakshma Reddy (Ind.)
 264. *Hasanparthy* (R): R. Narshimaramaiah (TUF)
 265. *Jangaon*: Mohd. Kamaluddin Ahmed (Con.-R)
 266. *Mahbubabad*: T. Satyanarayana (CPI)
 267. *Mulug*: Santosh (Con.-R)
 268. *Narasampet*: K. Sudershen Reddy (Con.-R)
 269. *Parkal*: C. Janga Reddy (JS)
 270. *Warangal*: T. S. Murthy (PDP)
 271. *Wardhanapet*: T. Purshotham Rao (TUF)

WEST GODAVARI

272. *Achanta* (R): Dasari Perumallu (Con.-R)
 273. *Attili*: K. V. Narasimha Raju (Con.-R)
 274. *Bhimavaram*: B. Vijaykumar Raju (Con.-R)
 275. *Chintalapudi*: G. Vishnumurthy (Con.)
 276. *Dendulur*: M. Ramanohana Rao (Con.-R)
 277. *Eluru*: M. Venkatanarayana (Con.-R)
 278. *Gopalapuram*: T. V. Raghavulu (Con.-R)
 279. *Kovvur*: K. B. Rayudu (Ind.)
 280. *Narasapur*: R. Satyanarayana Raju (CPI-M)
 281. *Palacole*: P. Seshavaram (CPI-M)
 282. *Penugonda*: Javvady Lakshmayya (Con.)
 283. *Polavaram* (R): K. Rami Reddi (Con.-R)
 284. *Tadepallgaudem*: Alluri Krishna Rao (Con.-R)
 285. *Tanuku*: G. Satvanarayana alias Satyanarayana Murthy (Con.-R)
 286. *Undi*: Vacant
 287. *Ungutur*: S. P. Murthy Raju (Con.-R)
 288. *Nominated*: Smt. M. Godirey

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman: Pidathala Ranga Reddy

Deputy Chairman: K. Satyanarayana
Malakpeti

	Legislative Assembly		Local Authorities
1. Guntur Bapanayya		46. Gunda Ram Reddy	
2. Smt. A. Annapuranamma	"	47. C. C. Subha Rao	"
3. G. Appalaswamy	"	48. T. Veerbhadra Rao	"
4. J. Appikatla	"	49. Vacant	"
5. M. Shamsheer Baig	"	50. A. Chengal Reddy	"
6. G. Brahmayya	"	51. Ilapakurthi Satyanarayana	"
7. D. Kondiah Chowdary	"	52. K. Ramachandra Reddy	"
8. V. Purushothama Reddy	"	53. M. Chinna Kesava Reddy	"
9. Abdul Rahaman Khan	"	54. M. Subba Reddy	"
10. A. Kotaiah	"	55. P. Narisimha Reddy	"
11. K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy	"	56. P. Ranga Reddy	"
12. I. Lingayya	"	57. P. V. Reddy	"
13. Smt. J.M. Rajamani Devi	"	58. P. Venkatappala Naidu	"
14. Konjeti Rosaiah	"	59. S. Venkatakrishna Reddy	"
15. M. R. Sham Rao	"	60. E. Satyanarayana	"
16. G. V. Sudhakar Rao	"	61. Smt. K. Subbamma	"
17. Y. V. Krishna Rao	"	62. K. Subramanayam	"
18. N. D. Prasada Rao	"	63. T. P. V. Kurmacharyulu	Teachers
19. Smt. P. V. Raman Rao	"	64. Mannava Giridhara Rao	"
20. K. Vengal Reddy	"	65. K. Koteswara Rao	"
21. T. Ramaswamy	"	66. V. Vijayarama Raju	"
22. A. Chithambara Reddy	"	67. S. Ramakrishnaiah	"
23. R. Narapa Reddy	"	68. J. Mutha Reddy	"
24. K. V. Partap Reddy	"	69. V. P. Raghvachari	"
25. J. Raghotham Reddy	"	70. D. S. Subramanyam	"
26. P. Venkataswamy Reddy	"	71. G. R. Atchuta Rama Raju	Graduates
27. V. V. R. K. Yachendra	"	72. S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao	"
28. S. Siddha Reddy	"	73. T. Panchajanyam	"
29. M. Subbiah	"	74. Jupudi Yagna Narayana	"
30. P. Venkatanarayana	"	75. V. Rama Rao	"
31. N. M. Williams	"	76. Y. C. Ranga Reddy	"
32. S. Lakshma Reddy	Local Authorities	77. K. Ramachandra Reddy	"
33. S. Venkat Ram Reddy	"	78. B. V. Subbaraju	"
34. Smt. V. Kamala Kumari	"	79. M. A. Rasheed	"
35. Smt. K. Kanakaratnamma	"	80. Smt. Zubeda Begum	Nominated
36. G. Krishnamurthy	"	81. Smt. A. Shyamala Devi	"
37. Hiralal Moria	"	82. G. Jashua	"
38. V. Krishnamurthy Naidu	"	83. Bhavayya Chowdary	"
39. P. Limba Reddy	"	84. S. Sambhu Prasad	"
40. G. Nagabhushanam	"	85. Shaik A. Sahib	"
41. V. Satyanarayan Murthy	"	86. Smt. Roda Mistry	"
42. R. Ramalinga Raju	"	87. P. Suryachandra Rao	"
43. N. V. Ganga Raju	"	88. K. Koti Reddy	"
44. B. Adinarayana Rao	"	89. Nivarthi Venkatasubbaiah	"
45. Mukkassir Shah	"	90. A. Venkatasubbarao alias Chakrapani	"

ASSAM

Area : 2,03,399 sq. km.* Population : 1,22,09,330* Capital : Shillong
 Principal languages : Assamese and Bengali 1969 (Estimate) 1,54,32,000**

Governor : B. K. Nehru

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS†

Ministers	Portfolios
B. P. Chaliha	Chief Minister, Appointments, Home, Political, General Administration, Secretariat Administration, Information and Public Relations, Minority Affairs, Tourism, Town and Country Planning, Transport, Municipal Administration, Public Works (Roads and Buildings), Planning and Development, Statistics, Relief and Rehabilitation, Registration and Stamps, Printing and Stationery, Matters relating to Election, General Co-ordination of all Departments and any matter not allotted to any Minister
K. P. Tripathi	Finance, Labour
C. S. Teron	Tribal Areas and Welfare of Backward Classes, Soil Conservation, Health and Family Planning
J.B. Hagjer	Education
M. M. Choudhury	Revenue, Forests, Flood Control and Irrigation and Parliamentary Affairs
R. C. Barua	Supply, Trade and Commerce and Excise
L. P. Goswami	Agriculture, Veterinary and Livestock, Panchayats, Community Development and Co-operation
Biswadev Sarma	Industries (including Cottage Industries), Power (Electricity), and Mines and Minerals
M. N. Hazarika	Jails, Khadi and Village Industries, Sericulture and weaving and Fisheries
Abdul Motlib Mazumdar	Law, Political Sufferers and Social Welfare
<i>Ministers of State</i>	
Syed Ahmed Ali	Education and Wakf Property
Smt. P. K. Gohain	Social Welfare, Relief and Rehabilitation
P. K. Choudhury	Transport and Parliamentary Affairs
D. N. Hazarika	Community Development and Panchayats
Altaf Hussain Mazumdar	Public Works (Roads and Buildings)
Ranendra Basumatary	Revenue, Forests, Tribal Areas and Welfare of Backward Classes (particularly matters relating Plains Tribals)
<i>Deputy Ministers</i>	
S.S. Terang	Tribal Areas and Welfare of Backward Classes
Dandiram Dutta	Agriculture and Flood Control and Irrigation
Chatra Gopal Karmakar	Labour

Chief Secretary

N. K. Rustomji

HIGH COURT OF ASSAM, NAGALAND AND MEGHALAYA†

Chief Justice	P.K. Goswami
Judges	M. Pathak, D.M. Sen
Advocate-General	J.C. Melhi

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF ASSAM, NAGALAND AND MEGHALAYA*

Chairman	R. Thanhlira
Members	J. N. Das, A.N. Dev, A. Ahmed

*Includes Meghalaya. Also includes NEFA of which area is 81,426 sq. km. and population is 3,36,558.

**Including the population of NEFA, which is estimated at 3,85,684.

†As on May 5, 1970.

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District	Area (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarters
1. Cachar	6,962	13,78,476	Silchar
2. Darrang	8,725	12,89,670	Tezpur
3. Goalpara	10,380	15,43,892	Dhubri
4. Kamrup	9,853	20,62,572	Gauhati
5. Lakhimpur	12,759	15,63,842	Dibrugarh
6. Mizo District	21,067	2,66,063	Aijal
7. Nowgong	5,613	12,10,761	Nowgong
8. Sibsagar	8,944	15,08,390	Jorhat
9. United Mikir and North Cachar Hills	15,225	2,79,726	Diphu
10. Kameng Frontier Division (NEFA)	14,165	69,913	Bomdila
11. Luhit —do—	23,462	36,050	Tezu
12. Siang —do—	21,229	1,08,914	Along
13. Subansiri —do—	15,500	62,090	Ziro
14. Tirap —do—	7,070	59,591	Khonsa

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Mohi Kanta Das

Deputy Speaker : Ataur Rehman

CACHAR

1. Badarpur : Moulana Abdul Jalil Chowdhury (Con.)
2. Borkhola : Altaf Hossain Mazumder (Con.)
3. Dholai (R) : Siba Prasad Baidya (Con.)
4. Hailakandi : Abdul Matib Mazumdar (Con.)
5. Karimganj North : Rothindra Nath Sen (Ind.)
6. Karimganj South (R) : Prafulla Choudhury (Con.)
7. Katigora : A. K. Nurul Hoque (Con.)
8. Katlicherra : Tazammul Ali Laskar (Ind.)
9. Lakhimpur : Mera Chauba Singha (Con.)
10. Patharkandi : Matilal Kanoo (Ind.)
11. Ratabari : Bishwanath Upadhyaya (Con.)
12. Silchar : Satindra Mohan Dev (Con.)
13. Sonai : M. Moinul Haque Choudhury (Con.)
14. Udharband : Jagannath Sinha (Con.)

DARRANG

15. Balipara : Biswadev Sarma (Con.)
16. Biswanath : Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Con.)
17. Dalgaon : Surendra Chandra Baruah (Con.)
18. Dhekiajuli : Smt. Puspallata Das (Con.)
19. Gohpur : Bishnu Lal Upadhyaya (Con.)
20. Kalaigaon : Dandi Ram Dutta (Con.)
21. Mangaldai : Md. Matleuddin (Ind.)
22. Missamari : Mohi Kanta Das (Speaker)
23. Panery : Hiralal Patwary (Ind.)
24. Rangamati (R) : Nakul Ch. Das (Con.)
25. Sootea : Narayan Ch. Bhuyan (Con.)
26. Tezpur : Bijoy Chandra Bhagabati (Con.)

27. Udalguri (R) : Bahadur Basumatary (Con.)

GOALPARA

28. Abhayapuri (R) : Kandarpa Narayan Banikya (Ind.)
29. Bijni : Golak Ch. Patgiri (Con.)
30. Bilasipara : Gaisuddin Ahmed (Ind.)
31. Bongaigaon : Mathura Mohan Singh (Con.)
32. Dhubri : Syed Ahmed Ali (Con.)
33. Dudnai (R) : Sarat Ch. Rabha (CPI)
34. Gauripur : Md. Azad Ali (PSP)
35. Goalpara East : Benoy Krishna Ghose (Ind.)
36. Goalpara West : Shahadat Ali Jotder (PSP)
37. Golakganj : Kabir Ch. Roy Pradhan (Ind.)
38. Gossaigaon : Mathius Tudu (Con.)
39. Kokrajhar East : Smt. Manjula Devi (Con.)
40. Kokrajhar West (R) : Ranendra Basumatary (Con.)
41. Mankachar : Zehirul Islam (Ind.)
42. Sidli (R) : Uttam Chandra Brahma (Con.)
43. South Salmara : Bazlul Basit (Con.)

KAMRUP

44. Baghbar : Jalaluddin Ahmed (U. A.)
45. Barama (R) : Surendra Nath Das (Con.)
46. Barpeta : Dr. Surendra Nath Das (Con.)
47. Bhabanipur : Dharanidhar Choudhury (Con.)
48. Boko : Prabin Kr. Choudhury (Con.)
49. Barbha : Gaurishanker Bhattacharyya (Ind.)

*As on May 5, 1970. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.), Swatantra Party (SWA), Communist Party of India (CPI), Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M), Praja Socialist Party (PSP), Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP), Independent (Ind.), Reserved (R), Revolutionary Communist Party of India (RCPI), Unattached Independents and others (U.A.)

50. *Chaygaon* : A. N. M. Akram Hussain (Ind.)
51. *Chenga* : Azizur Rahman Chaudhury (Con.)
52. *Gauhati East* : Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Con.)
53. *Gauhati West* : Gobinda Kalita (CPI)
54. *Hajo* : Bisnuram Medhi (Con.)
55. *Jalukbari* : Sainen Medhi (Ind.)
56. *Jania* : Aatur Rahman (Con.)
57. *Kamapur* : Lakshyadhar Chaudhury (PSP)
58. *Nalbari East* : Parbhat Narayan Choudhury (Con.)
59. *Nalbari West* : Bhumidhar Barman (Con.)
60. *Palasbari* : Abala Kanta Goswami (Ind.)
61. *Patacharkuchi* : Bhubaneswar Barman (PSP)
62. *Rangiya* : Kamini Mohan Sarma (CPI)
63. *Sarukhetri (R)* : Matilal Nayak (Ind.)
64. *Sorbhog* : Smt. Pranita Talukdar (Con.)
65. *Tamulpur (R)* : Maneswar Boro (Ind.)

LAKHIMPUR

66. *Bihpuria* : Premadhar Bora (Ind.)
67. *Bogdung* : Upendranath Sanatan (Con.)
68. *Dhakuakhana (R)* : Nameswar Pegu (CPI)
69. *Dhemaji* : Romesh Mohan Kouli (SWA)
70. *Dibrugarh* : Romesh Ch. Barooah (Con.)
71. *Digboi* : Jadunath Bhuyan (Con.)
72. *Doom Dooma* : Malia Tanti (Con.)
73. *Joypur* : Bhadra Kanta Gogoi (Ind.)
74. *Lahowal* : Smt. Lily Sen Gupta (Con.)
75. *Moran* : Smt. Padma Kumari Gohain (Con.)
76. *Naoboicha (R)* : Bhupen Hazarika (Ind.)
77. *North Lakhimpur* : Gobinda Chandra Bora (Con.)
78. *Saikhowa* : Devendra Nath Hazarika (Con.)
79. *Tengakhat* : Manik Ch. Das (Con.)
80. *Tingkhong* : Bhadreswar Gogoi (SSP)
81. *Tinsukia* : Paramananda Gogoi (Con.)

MIZO HILLS

82. *Aijal East (R)* : John F. Manliana (Ind.)

83. *Aijal West (R)* : A. Thanglura (Con.)
84. *Lungleh (R)* : Lalchunga Chinzah (Ind.)

NOWGONG

85. *Barhampur* : Kehoram Hazarika (CPI)
86. *Bokani (R)* : Mahendra Nath Hazarika (Con.)
87. *Dhing* : Shamshul Huda (RCPI)
88. *Hojai* : Rahimuddin Ahmed (SWA)
89. *Jomunamukh* : Laishmi Prasad Goswami (SSP)
90. *Kaliabor* : Atul Chandra Goswami (SSP)
91. *Laharighat* : Md. Abdul Kasem (Con.)
92. *Lumding* : Sadhan Ranjan Sarkar (Con.)
93. *Morigaon (R)* : Pitsing Konwar (Ind.)
94. *Nowgong* : Phani Bora (CPI)
95. *Raha* : Sarat Ch. Goswami (Con.)
96. *Rupohihat* : Maulavi Abdul Musawwir Choudhury (Ind.)
97. *Samaguri* : Debkant Barooah (Con.)

SIBSAGAR

98. *Amguri* : Pushpadhar Chaliha (Con.)
99. *Bokakhat (R)* : Lakhewar Das (Con.)
100. *Charaibahi* : Dulal Ch. Barua (Ind.)
101. *Dergaon* : Narendra Nath Sarma (Con.)
102. *Golaghat* : Soneswar Bora (SSP)
103. *Jorhat* : Joagen Saikia (Con.)
104. *Mahmara* : Ratneswar Konger (Con.)
105. *Majuli (R)* : Mohidhar Pegu (Ind.)
106. *Mariani* : Gajen Tanti (Con.)
107. *Nazira* : Karuna Kanta Gogoi (Con.)
108. *Sarupathar* : Chatragopal Karmakar (Con.)
109. *Sibsagar* : Promod Ch. Gogoi (CPI).
110. *Sonari* : Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Con.)
111. *Teok* : Tilok Gogoi (Con.)
112. *Thowra* : Durgeswar Saikia (Con.)
113. *Titabar* : Debeswar Sarmah (Con.)

UNITED MIKIR AND NORTH CACHAR HILLS

114. *Baithalangso (R)* : Dhaniram Rongpi (Con.)
115. *Bokajan (R)* : Sai Sai Terang (Con.)
116. *Haflong (R)* : J. B. Hagjer (Con.)
117. *Howraght (R)* : Chatrasing Teron (Con.)

MEGHALAYA*

Area : 22,445 sq. km.**

Population : 7,69,380** Capital : Shillong

Principal languages : Khasi, Jaintia and Garo

Governor : B. K. Nehru

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS@

Ministers	Portfolios
Williamson A. Sangma	Chief Minister, Personnel, Political, Public Relations, General Administration, Home (including Elections and Passport), Secretariat Administration, Evaluation, Administrative Reforms, Reorganisation, Cabinet Affairs, Printing and Stationery, Law, General Co-ordination of all Departments and any matter not allotted to any Minister
S. D. D. Nichols-Roy	Agriculture (including Irrigation Soil Conservation, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Community Development), Co-operation, Forests, Revenue, Industries (including Sericulture), Mining and Geology, Supply, Transport and Tourism
B. B. Lyngdoh	Planning, Finance, Excise, Registration and Taxation
E. Bareh	Public Works (Roads and Buildings), Public Health Engineering, Town and Country Planning
S. K. Marak	Education, Health and Family Planning, Municipal Administration, District Council Affairs (including Social Welfare and Rehabilitation) and Labour

Chief Secretary

K. L. Pasricha

HIGH COURT OF ASSAM, NAGALAND AND MEGHALAYA*

Chief Justice	P. K. Goswami
Judges	M. Pathak, D.M. Sen
Advocate-General	N.M. Lahiri

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District	Area (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarters
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	1,4364	462,152	Shillong
Garo Hills	8,081	307,228	Tura

*The autonomous State of Meghalaya came into existence on April 2, 1970, under the provisions of the Assam Reorganisation (Meghalaya) Act, 1969. It is an autonomous unit within the State of Assam with a separate Legislative Assembly, a separate Council of Ministers and a separate Secretariat. The Governor, High Court and Public Service Commission are in common with Assam.

**The area and population figures are based on the information supplied by the Meghalaya Government.

@As on May 28, 1970.

PROVISIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: Radhon Singh Lyngdoh*Deputy Speaker:* Grohonsing A. Marak

GARO HILLS

1. Akramozzaman (Con.)
2. Khelaram Barmon (Con.)
3. Nural Islam (APHLC)
4. Marak Mody (APHLC)
5. Marak Sauford K. (APHLC)
6. Bronson Momin (APHLC)
7. Smt. Josephin Momin (APHLC)
8. Wetherson Momin (APHLC)
9. Nimai Rava (Con.)
10. Brojendra Sangma (APHLC)
11. Choronsingh Sangma (APHLC)
12. Nimosh Sangma (APHLC)
13. Samarendra Sangma (APHLC)
14. Singjah Sangma (Con.)
15. Williamson A. Sangma (APHLC)

UNITED KHASI AND JAINTIA HILLS

16. Beryl Sutnga (APHLC)

17. Alwot Barry Diengdoh (APHLC)
18. Dkhar Rogendra (APHLC)
19. Edwingson Barch (APHLC)
20. Giffrend Singh Giri (APHLC)
21. Lobendri Hujon (APHLC)
22. Ohiwot Khonglah (APHLC)
23. P. Ripple Kyndiah (APHLC)
24. Kalingstone Laloo (APHLC)
25. B. B. Lyngdoh (APHLC)
26. E. Bremly Lyngdoh (APHLC)
27. Nichols Roy S.D.D. (APHLC)
28. Humphrey Nongrum (APHLC)
29. Johndeng Pohrmen (APHLC)
30. Pugh Darwin. D. (APHLC)
31. Justly Rynshon (APHLC)
32. Simon Jenkin Duncan (APHLC)
33. Justman Swer (APHLC)
34. Molendronath Swer (APHLC)
35. S. P. Swer (APHLC)
36. Smt. Maysalin War (APHLC)

*As on May 28, 1970. Abbreviations: All Party Hill Leaders' Congress (APHLC)
 Inter National Congress (Con.).

BIHAR

<i>Area</i> : 1,74,008 sq. km.	<i>Population</i> : 4,64,55,610	<i>Capital</i> : Patna
<i>Principal language</i> : Hindi	1969 (Estimate) 5,59,85,000	

Governor : Nityanand Kanungo

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

<i>Ministers</i>	<i>Portfolios</i>
Daroga Prasad Rai	Chief Minister, Cabinet Secretariat, Political (Police), Political (Special), Political (General), (Excluding Information, Tourism & Transport), Appointments, Finance, Irrigation, Electricity, Labour and Employment, Commercial Taxes and Education (Excluding Sports)
Kedar Pande	Industries and Technical Education
Bagun Sombrai	Forest, Transport and Sports
Ram Jaipal Singh Yadav	Agriculture (including Minor Irrigation, Gandak Regional Development)
Zawar Hussain	Information, Tourism, Cooperation and Sugar-cane
Baleshwar Ram	Community Development and Gram Panchayats, Public Health Engineering Department
Lahtan Chaudhary	River Valley Project Department and Kosi Regional Development
Nagendra Jha	Mines and Geology and Housing
Shatrughna Sharan Singh	Local Self Government Department, Prisons and Correctional Services
T. Mochi Rai Munda	Welfare and Animal Husbandry
Md. Hussain Azad	Law, Supply and Commerce
Chandra Shekher Singh	Revenue (including Land Reforms), Rehabilitation, Registration and Planning
Rameshwar Paswan	Public Works Department
Shankar Dayal Singh	Health
Set Hembram	Excise and Fishery
<i>Ministers of State</i>	
Narsingh Baitha	Irrigation and Electricity
Nathuni Ram Chamar	Finance
Sadanand Prasad	Labour and Employment
Prem Chand	Industries and Technical Education
Ghanshyam Mahto	Forest and Welfare (excluding Tribal Welfare)
Nitishwar Prasad Singh	Education
Paika Murmu	Agriculture and Tribal Welfare
<i>Parliamentary Secretaries</i>	
Madan Prasad Singh	Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Agriculture
Mahanth Mahadevanand Giri	Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Minister

*As on June 6, 1970.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

<i>Chairman</i>	.. .. .	Jagat Nandan Sahay
<i>Members</i>	.. .. .	S. C. Tubid, D. P. Singh, S. B. Ahmed, Dr. H. N. Yadav

HIGH COURT*

<i>Chief Justice</i>	.. .. .	Satish Chandra Mishra
<i>Judges</i>	.. .. .	U. N. Sinha, N. L. Untwalia, G. N. Prasad, S. N. P. Singh, A. B. N. Sinha, R. J. Bahadur, Saiyid Anwar Ahmad, M. P. Verma, K.B.N. Singh, B. N. Jha, S. P. Singh, B. P. Sinha, P. K. Banerjee, B. D. Singh, Kanhaiyaje, S. Wasiuddin, A. N. Mukharji, C. P. Sinha and S. S. Ali
<i>Advocate-General</i>	.. .. .	L. N. Singh

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District	Area (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarters
1. Bhagalpur	5,655	17,11,136	Bhagalpur
2. Champaran	9,199	30,06,211	Motihari
3. Darbhanga	8,669	44,13,027	Darbhangha
4. Dhanbad	2,884	11,58,610	Dhanbad
5. Gaya	12,344	36,47,892	Gaya
6. Hazaribagh	18,170	23,96,411	Hazaribagh
7. Monghyr	10,295	33,87,082	Monghyr
8. Muzaffarpur	7,831	41,18,398	Muzaffarpur
9. Palamau	12,757	11,87,789	Daltonganj
10. Patna	5,594	29,49,746	Patna
11. Purnea	11,002	30,89,128	Purnea
12. Ranchi	18,252	21,38,565	Ranchi
13. Saharsa	5,420	17,23,566	Saharsa
14. Santhal Parganas	14,151	26,75,203	Dumka
15. Saran	6,912	35,84,918	Chapra
16. Shahabad	11,427	32,18,017	Arrah
17. Singhbhum	13,446	20,49,911	Chaibasa

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Ram Narayan Mandal

Deputy Speaker : Vacant

BHAGALPUR

1. *Amarpur* : Sukh Narayan Singh (SSP)
2. *Banka* : Thakur Kamakshya Prasad Singh (Con.-R)
3. *Belhar* : Chaturbhuj Prasad Singh (SSP)
4. *Bhagalpur* : Vijoy Kumar Mitra (JS)
5. *Bihpur* : Prabhu Narayan Roy (CPI)
6. *Colgong* : Sadanand Singh (Con.-R)
7. *Dhuraiva* (R) : Ram Chandra Bhanu (SSP)
8. *Gopalpur* : Madan Prasad Singh (Con.-R)
9. *Katoria* : Suresh Prasad Yadav (Con.-R)
10. *Nathnagar* : Chunchun Prasad Yadav (JS)
11. *Piprainti* : Ambica Prasad (CPI)
12. *Sultanganj* : Ram Krishna Prasad Yadav (Con.-R)

CHAMPARAN

13. *Adapur* : Premchand (Con.-R)
14. *Bagaha* (R) : Narsingh Baitha (Con.-R)
15. *Bettiah* : Gauri Shankar Pande (Con.-R)
16. *Chanpatia* : Vir singh (SSP)
17. *Dhaka* : Masodur Rahman (Con.-O)
18. *Dhanaha* : Yogendra Prasad \ Sri-vastawa (PSP)
19. *Ghorasahan* : Rajindra Pratap Singh (Con.-O)
20. *Gobindganj* : Hari Shankar Sharma (JS)
21. *Harsidhi* : Nageshwar Dutta Pathak (Con.-R)
22. *Kesaria* : Md. Ezaz Hussain Khan (Con.-R)
23. *Lauria* : Shatrughan Shahi (SWA)
24. *Madhuban* : Mahendra Bharti (CPI)
25. *Motihari* : Ram Sevak Prasad Jayaswal (Con.-O)
26. *Nautan* : Kedar Pande (Con.-R)
27. *Patahi* : Ram Nandan Singh (Con.-O)
28. *Pipra* (R) : Bigu Ram (Con.-R)
29. *Ramnagar* : Narayan Vikram Shah (Con.-O)
30. *Raxaul* : Radha Pande (Con.-O)
31. *Shikarpur* (R) : Sitaram Prasad (JS)
32. *Sikta* : Rahfur Azam (Con.-O)
33. *Sugauli* : Badri Narain alias Rajaji Jha (Con.-R)

DARBHANGA

34. *Behari* : Tej Narayan Yadav (SWA)
35. *Benipatti* : Baidyanath Jha (SSP)
36. *Benipur* : Harinath Mishra (LTC)
37. *Bibhutpur* : Ganga Prasad Shrivastava (SSP)
38. *Biraul* : Mahabir Prasad (SD)

39. *Bisfi* : Raj Kumar Purhe (CPI)
40. *Dalsinghsarai* : Yashvant Kumar Chaudari (SWA)
41. *Darbhanga* : Ram Ballabh Jelan (CPI)
42. *Harlakhi* : Shakur Ahmed (Con.-O)
43. *Hasanpur* : Gajendra Prasad Himanshu (SSP)
44. *Hayaghat* : Baleshwar Ram (Con.-R)
45. *Jainagar* (R) : Rampal Paswan (Con.-R)
46. *Jale* : Tej Narayan Raut (JS)
47. *Jhanjharpur* : Rampal Chaudhri (SSP)
48. *Kalyanpur* : Brahmdeo Narayan Singh (SSP)
49. *Keotiranway* : Hukomdeo Narayan Yadav (SSP)
50. *Khajauli* : Narmadeshwar Singh Azad (PSP)
51. *Laukaha* : Prayag Lal Yadav (CPI)
52. *Madhepur* : Radha Nandan Jha (Con.-O)
53. *Madhubani* : Surya Narain Singh (PSP)
54. *Man gachi* : Nagendra Jha (Con.-R)
55. *Mohiuddinnagar* : Kapildeo Narain Singh (Ind.)
56. *Pulparas* : Dhanik Lal Mandal (SSP)
57. *Rajnarag* (R) : Bilal Paswan (Con.-R)
58. *Rosera* : Sahdeo Mahto (Con.-O)
59. *Samastipur* : Rajendra Narayan Sharma (SSP)
60. *Sarairanjan* : Ram Bilas Misra (SSP)
61. *Singhia* (R) : Rameshwar Sahu (Con.-O)
62. *Tajpur* : Karpuri Thakur (SSP)
63. *Warisnagar* (R) : Ram Sevak Hazari (SSP)

DHANBAD

64. *Baghmara* : Imamul Hai Bhan (SSP)
65. *Chandankiyari* (R) : Durga Charan Dass (BKD)
66. *Dhanbad* : Raghubansh Singh (BKD)
67. *Jharia* : S. K. Rai (BKD)
68. *Nirsa* : Nirmalendu Bhattacharya (CPI)
69. *Sindri* : A. K. Rai (CPI-M)
70. *Topchanchi* : Purnendu Narayan Singh (JP)
71. *Tundi* : Satyanarain Dudani (JS)

GAYA

72. *Arwal* : Johair Shah (CPI)
73. *Atri* : Babu Lal Singh (JS)
74. *Aurangabad* : Sarju Singh (PSP)
75. *Barachatti* : Smt. Bhagwati Devi (SSP)
76. *Belanganj* : Mithleshwar Prasad Singh (Con.-O)
77. *Bodh Gaya* (R) : Kali Ram (JS)
78. *Daudnagar* : Ram Vilash Singh (SSP)

*As on May 23, 1970. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Ruling) (Con-R) & Opposition (Con-O); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Bharatiya Jana Sangh (JS); Communist Party of India (CPI); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Janta Party (JP); Lok Tantrik Congress (LTC); Bhartiya Kranti Dal (BKD); Shoshit Dal (SD); Hul Jharkhand (HJ); Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M); Swatantra Party (SWA); Jharkhand Party (JRP); Reserved (R); Independent (Ind.).

79. *Gaya* : Gopal Mishra (JS)
 80. *Gaya-Muffasil* : Vacant
 81. *Ghosi* : Kaushlendra Prasad Narayan Singh (Con.-O)
 82. *Goh* : Avadh Singh (SSP)
 83. *Govindpur* : Yugul Kishore Singh Yadav (LTC)
 84. *Hisua* : Shatrughna Sharan Singh (Con.-R)
 85. *Imamganj (R)* : Ishwar Dass (SSP)
 86. *Jehanabad* : Hariharlal Prasad Singh (SD)
 87. *Konch* : Ram Ballabh Saran Singh (Ind.)
 88. *Kurtha* : Jagdeo Prasad (SD)
 89. *Makhdumpur (R)* : Mahabir Chaudhry (Con.-O)
 90. *Nabinagar* : Mahabir Prasad 'Akela' (CPI)
 91. *Nawada* : Gauri Shankar Keshri (JS)
 92. *Obra* : Padarath Singh (PSP)
 93. *Rafiganj (R)* : Sahdeo Chaudhry (JS)
 94. *Rajauli (R)* : Babu Lal (JS)
 95. *Sherghati* : Jairam Giri (Ind.)
 96. *Warsaliganj* : Dev Nandan Prasad (CPI)
- HAZARIBAGH**
97. *Bagodar* : Basant Narayan Singh (JP)
 98. *Barhi* : Indra Jitendra Narayan Singh (JP)
 99. *Barkagaon (R)* : Mahesh Ram (JP)
 100. *Bermo* : Bindeswari Dube (Con.-R)
 101. *Chatra* : Vacant.
 102. *Chauparan* : Niranjan Prasad Singh (JP)
 103. *Dhanwar* : Punit Rai (Con.-R)
 104. *Dumri* : Kailash Pati Singh (JP)
 105. *Gawan (R)* : Taneshwar Azad (SSP)
 106. *Giridih* : Chaturanan Mishra (CPI)
 107. *Hazaribagh* : Raghunandan Prasad (JP)
 108. *Jamua* : Sadanand Prasad (Con.-R)
 109. *Jaridih* : Smt. Shashank Manjari (JP)
 110. *Kodarma* : Vishwanath Modi (SSP)
 111. *Mandu* : Shiligram Singh (JP.)
 112. *Ramgarh* : Bodulal Agarwal (Con.-O)
- MONGHYR**
113. *Alauli (R)* : Ram Vilas Paswan (SSP)
 114. *Bachhwara* : Bhuneshwar Rai (Con.-O)
 115. *Bakhri* : Yugal Kishore Sharma (CPI-M)
 116. *Balia* : Jamaluddin (BKD)
 117. *Barahiya* : Sidheshwar Singh (Con.-O)
 118. *Barauni* : Chandra Shekhar Singh (CPI)
 119. *Barbigha* : Sheo Shankar Singh (Ind.)
 120. *Bariarpur* : Ramjivan Singh (SSP)
 121. *Begusarai* : Sarju Prasad Singh (Con.-O)
 122. *Chakai* : Shrikrishna Singh (SSP)
 123. *Chauthan* : Jagdambi Mandal (SSP)
 124. *Jamalpur* : Ram Balak Singh (CPI)
 125. *Jamui* : Tripurari Prasad Singh (PSP)
126. *Jhajha* : Chandra Shekhar Singh (Con.-R)
 127. *Khagaria* : Ram Bahadur Azad (SSP)
 128. *Kharagpur* : Shamsheerjung Bahadur Singh (SSP)
 129. *Monghyr* : Ravish Chandra Verma (JS)
 130. *Parbatta* : Jagdambi Prasad Mandal (Con.-O)
 131. *Sheikhpura (R)* : Loknath Mochi (CPI)
 132. *Sikandra (R)* : Rameshwar Paswan (Con.-R)
 133. *Surajgarha* : Smt. Sunaina Devi (CPI)
 134. *Tarapur* : Tarni Prasad Singh (SD)
- MUZAFFARPUR**
135. *Aurai* : Pandav Rai (SSP)
 136. *Baruraj* : Ramachandra Prasad Shahi (Con.-O)
 137. *Bathnaha* : Ram Bahadur Singh (Con.-R)
 138. *Belsand* : Rama Nand Singh (PSP)
 139. *Bochaha* : Sitaram Rajak (SSP)
 140. *Gaighatti* : Nitishwar Prasad Singh (Con.-R)
 141. *Goraul* : Bachan Sharma (SSP)
 142. *Hajipur* : Motilal Sinha Karan (SD)
 143. *Jandaha* : Tulsi Dass Mehta (SSP)
 144. *Kanti* : Harihar Prasad Shahi (LTC)
 145. *Kurhani* : Sadhu Sharan Shahi (PSP)
 146. *Lalganj* : Dip Narain Singh (LTC)
 147. *Mahnar* : Braj Kishore Rai (Con.-R)
 148. *Majorganj* : Rambriksha Ram (SSP)
 149. *Minapur* : Janak Singh (Con.-R)
 150. *Muzaffarpur* : Ram Deo Sharma (CPI)
 151. *Paru* : Birendra Kumar Singh (Con.-O)
 152. *Patepur (R)* : Paltan Ram (SSP)
 153. *Pupri* : Rambriksh Chaudhry (JS)
 154. *Raghopur* : Ram Braksha Rai (Con.-R)
 155. *Runisaidpur* : Bhuneshwar Rai (SSP)
 156. *Sahebganj* : Jadunandan Singh (Ind.)
 157. *Sakra (R)* : Nawa Lal Mahto (SSP)
 158. *Sheohar* : Thakur Girija Nandan Singh (BKD)
 159. *Sitamarhi* : Shyamsundar Dass (SSP)
 160. *Sonbarsa* : Raj Nandan Rai (Con.-R)
 161. *Sursand* : Ramcharitra Rai Yadav (Con.-R)
 162. *Vaishali* : Laliteswar Prasad Shahi (LTC)
- PALAMAU**
163. *Bhawanathpur* : Hemendra Pratap (SSP)
 164. *Bishrampur (R)* : Jogeshwar Ram (JS)
 165. *Daltonganj* : Puran Chandra (SSP)
 166. *Garhwa (R)* : Gopinath Singh (JS)
 167. *Hussainabad* : Bhishma Narayan Singh (Con.-R)
 168. *Latehar (R)* : Jamuna Singh (JS)
 169. *Leslieganj* : Jag Narain Pathak (Con.-R)
 170. *Panki (R)* : Ramdeo Ram (JS)
- PATNA**
171. *Asthawan* : Nand Kishore Prasad Singh (Ind.)

172. *Bakhtiarpur* : Dharmbir Singh (Con.-R)
 173. *Barh* : Rana Sheolakhpati Singh (Ind.)
 174. *Bihar* : Vijay Kumar Yadav (CPI)
 175. *Bikram* : Khadran Singh (BKD)
 176. *Chandi* : Ramraj Prasad Singh (Con.-O)
 177. *Danapur* : Budhdeo Singh (Con.-R)
 178. *Ekanagar Sarai* : Lal Singh Tyagi (Con.-O)
 179. *Fatwa* (R) : Kauleshwar Dass (Con.-R)
 180. *Hilsa* : Jagdish Prasad (JS)
 181. *Islampur* : Ram Saran Prasad Singh (PSP)
 182. *Maner* : Mahavir Gope (Con.-R)
 183. *Masaurhi* : Ram Devan Dass (Ind.)
 184. *Mokameh* : Kameshwar Prasad Singh (Con.-R)
 185. *Paliganj* : Chandradeo Verma (SSP)
 186. *Patna-East* : Ramdeo Mahto (JS)
 187. *Patna-South* : Ram Nandan Singh (Con.-R)
 188. *Patna-West* : A. K. Sen (CPI)
 189. *Pumpun* (R) : Munshi Chaudhri (SSP)
 190. *Rajgir* (R) : Jadunandan Prasad (JS)

PURNEA

191. *Amaur* : Hasibur Rahman (PSP)
 192. *Avaria* : Shital Prasad Gupta (Con.-R)
 193. *Azamnagar* : Abu Jafar (Con.-R)
 194. *Bahadurganj* : Nizmuddin (Con.-R)
 195. *Banmankhi* (R) : Rashik Lall Rishideo (Con.-R)
 196. *Barari* : Shakoore (Ind.)
 197. *Barsol* : Sohan Lall Jain (Ind.)
 198. *Dhandaha* : Kalika Prasad Singh (SSP)
 199. *Forbaganj* : Sarju Mishra (Con.-R)
 200. *Jokihat* : Taslim Uddin (Con.-R)
 201. *Kasba* : Ram Narain Mandal (Con.-R)
 202. *Kathiar* : Satya Narayan Vishwash (LTC)
 203. *Kishanganj* : Rafiq Alam (Con.-R)
 204. *Korha* (R) : Bhola Paswan Shastri (LTC)
 205. *Manihari* : Yuv Raj (PSP)
 206. *Narpatganj* : Satya Narain Yadav (Con.-R)
 207. *Palasi* : Muhamad Azimuddin (Ind.)
 208. *Purnea* : Kamal Deo Narain Sinha (Con.-O)
 209. *Raniganj* (R) : Dumar Lall Baitha (Con.-O)
 210. *Rupauli* : Anandi Prasad Singh (Con.-O)
 211. *Thakurganj* : Muhammad Hussain Azad (Con.-R)

RANCHI

212. *Bero* (R) : Karam Chand Bhagat (Con.-R)
 213. *Chainpur* (R) : Jairam Uraon (HJ)
 214. *Gumla* (R) : Ropna Uraon (JS)
 215. *Kanke* : Ramtahal Chaudhry (JS)
 216. *Kajiri* : Sukhari Uraon (JS)
 217. *Khunti* : Tiru Mochi Rai Munda (Con.-R)
 218. *Kolebira* (R) : S. K. Bage (Ind.)
 219. *Lohardaga* (R) : Behari Lakra (Con.-R)

220. *Mandar* (R) : Krishna Bhaga (Con.-R)
 221. *Ranchi* : Naini Gopal Mitra (JS)
 222. *Silli* (R) : Brindavan Sawansi (SD)
 223. *Simdega* (R) : Gajdhar Gaur (JS)
 224. *Sisai* (R) : Lalit Uraon (JS)
 225. *Tamar* (R) : Anirudh Patar (JS)
 226. *Torpa* (R) : Niral Enem Horo (Ind.)

SAHARSA

227. *Alamnagar* : Vidhyakar Kavi (Con.-R)
 228. *Chattapur* (R) : Kumbh Narain Sardar (SSP)
 229. *Kishanpur* : Bhushan Prasad Gupta (Con.-R)
 230. *Kumar Khand* : Ram Krishna Yadav (Con.-R)
 231. *Madhipura* : Bholi Prasad Mandal (Con.-R)
 232. *Mahishi* : Lahthan Chaudhry (Con.-R)
 233. *Murliganj* : Kamleshwari Prasad Yadav (Con.-R)
 234. *Raghopur* : Baidhyanath Prasad Mehta (Con.-O)
 235. *Saharsa* : Ramesh Jha (Con.-R)
 236. *Simri Bakhtiarpur* : Ramachandra Prasad (SSP)
 237. *Sonbaria* (R) : Jageshwar Hazra (SSP)
 238. *Sapaul* : Umashankar Singh (Con.-R)
 239. *Triveniganj* : Anup Lal Yadav (SSP)

SANTHAL PARGANAS

240. *Barhait* (R) : Masih Soren (HJ)
 241. *Borio* (R) : Sate Hembram (HJ)
 242. *Deoghar* (R) : Baidhyanath Dass (Con.-R)
 243. *Dumka* (R) : Paika Murmu (Con.-R)
 244. *Godda* : Hernant Kumar Jha (SSP)
 245. *Jama* (R) : Madan Besra (Con.-R)
 246. *Jamatara* : Kali Prasad Singh (Con.-R)
 247. *Jarmundi* : Srikant Jha (Con.-R)
 248. *Litapara* (R) : Some Murmu (HJ)
 249. *Madhupur* : Bhageshwar Prasad Rai (Con.-R)
 250. *Mahagama* : Sayeed Ahmad (CPI)
 251. *Maheshpur* (R) : Kaleshwar Hembram (HJ)
 252. *Nala* : Visheshwar Khan (CPI)
 253. *Pakaur* : Sayad Muhammad Jafar Ali (BKD)
 254. *Poraiyahat* : Edward Marandi (HJ)
 255. *Rajmahal* : Om Parkash Rai (JS)
 256. *Sarath* : Kam Deo Prasad Singh (PSP)
 257. *Shikaripara* : Chandra Murmu (HJ)

SARAN

258. *Baikunthpur* : Sheobachan Trivedi (Con.-R)
 259. *Baniapur* : Ramanand Mishra (SSP)
 260. *Barauli* : Bijul Singh (CPI)
 261. *Barharia* : Ram Raj Singh (Ind.)
 262. *Bhore* : Raj Mangal Mishra (Con.-R)
 263. *Chapra* : Janak Yadav (PSP)
 264. *Darauli* : Laxman Ravat (SSP)
 265. *Garkha* (R) : Jaglal Chaudhar (Con.-R)
 266. *Gopalganj* : Smt. Ram Dulari Sinha (Con.-R)
 267. *Goraakothi* : Krishna Kant Singh (LTC)

268. *Jalalpur* : Kumar Kalika Singh (Con.-O)
 269. *Katea* : Nathuni Ram Chamar (Con.-R)
 270. *Kuchaikot* : Nagina Rai (JP)
 271. *Maharajganj* : Maha Maya Prasad Sinha (Ind.)
 272. *Mairwa (R)* : Ram Basawan Ram (Con.-R)
 273. *Manjhi* : Rameshwar Dutta Sharma (Con.-O)
 274. *Marhaura* : Bhishma Prasad Yadav (Con.-R)
 275. *Mashraikh* : Kashi Nath Rai (PSP)
 276. *Mirganj* : Anant Prasad Singh (Con.-R)
 277. *Parsa* : Daroga Prasad Rai (Con.-R)
 278. *Raghunathpur* : Ramanand Yadav (Con.-O)
 279. *Siwan* : Janardan Tiwari (JS)
 280. *Sonepore* : Ram Jaipal Singh Yadav (Con.-R)
 281. *Taraiya* : Prabhu Narain Singh (BKD)
 282. *Ziradei* : Zowar Hussain (Con.-R)
- SHAHABAD**
283. *Arrah* : Ram Avdhesh Singh (SSP)
 284. *Barhara* : Mahant Mahadevanand Giri (Ind.)
 285. *Bhabua* : Chandra Mauli Mishra (JS)
 286. *Bikramganj* : Sant Prasad Singh (CPI)
 287. *Brahampur* : Surya Narayan Sharma (LTC)
 288. *Buxar* : Jagnarain Trivedi (Con.-R)
 289. *Chainpur* : Badri Singh (PSP)
 290. *Chenari (R)* : Chhathu Ram (Con.-R)
 291. *Dehri* : Riyasat Karim (Con.-R)
 292. *Dinara* : Ramanand Prasad Singh (Con.-R)
293. *Dumraon* : Harihar Prasad Singh (Con.-O)
 294. *Jagadishpur* : Satya Narayan Singh (Ind.)
 295. *Karakat* : Tulsi Singh (SSP)
 296. *Mohania (R)* : Bhagvat Prasad (PSP)
 297. *Nawanagar (R)* : Lall Behari Prasad (CPI)
 298. *Nokha* : Jagdish Ojha (JP)
 299. *Piro* : Ram Ekbal Singh (SSP)
 300. *Ramgarh* : Vacant.
 301. *Sahar* : Rajdeo Ram (PSP)
 302. *Sandesh* : Ramji Prasad Singh (JS)
 303. *Sasaram* : Bipin Bihari Singh (PSP)
 304. *Shahpur* : Ramanand Tewari (SSP)
- SINGBHUM**
305. *Baharagora* : Shibu Ranjan Khan (Ind.)
 306. *Chaibassa (R)* : Bagun Sumbui (Ind.)
 307. *Chakradharpur* : Hari Charan Soi (Ind.)
 308. *Ghatsila (R)* : Jadunath Baske (Ind.)
 309. *Itchagarh* : Ghanshyam Mahto (Ind.)
 310. *Jagannathpur (R)* : Mangal Singh Lamai (Ind.)
 311. *Jamshedpur East* : Kedar Dass (CPI)
 312. *Jamshedpur West* : Sunil Mukherji (CPI)
 313. *Jugsalai (R)* : Sanatan Manjhi (Ind.)
 314. *Kharsawan (R)* : Chandra Mohan Manjhi (Ind.)
 315. *Majhagaon (R)* : Puran Chandra Birua (Ind.)
 316. *Manoharpur (R)* : Ratnakar Naik (Ind.)
 317. *Patamda* : Ghanashyam Mahto (Con.-R)
 318. *Saraikeella* : Banbihari Mahto (Ind.)
 319. *Nominated* : H.A. Brown

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman : Vacant

Deputy Chairman : Theodore Bodra

	Legislative Assembly		Local Authorities
1. A.A. Mohd. Noor		49. Ramnath Gupta	
2. Abdul Sami Nadvi	"	50. Shankar Prasad Tekriwal	"
3. Ram Kripal Sinha	"	51. Smt. Prabhavati Gupta	"
4. Bhaujay Lal	"	52. Prithi Chand Kisku	"
5. Ram Sundar Dass	"	53. Radha Krishna Prasad Singh	"
6. Bholu Prasad Singh	"	54. Raghu Nath Dass	"
7. Abdul Gafoor	"	55. Ramanand Singh	"
8. Chandrika Ram	"	56. Ram Bilash Sharma	"
9. Shanker Dayal Sinha	"	57. Tarachand Daruka	"
10. Gajendra Prasad Sinha	"	58. Rameshwar Prasad	"
11. Indradeep Sinha	"	59. Ram Lakhan Pandey	"
12. Jagannath Sarkar	"	60. Tapeswar Dev	"
13. Jageshwar Mandal	"	61. Ram Lakhan Prasad Gupta	"
14. Jageshwar Prasad Khallish	"	62. R.N. Rao	"
15. Jagannath Singh	"	63. Smt. Saraswati Devi	"
16. Jamuna Prasad Singh	"	64. Sheo Shankar Kanodia	"
17. Justin Richard	"	65. Subodh Kumar Sen	"
18. Kishto Kalinath Sahdeo	"	66. Sahdeo Jha	"
19. Smt. Kishori Devi	"	67. Kashinath Gupta	"
20. Dip Narayan Chaudhary	"	68. Vishnu Shankar	"
21. Mungeri Lal	"	69. Anil Kumar Sen	Graduates
22. Pasupati Singh	"	70. Harendra Prasad Jha	"
23. Rewati Kant Sinha	"	71. Chetkar Jha	"
24. Ramzan Ali	"	72. Purnendu Narayan Singh	"
25. Smt. Rajeshwari Saroj Dass	"	73. Ramashraya Prasad Singh	"
26. Ram Gobind Singh	"	74. Ram Ishwar Singh	"
27. Ram Prakash Rai	"	75. Maheshwari Singh 'Mahesh'	"
28. Smt. Ram Pyari Devi	"	76. Jaganath Mishra	"
29. Ram Raj Jaiware	"	77. Shivchandra Jha	Teachers
30. Rudra Prasad Saraugi	"	78. Omeshwar Prasad Verma	"
31. Subodh Narayan Yadav	"	79. Vindeshwar Mishra	"
32. Sudama Mishra	"	80. Brinda Prasad Rai 'Virendra'	"
33. Theodore Bodra	"	81. Vacant	"
34. Upendra Nath Jha	"	82. Kailash Singh	"
35. Amanat Ali	Local	83. Mahendra Prasad	"
36. Baidyanath Panjiar	Authorities	84. Padmdev Narayan Sharma	"
37. Vir Narayan Chand	"	85. Smt. Ahmedi Satfar	Nominated
38. B.M. Aggarwal	"	86. Smt. Anis Imam	"
39. Deosharan Singh	"	87. Chintamani Saran Nath	"
40. Dinesh Kumar Singh	"	Shah Deo	"
41. Awadh Kumar Singh	"	88. B.P. Sinha	"
42. Indra Kumar	"	89. Fazlur Rahman	"
43. Budh Ram Bhagat	"	90. Gauri Shankar Dalmia	"
44. Rajkumar Mahaseth	"	91. Jaidev Prasad	"
45. Kumar Jha	"	92. Mohd. Shah Umair	"
46. Musai Naik	"	93. Harman Lakra	"
47. Nageshwar Singh	"	94. Yogendra Mahto	"
48. Raghunath Prasad	"	95. Kuar Ram	"
		96. Shrikant Thakur Vidyalankar	"

GUJARAT

<i>Area</i> : 1,87,091 sq. km.	<i>Population</i> : 2,06,33,350	<i>Capital</i> : Ahmedabad
<i>Principal language</i> : Gujarati	1969 (Estimate) 2,56,53,000	

Governor : Shriman Narayan

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

*Ministers**Portfolios*

Hitendra Kanaiyalal Desai	Chief Minister, General Administration, Planning, Home, Information and Industrial Policy.
Thakorbbhai Manibhai Desai	Panchayats, Community Projects, Co-operation, Agriculture, Forests and Sarvodaya
Babubhai Jashbhai Patel	Public Works Electricity and Civil Supplies
Jashwantraai Nanubhai Mehta	Finance and Industries
Gordhandas Ranchhoddas Chokhawala	Education and Municipalities
Fatehsinharao Pratapsinharao Gaekwad	Health, Fisheries and Jails
Premjibhai Bhawanjibhai Thacker	Revenue, Law and Judiciary, Ports, Accommodation Control, Printing and Stationery, Gold Control, Repatriates from Mozambique, Burma, Zanzibar and East Africa
Shantilal Ranchhoddas Shah	Labour, Social Welfare, Prohibition and Excise, Rehabilitation and Housing
Chimanbhai Jiwabhai Patel	Road Transport, Parliamentary Affairs, Public Relations, Sports and Cultural Activities

Deputy Ministers

Madhavlal Bhailal Shah	Agriculture, Panchayats, Co-operation, Sarvodaya and Community Development
Smt. Umliben Premshanker Bhatt.	Public Works (excluding Irrigation) and Health
Jairam Anandbhai Patel	Home, Information, Irrigation, Electricity and Civil Supplies
Shantilal Swarupchand Shah	Revenue
Himathbhai Mathurbhai Rajwadi	Social Welfare, Prohibition and Excise
Purmananddas Jiwabhai Oza	Forests and Road Transport
<i>Parliamentary Secretaries to the Chief Minister</i>	Anvarbeg Ahmedbeg Mirza Vinodchandra Chunilal Shah

Chief Secretary

L. R. Dalal

HIGH COURT*

<i>Chief Justice</i>	P. N. Bhagwati
<i>Judges</i>	B. J. Divan, N. K. Vakil, S. H. Sheth, J. B. Mehta, M. U. Shah, N. G. Shelat, A. S. Sarela, A. D. Desai, J. M. Sheth, V. R. Shah, D. A. Desai, Y. D. Desai, D. P. Desai, P. D. Desai, M. P. Thakkar, T. V. Mehta, B. K. Mehta, S. N. Patel
<i>Advocate-General</i>	J. M. Thakore

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

<i>Chairman</i>	Fatehali Palejwala
<i>Member</i>	Gulabrai F. Mankodi

*As on April 7, 1970.

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District	Area (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarters
1. Ahmedabad	8,552	22,10,199	Ahmedabad
2. Amreli	3,289	6,67,823	Amreli
3. Banas Kantha	10,454	9,96,144	Palanpur
4. Baroda	7,647	15,27,326	Baroda
5. Bhavnagar	12,048	11,19,435	Bhavnagar
6. Broach	7,759	8,91,969	Broach
7. Bulsar	5,197	N.A.	Bulsar
8. Dangs	1,778	71,567	Ahwa
9. Gandhinagar	649	N.A.	Gandhinagar
10. Jamnagar	10,921	8,28,419	Jamnagar
11. Junagadh	10,843	12,45,643	Junagadh
12. Kaira	6,788	19,77,540	Kaira
13. Kutch	44,203	6,96,440	Bhuj
14. Mehsana	10,963	16,89,963	Mehsana
15. Panch Mahals	9,029	14,68,946	Godhra
16. Rajkot	11,882	12,08,519	Rajkot
17. Sabar Kantha	7,364	9,18,587	Himmatnagar
18. Surat	7,348	24,51,624**	Surat
19. Surendranagar	10,377	6,63,206	Surendranagar

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Raghavji T. Leuva

Deputy Speaker : Vasantlal V. Mehta

AHMEDABAD

1. *Asarwa* : Manharlal Tuljashanker Shukla (Con.)
2. *Bayla (R)* : Devjibhai Sadabhai Parmar (SWA)
3. *Dariapur-Kazipur* : Trikamlal Jamnadas Patel (Con.)
4. *Das Kroi* : Vadilal Lallubhai Mehta (Ind.)
5. *Dehgam* : Manharbhai Chandulal Shah (SWA)
6. *Dhandhuka* : Vinubhai Bhagvandas Kotdawala (SWA)
7. *Dholka* : Kantilal Fulchandbhai Ghiya (Con.)
8. *Ellis Bridge* : Ratilal Khusaldas Patel (Ind.)
9. *Jamalpur* : Abdulrahim Tajuji Kundiwala (Ind.)
10. *Kalupur* : Manubhai Harilal Palkhiwala (SSP)
11. *Kankaria (R)* : Jeshinghbhai Govindbhai Parmar (Con.)
12. *Khadia* : Martandray Gangashankar Shastri (PSP)
13. *Naroda* : Virumal Khusaldas Tarachandani (Con.)
14. *Rakhial* : Shantilal Ranchhoddas Shah (Con.)
15. *Sanand* : Dahyabhai B. Jadav (Con.)
16. *Shahpur* : Dr. Somabhai C. Desai (JP)
17. *Viramgam* : Govindhbhai Harihbhai Patel (Con.)

AMRELI

18. *Amreli* : Narsinhdas Gordhandas Gondhiya (Ind.)
19. *Babra* : Jinabhai Devrajibhai Kansagra (Con.)
20. *Dhari-Kodinar (R)* : Raghavji Thobhanbhai Leuva (Speaker)
21. *Lathi* : Smt. Sumitraben Hariprasad Bhatt (Con.)
22. *Rajula* : Jashwantray Nanubhai Mehta (Con.)

BANAS KANTHA

23. *Danta* : Fuljibhai Dosjibhai Patel (Con.)
24. *Deesa* : Shantilal Swarupchand Shah (Con.)
25. *Deodar* : Gumansinhji Viramsinhji Vaghela (Con.)
26. *Dhanera* : Balashanker Jayshanker Joshi (SWA)
27. *Kankrej* : Jayantilal Virchand Shah (Con.)
28. *Palanpur* : Anandlal Chimanlal Mehta (Con.)
29. *Radhanpur* : Raysinhji K. Jadeja (Con.)
30. *Wav (R)* : Jagatabhai Purabhai Parmar (Con.)

BARODA

31. *Baroda City* : Chandrakant Muljibhai Parikh (SWA)
32. *Baroda Rural* : Khodubha* Abhesinh Vaghela (SWA)

*As on April 7, 1970. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Swatantra Party (SWA); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Maha Gujarat Jarata Parishad (JP); Independent (Ind.); Reserved (R); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP).

**Includes population of Bulsar district for which separate figures are not available.

33. *Chhota Udepur (R)* : Bhajibhai Garbadhai Tadvii (Con.)
34. *Dabhoi* : Naraharilal Iswarlal Purohit (SWA)
35. *Jetpur (R)* : Manekbhai Somabhai Tadvii (SWA)
36. *Karjan (R)* : Nagjibhai Govindbhai Arya (Con.)
37. *Naswadi (R)* : Parsotambhai Ukedbhai Bhil (Con.)
38. *Padra* : Jashvantlal Saubhagyachand Shah (Con.)
39. *Raopura* : Sanatkumar Maganlal Mehta (PSP)
40. *Sankheda* : Chimanbhai Jivabhai Patel (Con.)
41. *Savli* : Manilal Asharam Shah (Con.)
42. *Sayajiganj* : Fatesinhrao Pratapsinhrao Gaekwad (Con.)
43. *Waghodia* : Mangaldas Gordhandas Pola (Con.)

BHAVNAGAR

44. *Bhavnagar* : Pratapray Tarachand Shah (Con.)
45. *Botad* : Pravinchandrasinhji Gambhirsinhji (Con.)
46. *Gadhada* : Ranjitsinhji Bhavsinhji Gohil (SWA)
47. *Ghogho* : Dhirajlal Bakordas Mehta (Con.)
48. *Kundla* : Bhagvanbhai Kanjibhai Patel (SWA)
49. *Mohuva* : Chhabildas Pragjibhai Mehta (Con.)
50. *Palitana* : Dalsukhbhai Jerambhai Patel (Con.)
51. *Sihor* : Manubhai Pancholi (Con.)
52. *Talaja* : Shivabhadrasinhji Krishnakumarsinhji Gohil (SWA)

BROACH

53. *Ankleswar* : Amrutlal Ambalal Patel (Con.)
54. *Broach* : Chandrashanker Manishanker Bhatt (Con.)
55. *Dediapada (R)* : Chunilal Bijalbhai Vasava (SWA)
56. *Jambusar* : Vinodchandra Chunilal Shah (Con.)
57. *Jhagnadia (R)* : Zinabhai Ramsangbhai Vasava (Con.)
58. *Nandod (R)* : Himatbhai Mathurbhai Rajwadi (Con.)
59. *Vagra* : Navalchand Motilal Kansara (Con.)

BULSAR AND DANGS

60. *Bansda (R)* : Ratanbhai Govindbhai Gavit (PSP)
61. *Bulsar* : Keshavbhai Ratanji Patel (Con.)
62. *Chikhli (R)* : Smt. Arunaben Gambhirbhai Patel (Con.)
63. *Dharampur (R)* : Bahadurbhai Kuthabhai Patel (Con.)
64. *Gandevi* : Thakorabhai Manibhai Desai (Con.)

65. *Jalalpore* : Gonsaibhai Chhibabhai Patel (Con.)
66. *Mota Pondha (R)* : Ramubhai Balubhai Jadav (Con.)
67. *Naysari* : Suleman Eussuf Unia (Con.)
68. *Pardi (R)* : Uttambhai Harjibhai Patel (Con.)
69. *Umbergaon (R)* : Satubhai Devubhai Thakaria (Con.)

GANDHINAGAR

70. *Gandhinagar* : Shamalbhai Lallubhai Patel (SWA)

JAMNAGAR

71. *Alia* : Shambhubhai Devji Patel (Con.)
72. *Dwarka* : Keshubhai Gokaldas Raichura (Con.)
73. *Jamjodhpur* : Navinbhai Premjiabhai Patel (SWA)
74. *Jamnagar* : Liladhar Pranjivan Patel (SWA)
75. *Jodia* : Chandrasinhji Deepsinhji Jadeja (SWA)
76. *Kalavad* : Bhanji Bhimji Patel (Con.)
77. *Khambhalia* : Dwarkades Vithaldas Barai (SWA)

JUNAGADH

78. *Junagadh* : Prabhulal Kanji Dave (Con.)
79. *Keshod* : Dharmasinhbhai Dahyabhai Patel (SWA)
80. *Kutiyana* : Bechar Bhagvanji Gajera (SWA)
81. *Malia* : Kanjibhai Kacharabhai Mori (Con.)
82. *Manavadar (R)* : Manharbhai Amrabhai Chavda (Con.)
83. *Mangrol* : Naran Pala Gadhia (Con.)
84. *Porbunder* : Popatlal Dayhabhai Kakkad (Con.)
85. *Somnath* : Keshar Bhagwan Dodia (SWA)
86. *Una* : Parmananddas Jivabhai Oza (Con.)
87. *Visavadar* : Kurji Dungar Patel (SWA)

KAIRA

88. *Anand* : Shankerbhai Desaibhai Vaghela (Con.)
89. *Balasinor* : Natwarsinhji Kesarisinhji Solanki (SWA)
90. *Bhadran* : Madhavsingh Fulsingh Solanki (Con.)
91. *Borsad* : Ramanbhai Dhanabhai Patel (Con.)
92. *Cambay* : Madhavlal Bhailalbhai Shah (Con.)
93. *Kapadwanj* : Kasturbhai Nagindas Doshi (SWA)
94. *Kathlal* : Abhesingh Kodarbhai Parmar (SWA)
95. *Mahudha* : Amarsingh Bhupatsingh Vaghela (SWA)
96. *Matar (R)* : Smt. Gangaben Amritlal Vaghela (Con.)

97. *Mehamdabad* : Jalamsinhji Himat-sinhji. Jadav (Con.)
 98. *Nadiad* : Udhai Jashbhai Patel (Con.)
 99. *Petlad* : Anvarbeg Ahmedbeg Mirza (Con.)
 100. *Sarsa* : Vacant
 101. *Sojitra* : Indubhai Chaturbhai Patel (Con.)
 102. *Thasra* : Madhubhai Dadubhai Desai (SWA)
 103. *Umreth* : Udesinh Virsinh Vadodiya (SWA)

KUTCH

104. *Abadasa* : Premji Bhavanji Thacker (Con.)
 105. *Anjar* : Smt. Nirmsaben Hasaanand Gajwani (Con.)
 106. *Bhuj* : Mahipatra Mulshanker Mehta (Con.)
 107. *Mandvi* : Zumakhlal Laxamichand Mehta (Con.)
 108. *Mundra (R)* : Virji Bhimji Dafada (Con.)
 109. *Rapar* : Bhupendrasinhji Gajsinhji Jadeja (SWA)

MEHSANA

110. *Chanasma* : Bhogilal Kanjibhai Patel (SWA)
 111. *Jotana* : Bhailalbai Manilal Patel (SWA)
 112. *Kadi (R)* : Palabhai Narandas Parmar (SWA)
 113. *Kalol* : Arjunsinh Bharatsinh Thakore (Con.)
 114. *Kheralu* : Dr. Vasantlal Vrijlal Parikh (Ind.)
 115. *Mansa* : Chunibhai Ganeshdas Patel (SWA)
 116. *Mehsana* : Purshottamdas Ranchhoddas Patel (Con.)
 117. *Pitan* : Vijaykumar Madhavlal Trivedi (Con.)
 118. *Sami* : Karshanbhai Haribhai Chaudhury (Con.)
 119. *Sidhpur* : Madhavlal Lallubhai Padhya (Con.)
 120. *Unjha* : Shankerlal Mohanlal Patel (SWA)
 121. *Vijapur* : Gangaram Chunilal Raval (Con.)
 122. *Vishagar* : Smt. Shantaben Bhola-bhai Patel (Con.)

PANCH MAHALS

123. *Devgad* Baria : Jaideepsinhji (SWA)
 124. *Dohad (R)* : Javsinh Mansinh Solanki (Con.)
 125. *Godhra* : Gaurishanker Dhaneswar Pathak (SWA)
 126. *Halol* : Amarsinh Deepsinh Parmar (Con.)
 127. *Jhalod (R)* : Smt. Hiraben Lalchand Nenama (Con.)
 128. *Kalol* : Vijaysinh Bharatsingh Chaudhan (SWA)
 129. *Limdi (R)* : Titabhai Meghjibhai Hathila (Con.)

130. *Limkheda (R)* : Virsingh Bhulabhai Pasaya (SWA)
 131. *Lunavada* : Kamleshanker Bhuleshwar Dave (SWA)
 132. *Salia* : Ramubhai Jethabhai Bhatia (SWA)
 133. *Santrampur* : Kishorsinhji Kalu-sinhji Parmar (Con.)
 134. *Shahera* : Parvatsinh Ghamirsinh Parmar (Con.)

RAJKOT

135. *Dhoraji* : Mohanlal Gokalbhai Patel (Con.)
 136. *Gondal* : Balubhai Haribhai Patel (Con.)
 137. *Jasdan* : Shivrajkumar Khachar (SWA)
 138. *Jetpur* : Naranbhai Kalidas Patel (Con.)
 139. *Morvi* : Vasantlal Vallabhdas Mehta (SWA)
 140. *Rajkot I* : Chimanlal Harilal Shukla (JS)
 141. *Rajkot II* : Manoharsinghji Pradyu-mansinhji Jadeja (Ind.)
 142. *Tankara* : Smt. Vasantben Jaisukhbhai Shah (Con.)
 143. *Upleta* : Jayram Anandbhai Patel (Con.)
 144. *Wankaner* : Digvijaysinhji Pratap-sinhji (SWA)

SABARKANTHA

145. *Bayad* : Lalsinhji Kishorsinhji Rahe-war (SWA)
 146. *Bhiloda* : Ganpatlal Jethalal Trivedi (Con.)
 147. *Himatnagar* : Daljitsinhji Himat-sinhji (SWA)
 148. *Idar (R)* : Manabhai Revabhai Bhambhi (SWA)
 149. *Khedbrahma (R)* : Jethabhai Bhura-bhai Rathod (SWA)
 150. *Meghraj* : Jamubhai Punjiram Bhatt (SWA)
 151. *Modasa* : Naranbhai Shivjibhai Patel (SWA)
 152. *Prantij* : Narendrasinh Agarsinhji Zala (SWA)

SURAT

153. *Bardoli* : Bhulabhai Vithalbhai Patel (Con.)
 154. *Chorasi* : Smt. Urmilaben Prem-shanker Bhatt (Con.)
 155. *Mahuva (R)* : Chhotubhai Nathubhai Rathod (Con.)
 156. *Mandvi (R)* : Parbhubhai Dhanabhai Patel (Con.)
 157. *Mangrol (R)* : Ramjibhai Rupabhai Chaudhri (Con.)
 158. *Olpad* : Hitendrabhai Kanaiyalal Desai (Con.)
 159. *Songadh (R)* : Bhimsinghbhai Foj-singh Vasava (SWA)
 160. *Surat City East* : Gordhandas Ranchhoddas Chokhawala (Con.)
 161. *Surat City North* : Popatlal Mulshan-ker Vyas (Con.)

162. *Surat City West* : Mohmmadhusem Abdulshamad Golandaz (Con.)
163. *Vyara (R)* : Bhimsingbhai Sivabhai Gamit (Con.)

SURENDRANAGAR

164. *Chotila* : Dharmendrasinhji Bahadursinhji Rana (SWA)

165. *Dasada* : Chunilal Popatlal Chudgar (SWA)

166. *Dharangdhra* : H. M. Patel (SWA)

167. *Limbdi (R)* : Haribhai Ratanbhai Doriya (SWA)

168. *Wadhwan* : Surendrasinhji Joravarsinhji Zala (SWA)

HARYANA

Area : 44,056* sq. km.

Population : 75,90,543**
1969 (Estimate) 96,96,000

Principal language : Hindi

Capital : Chandigarh

Governor : B. N. Chakravarty

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS†

Ministers

Portfolios

Bansi Lal	..	..	..	..	..	Chief Minister, General Administration (including Public Relations), Home, Administration of Justice, Vigilance and Industries
Om Prabha Jain	..	..	..	..	..	Finance, Planning, Excise and Taxation, Revenue, Rehabilitation, Consolidation, Languages and Cultural Affairs, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development and Legislative Business
Ran Singh	..	..	..	..	..	Labour and Employment, Printing and Stationery, Social Welfare Welfare of S. C. & B. C., Agriculture, P. W. D. (Buildings and Roads), Architecture, Forests, Fisheries, Wild Life Preservation, Colonisation, Town and Country Planning, Technical Education, Industrial Training and P.W.D. (Public Health)
Kanhiya Lal Poswal	..	..	..	..	..	Irrigation and Power, Food and Supplies, Sports, Elections, Transport and Tourism
Khurshed Ahmed	..	..	..	..	..	Health, Local Government, Housing, Wakf, Development and Panchayats, Co-operation, Jails, and Education

Chief Secretary

Saroop Krishen

HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA†

Chief Justice	..	..	..	..	..	Harbans Singh,
Judges	..	..	..	..	..	D. K. Mahajan, P. C Pandit, Gurdev Singh, Jindra Lal, R. S. Narula, R. S. Sarkaria, Hans Raj Sodhi, Gopal Singh, Balraj Tuli, Anand Dev Koshal, Surjit Singh Sandhawalia, P. C. Jain, C. G. Suri, M. S. Gujral, S. C. Mittal, D. S. Tewatia and B. S. Dhillon
Advocate-General (Haryana)	..	..	..	..	..	Jagan Nath Kausal

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION†

Chairman	..	..	..	..	..	Darbari Lal Gupta
Members	..	..	..	..	..	Gopi Chand, Major-Gen. P. Budh Singh

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS*

District	Area* (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarters
1. Ambala	3,837	8,85,785	Ambala
2. Gurgaon	6,129	12,40,706	Gurgaon
3. Hissar	13,934	15,40,508	Hissar
4. Jind	2,711	4,64,873	Jind
5. Karnal	7,932	14,90,430	Karnal
6. Mahendragarh	3,478	5,47,850	Narnaul
7. Rohtak	6,035	14,20,391	Rohtak

*As on November 1, 1966. Figures are provisional since a portion of the boundary of Chandigarh, passing through Chandigarh aerodrome, has not yet been surveyed.

**As estimated by the Registrar General on the basis of 1961 Census.

†As on August 16, 1970.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Ran Singh

Deputy Speaker : Smt. Lekhvati Jain

AMBALA

1. Ambala City : Smt. Lekhvati Jain (Con.)
2. Ambala Cant : Bhagwan Dass (JS)
3. Chhachharauli (R) : Prabhu (Con.)
4. Jagadhri : Rameshwar Dass (Con.)
5. Kalka : Kishori Lal (Con.)
6. Mullana (R) : Ram Parkash (Con.)
7. Naggal : Abdul Gaffar Khan (Con.)
8. Naraingarh : Lall Singh (Con.)
9. Yamuna Nagar : Malik Chand (JS)

GURGAON

10. Ballabhgarh : Smt. Sharda Rani (Con.)
11. Bawal (R) : Jee Sukh (VH)
12. Faridabad : Kamal Dev Kapil (Con.)
13. Ferozpur Jhirka : Abdul Razzaq Khan (VH)
14. Gurgaon : Mahabir Singh (Con.)
15. Hassanpur (R) : Manohar Singh Azad (Con.)
16. Hathin : Hem Raj (Con.)
17. Jatusana : Sis Ram (VH)
18. Nuh : Khurshed Ahmad (Con.)
19. Palwal : Vacant
20. Pataudi : Ram Jiwan Singh (VH)
21. Rewari : Rajkumari Sumitra Devi (VH)
22. Sohna : Kanahya Lal Poswal (Con.)

HISSAR

23. Adampur : Bhajan Lal (Con.)
24. Badopal : Pratap Singh Daulatpur (VH)
25. Barwala (R) : Goverdhan Dass Chauhan (Con.)
26. Bawani-Khera (R) : Prabhu Singh (Con.)
27. Bhiwani : Banarasi Dass Gupta (Con.)
28. Dabwali (R) : Teja Singh (Ind.)
29. Ellenabad : Vacant
30. Fatehabad : Pokar Ram Saini (Con.)
31. Hansi : Hari Singh Godara (Con.)
32. Hissar : Balwant Rai Tayal (BKD)
33. Laharu : Smt. Chandrawati (Con.)
34. Mundhalkhurd : Sarup Singh (Con.)
35. Narnaund : Joginder Singh (SWA)
36. Rori : Harkishan Lal Kamboj (Con.)
37. Sirsa : Prem Sukh Dass (Con.)
38. Tohana : Harpal Singh (Con.)
39. Tosham : Bansil Lal (Con.)

JIND

40. Jind : Daya Krishan (Con.)
41. Julana : Narain Singh (Con.)
42. Kalayat (R) : Bhagtu Ram (Con.-O)
43. Narwana : Neki Ram (Con.)
44. Sofidon : Satya Narain (VH)

KARNAL

45. Babain : Chand Ram (Ind.)
46. Gharaunda : Randhir Singh (JS)
47. Indri : Smt. Prasanni Devi (Con.)
48. Jundla (R) : Banwari Ram (RPI)
49. Kaithal : Smt. Om Prabha Jain (Con.)
50. Karnal : Shanti Prasad (Ind.)
51. Naultha : Jai Singh Rathi (Con.-O)
52. Nilokheri : Chanda Singh (Con.)
53. Panipat : Fateh Chand Vij (JS)
54. Pehowa : Piara Singh (Con.)
55. Pundri : Ishwar Singh (Ind.)
56. Rajaund (R) : Ran Singh (Con.)
57. Sambhalka : Katar Singh Chhokar (Con.)
58. Shahabad : Amir Chand Kakar (Con.)
59. Sherhada : Surjit Singh (Con.)
60. Thanesar : Om Prakash Garg (Con.)

MAHENDRAGARH

61. Ateli : Rao Birendra Singh (VH)
62. Badhra : Vacant
63. Dadri (R) : Ganpat Rai (Con.-O)
64. Kanina : Dalip Singh (VH)
65. Mahendragarh : Hari Singh Yadav (VH)
66. Narnaul : Ram Saran Chand Mital (Con.)

ROHTAK

67. Bahadurgarh : Vacant
68. Baroda (R) : Shyam Chand (VH)
69. Beri : Ran Singh (Speaker)
70. Gohana : Ram Dhari Gaur (Con.)
71. Hassangarh : Maru Singh Malik (Con.)
72. Jhajjar : Mahant Ganga Sagar (Con.-O)
73. Kailana : Rajinder Singh (Con.)
74. Kalanaur : Sat Ram Dass Batra (JS)
75. Kilo : Ranbir Singh (Con.)
76. Mehan : Raj Singh Dalal (Con.)
77. Rai : Jaswant Singh Chauhan (Con.)
78. Rohat (R) : Kanwar Singh Dahiya (Con.)
79. Rohtak : Mangal Sein (JS)
80. Salhawass (R) : Smt. Shakuntla (VH)
81. Sonapat : Mukhtiar Singh Malik (JS)

*As on April 28, 1970. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.) ; Swatantra Party (SWA); Bharatiya Jana Sangh (JS); Republican Party of India (RPI); Vishal Haryana (VH); Independent (Ind.); Bhartiya Kranti Dal (BKD); and Reserved (R).

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Area : 2,22,870 sq. km.

Population : 35,60,976*

Capital : Srinagar

Principal languages : Kashmiri, Dogri, Urdu 1969 (Estimate) 39,76,000

Governor : Bhagwan Sahay

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS**

Ministers

G. M. Sadiq

Portfolios

Chief Minister, General Administration, Services, Cabinet, Civil Secretariat, Loans and Scholarships, Tawaza and Reception, Estates, Law and Order, Militia, Police, Civil Liaison, Education, Libraries, Research and Publications, General Records, NCC, Monuments of State Importance, Youth Welfare and Sports, Academy of Arts, Culture and Languages, Games and Fisheries, Tourism, Forests, Agriculture and Community Development, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, J & K Agro-Industries Development Corporation, Ladakh Affairs, Transport, Excise and Taxation, Trade Commission and Trade Agencies, Roads and Buildings, Public Health Engineering, Directorate of Designs, Mechanical and Stores, Housing, Stationery and Printing, Information and Publicity, Technical Training including Engineering, Medical and Agricultural Colleges

G. L. Dogra

Finance and Budget, Planning and Statistics, Banking, Insurance, J & K State Financial Corporation, Law, Franchise and Legislation, Labour and Social Welfare Industries, Commerce, Minerals, Employment Exchanges, Power, Health Sanatoria and Jails, Municipalities, Village Planning and Sanitation

A. G. Goni

M. N. Kaul

Land Revenue and Records, Metric Weights, Debt Conciliation and Compassionate Fund Boards, Charitable and Religious Institutions, Jagirs, Food, Supplies, Price Control, Irrigation and Flood Control, Relief and Rehabilitation, Evacuee Property and Consolidation of Holdings

Ministers of State

Noor Mohammad

Education, Libraries, Research and Publications, General Records, NCC, Monuments of State Importance, Youth Welfare and Sports, Academy of Arts, Culture and Languages, Games, Fisheries and Tourism.

Bhagat Chajju Ram

Agriculture, Community Development and Social Welfare

Sonam Wangyal

Co-operation, Animal Husbandry, Sheep Breeding, Rakhs and Farms

Randhir Singh

Transport, Excise and Taxation

Deputy Ministers

A. G. Mir

Horticulture, Parks and Gardens, Planning and Statistics and Consolidation of Holdings.

A. G. Lone

Law and Judiciary, Irrigation and Flood Control

Kachu Mohammad Ali

Health, Sanatoria and Jails and Evacuee Property

*The population figures exclude population of areas under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China, where census could not be held.

**As on June 18, 1970.

Chief Secretary

P. K. Dave

HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice	..	..	..	..	..	Murtaza Fazal Ali
Judges	..	..	..	..	..	J. N. Bhat, Jaswant Singh, Anant Singh, Jalal-ud-Din
Advocate-General	....	..	..	..	..	A. N. Raina

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman	..	..	..	..	..	Raj Kumar Shiv Dev Singh
Members	..	..	..	..	..	Ghulam Mohammed Chicken, Ghulam Nabi, M. Habibullah Kamili, Amar Singh

AREA OF DISTRICTS

The Jammu and Kashmir State comprises the following 14 districts: Chilas (4,226 sq. km.), Gilgit (34,882 sq. km.), Gilgit-Wazarat (4,378 sq. km.), Jammu (2,971 sq. km.), Kashmir North (8,581 sq. km.), Kashmir South (Anantnag) (7,302 sq. km.), Kathua (2,651 sq. km.), Ladakh (1, 22, 485 sq. km.), Mirpur (4,203 sq. km.), Muzaffarabad (6,253 sq. km.), Punch (4,232 sq. km.), Reasi (4,629 sq. km.), Tribal Territory (2,731 sq. km.), and Udampur (13,346 sq. km.).

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: Shams-ud-Din

Deputy Speaker: Beli Ram

ANANTNAG

1. *Anantnag* : Shams-ud-Din (Speaker)
2. *Bijbehara* : Mohammad Syed Mufti (Con.)
3. *Devsar* : Manohar Nath Kaul (Con.)
4. *Kothar* : Mohammad Ashraf Khan (Con.)
5. *Kulgam* : Mohammed Yaqub Butt (Con.)
6. *Nandi* : Abdul Rehman (Con.)
7. *Nowbug* : Hassam-ud-Din (Con.)
8. *Noorabad* : Abdul Aziz (Con.)
9. *Pahalgam* : Makhan Lal Fotedar (Con.)
10. *Pampore* : Vacant.
11. *Pulwama* : Sona Ullah (Con.)
12. *Rajpora* : Gulam Qadir Mir (Ind.)
13. *Shopian* : Shamim Ahmed Shamim (Ind.)
14. *Tral* : Ali Mohammed Naik (Ind.)
15. *Verinag* : Vacant

BARAMULA

16. *Bandipora* : Mohammad Anwar Khan (Con.)
17. *Baramulla* : Peer Shams-ud-Din (NC)
18. *Gulmarg* : Surinder Singh (NC)
19. *Handwara* : Abdul Gani Lone (Con.)
20. *Harl.* : Abdul Gani Mir (Con.)
21. *Karnah* : Mohammed Younis (Con.)
22. *Kupwara* : Mohammed Sultan Tantry (Con.)
23. *Lolab* : Ghulam Nabi Wani (Con.)
24. *Pattan* : Ghulam Rasool Dar (NC)
25. *Reftabad* : Ghulam Rasool Kar (Con.)
26. *Sonawari* : Abdul Aziz Parrey (Con.)
27. *Sopore* : Ghulam Nabi Mercha (Con.)
28. *Uri* : Mohammed Zaffar Khan (Con.)

DODA

29. *Banihal* : Mohammad Akhtar (NC)
30. *Bhaderwah* (R) : Jagat Ram Aryan (Con.)
31. *Doda* : Lassa Wani (Con.)
32. *Inderwal* : Abdul Ghani Goni (Con.)
33. *Kishtwar* : Ghulam Mustafa (Con.)
34. *Ramban* : Hans Raj Dogra (Con.)

JAMMU

35. *Akhnoor* : Dharam Pal (Con.)
36. *Bishnah* (R) : Bhagat Chhaju Ram (Con.)
37. *Chhamb* : Chhaju Ram (Con.)
38. *Jammu Cantonment* : Trilochan Dutta (Con.)
39. *Jammu North* : Prem Nath Dogra (JS)
40. *Jammu South* : Ram Nath (JS)
41. *Jandrah Gharota* : Ranjit Singh Jamwal (Con.)
42. *March* (R) : Guru Ditta Mal (Con.)
43. *Ramgarh* : Vacant

44. *Ranbirsinghpore* : Kulbir Singh (Con.)
45. *Samba* (R) : Parma Nand (Con.)

KATHUA

46. *Basohli* : Mahant Ram (Con.)
47. *Billawar* : Randhir Singh (Con.)
48. *Jasmergarh* : Girdhari Lal Dogra (Con.)
49. *Kathua* (R) : Panjaboo Ram alias Punjab Singh (Con.)

LADAKH

50. *Kargil* : Kachoo Mohammad Ali Khan (Con.)
51. *Leh* : Sonam Wangyal (Con.)

POONCH

52. *Mendhar* : Mohammad Aslam Lisana-vi (Con.)
53. *Poonch* : Mir Ghulam Mohammad (Con.)

RAJOURI

54. *Darhal* : Mohammad Husain (Con.)
55. *Nowshera* : Beli Ram (Deputy Speaker)
56. *Rajouri* : Mirza Abdul Rashid (Con.)

SRINAGAR

57. *Amirakadal* : Ghulam Mohammad Sadiq (Con.)
58. *Badgam* : Abdul Rehman Mir (Con.)
59. *Beerwa* : Abdul Khaliq Mir (Con.)
60. *Chadoora* : Ghulam Mohammad Mir (Con.)
61. *Crarisharif* : Abdul Qayoom (Con.)
62. *Ganderbal* : Abdul Salam Yatoo (Con.)
63. *Habbakadal* : Sri Kanth Kaul (Con.)
64. *Hazratbal* : Mohammad Yahaya Siddiqi (Con.)
65. *Kangan* : Mian Bashir Ahmad (Con.)
66. *Khan Sahib* : Abdul Ghani Namtali (Con.)
67. *Khanyar* : Ghulam Ahmed (Con.)
68. *Safakadal* : Gazi Abdul Rahman Butt (NC)
69. *Tankipora* : Noor Mohammad (Con.)
70. *Zadibal* : Syed Abdullah Safvi (NC) (JS)

UDHAMPUR

71. *Gulabgarh* : Mohammad Ayub Khan (Con.)
72. *Ramnagar* (R) : Chhunku Ram (JS)
73. *Reasi* : Bansil Lal Kohistani (Con.)
74. *Tikri* : Shiv Charan Gupta (JS)
75. *Udhampur* : Hem Raj Jandial (Con.)

*As on June 18, 1970. (Source : Election Commission). Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Bharatiya Jana Sangh (JS); National Conference (NC); Independent (Ind.) and Reserved (R).

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman : Shiv Narayan Fotedar

Deputy Chairman : Mohammed Shaffi

	Legislative Assembly		Legislative Assembly
1. Sonaullah		19. S. L. Mahajan	
2. Chuni Lal Sharma	"	20. Vacant	"
3. Dina Nath Sharma	"	21. Sonam Narboo	"
4. Amirullah Khan	"	22. Vacant	"
5. Ghias-ud-Din	"	23. D. N. Mahajan	Local Authorities
6. Ghulam Mustafa	"	24. P. L. Karihaloo	"
7. Ghulam Qadir Bhat	"	25. Vacant	Panchayats
8. Jyotshi Ram Krishen	"	26. Mangat Ram Sharma	"
9. Harnam Singh	"	27. Ghulam Ahmad Mir	"
10. Jatinder Dev	"	28. Moti Ram	"
11. Mohammad Anwar Shah	"	29. Ghulam Jeelani	Nominated
12. Masudi	"	30. Vacant	"
13. Lakshman Singh Charak	"	31. Mohammad Shaffi	"
14. Piara Singh	"	32. Piar Singh	"
15. Mohd. Din Bandey	"	33. Ram Chand Mahajan	"
16. Mohd. Iqbal	"	34. Mir Alam Naqushbandi	"
17. Munshi Habib Ullah	"	35. Saif-ud-Din Makhdoomi	"
18. Gurmukh Singh	"	36. Vacant	"
19. Shiv Narayan Fotedar	"		

KERALA

<i>Area</i> , 38,869 sq. km.	<i>Population</i> : 1,69,03,715	<i>Capital</i> : Trivandrum
<i>Principal language</i> : Malayalam	1969 (Estimate) 2,06,38,000	

Governor : V. Viswanathan

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

C. Achuta Menon	..	..	..	Chief Minister, General Administration, All-India Services, Integration, Planning, Inter-State River Waters, Law and Legislation, Finance, Stores Purchase, Commercial Taxes, Agricultural Income Tax, Lotteries, Chitties and Chit Funds, Insurance
T. K. Divakaran	..	..	..	Public Works, Irrigation, Flood Control, Anti-Sea Erosion, Registration, Tourism and Tourist Department
C. H. Mohammad Koya	..	..	..	Education, Home (including Police, Elections and Anti-Corruption), Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, Wakf and Haj Pilgrimage, Social Welfare (excluding Harijan Welfare), Jails, Sports and Sports Associations, Museum, Zoo and Archeology
N. E. Balaram	..	..	..	Industries and Commerce (including Industrial Co-operatives), Cement, Iron and Steel, Industrial Housing, Handloom and Coir, Mining and Geology, Information and publicity, Printing and Stationery
Baby John	..	..	..	Land Revenue, Excise, Labour, Employment and Training, Factories and Boilers
P. S. Srinivasan	..	..	..	Transport, Communications, Vehicles, Electricity and Forests
K. Avukaderkutty Naha	..	..	..	Food and Civil Supplies, Panchayats, Town Planning, Corporations and Municipalities, Trivandrum City Improvement Trust, Fisheries and Fishing Harbours, Public Health Engineering, Village Courts and Rehabilitation
P. K. Raghavan	..	..	..	Harijan Welfare, Colonisation and Settlement, Housing (excluding Industrial Housing) and Community Development
N. K. Balakrishnan	..	..	..	Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development, Health, Ayurveda, Dewaswoms and Co-operation (excluding Industrial Co-operatives)

Chief Secretary

M. Gopal Menon

HIGH COURT**

<i>Chief Justice</i>	..	..	..	..	P. T. Raman Nair
<i>Judges</i>	..	..	..	..	T. C. Raghavan, M. Madhavan Nair, P. Govindan Nair, K. K. Mathew, V. P. Gopalan Nambiyar, T. S. Krishnamoorthy Iyer, K. Sadasivan, M. U. Issac, V. B. Eradi, V. R. Krishna Iyer, P. Narayana Pillai, E. K. Moidu, P. Subramoniam Potti, P. Unnikrishna Kurup
<i>Advocate-General</i>	..	..	..	..	M. M. Abdulkhader

*As on October 4, 1970.

**As on March 23, 1970.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman	M. K. Devassy
Members	P. P. Ummer Koya, V. K. Kunjan, N. Kochukrishnan, V. Sreedharan Nair

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District@	Area (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarters
1. Allepey	1,809	18,11,252	Allepey
2. Cannanore	5,699	17,80,294	Cannanore
3. Ernakulam	3,272	18,59,913	Ernakulam
4. Kottayam	6,250	17,32,880	Kottayam
5. Calicut	6,688	26,17,189	Calicut
6. Palghat	5,133	17,76,566	Palghat
7. Quilon	4,849	19,41,228	Quilon
8. Trichur	2,974	16,39,862	Trichur
9. Trivandrum	2,195	17,44,531	Trivandrum

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : K. Muideen Kutty

Deputy Speaker : R. S. Unni

ALLEPPEY

1. Alleppey : T. V. Thomas (CPI)
2. Ambalapuzha : V. S. Achuthanandan (CPI-M)
3. Aranmula : P. N. Chandrasenan (Ind.)
4. Aroor : Smt. K. R. Gouri (CPI-M)
5. Chengannur : P. G. Purushothaman Pillai (CPI-M)
6. Haripad : C. B. C. Warier (CPI-M)
7. Kallopppara : T. S. John (KC)
8. Kayamkulam : Thundathil Kunjukrishna Pillai (Con.-R)
9. Kuttanad : Thalavady Oomman (SSP)
10. Mararikulam : S. Damodaran (CPI-M)
11. Mavelikara : Gopinathan Pillai (ISP)
12. Pandalam (R) : Damodaran Kalassery (Con.-R)
13. Sherthalai : A. K. Antony (Con.-R)
14. Thiruvalla : E. John Jacob (KC)

CANNANORE

15. Cannanore : N. K. Kumaran (Ind.)
16. Edakkad : N. Ramakrishnan (Con.-R)
17. Hosdurg : N. K. Balakrishnan (PSP)
18. Irrikkur : A. Kunhikannan (CPI-M)
19. Kasargod : B. M. Abdul Rahiman (Ind.)
20. Kuthuparamba : Pinarayi Vijayan (CPI-M)
21. Madayi : M. V. Raghavan (CPI-M)
22. Manjeshwar : M. Ramappa (CPI)

23. Nilesishwar : V. V. Kunhambu (CPI-M)
24. North Wynad : M. V. Rajan (Con.-R)
25. Payyannur : A. V. Kunhambu (CPI-M)
26. Peringalam : K. M. Soopi (ISP)
27. Taliparamba : C. P. Govindan Nambiar (Con.-R)
28. Tellicherry : N. E. Balaram (CPI)

ERNAKULAM

29. Abwaye : A. A. Kochunny (Con.-R.)
30. Ankamali : A. P. Kurian (CPI-M)
31. Ernakulam : A. L. Jacob (Con.-R)
32. Karimanoor : A. C. Chacko (KC)
33. Kothamangalam : M. I. Markose (Ind.)
34. Kunnathunad (R) : T. A. Paraman (RSP)
35. Mattancherry : K. J. Herschel (Ind.)
36. Muvattupuzha : Smt. Pennamma Jacob (Ind.)
37. Narakal : M. K. Raghavan (Con.-R)
38. Palluruthy : B. Wellington (KTP)
39. Parur : K. T. George (Con.-R)
40. Perumbavoor : P. I. Poulse (Con.-R)
41. Thodupuzha : P. J. Joseph (KC)
42. Thrissur : Paul P. Mani (Con.-R)
43. Vadakkekkara : Balanandan (CPI-M)

KOTTAYAM

44. Akalakunnam : J. A. Chacko (KC)
45. Changanacherry : K. J. Chacko (KC)

*As on March 23, 1970.

**As on November 2, 1970. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Ruling) (Con.-R); Communist Party of India (CPI); Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Muslim League (ML); Kerala Congress (KC); Independent (Ind.); Reserved (R); Revolutionary Socialist Party (RSP); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Indian Socialist Party (ISP); Kerala Tozhilali Party (KTP).

@A new district of Malappuram has been formed with effect from June 16, 1969.

46. *Devicolam (R)* : G. Varadan (CPI-M)
47. *Ettumanoor* : P. B. R. Pillai (SSP)
48. *Kaduthuruthy* : O. Lukose (KC)
49. *Kanjirappally* : K. V. Kurian (KC)
50. *Kottayam* : M. Thomas (CPI-M)
51. *Palai* : K. M. Mani (KC)
52. *Peermade (R)* : K. I. Rajan (CPI-M)
53. *Poonjar* : K. M. George (KC)
54. *Puthupally* : Oommen Chandy (Ind.)
55. *Udumbanchola* : Sebastian Thomas (KC)
56. *Vaikom* : P. S. Sreennivasan (CPI)
57. *Vazhoor* : K. Narayana Kurup (KC)

KOZHIKODE

58. *Badagara* : M. Krishnan (ISP)
59. *Ballussery* : A. C. Shanmukhadas (Con.-R)
60. *Beypore* : K. Chathunni Master (CPI-M)
61. *Calicut I* : P. V. Sankaranarayanan (Con.-R)
62. *Calicut II* : Kalpally Madhava Menon (Ind.)
63. *Kalpetta* : P. Cyriac John (Con.-R)
64. *Kondotty* : C. H. Mohammed Koya Haji (ML)
65. *Kunnamangalam* : P. V. S. Mustaffa Pookoya Thangal (ML)
66. *Kuttiapuram* : Chakkeeri Ahamedkutty (ML)
67. *Malappuram* : U. A. Beeran (ML)
68. *Manjeri (R)* : K. P. Raman (ML)
69. *Meppayur* : A. V. Abdurahiman (ML)
70. *Nadapuram* : M. Kumaran Master (CPI)
71. *Nilambur* : M. P. Gangadharan (Con.-R)
72. *Perambra* : K.G. Adiyodi (Can.-R)
73. *Quilandy* : E. Narayanan Nair (Con.-R)
74. *South Wynad (R)* : K. Raghavan Master (Con.-R)
75. *Tanur* : Sayed Ummer Bhafaki (ML)
76. *Tirur* : K. Muideen Kutty alias Bava Haji (Speaker)
77. *Tirurangadi* : K. Avukader Kutty Naha (ML)

PALGHAT

78. *Alathur* : R. Krishnan (CPI-M)
79. *Chittur* : K. A. Sivarama Bharathy (SSP)
80. *Kollengode* : C. Vasudeva Menon (CPI-M)

81. *Kuzhalmannam (R)* : P. Kunhan (CPI-M)

82. *Malampuzha* : V. Krishna Das (CPI-M)
83. *Mankada* : M. Moideenkutty Haji (ML)

84. *Mannarghat* : John Manjooran (KSP)
85. *Ottapalam* : P. P. Krishnan (CPI-M)
86. *Palghat* : R. Krishnan (CPI-M)
87. *Pattambi* : E. M. Sankaran Namboodiripad (CPI-M)

88. *Perintalmanna* : K.K. S. Thangal (ML)

89. *Ponnani* : Haji M. V. Hydros (Ind.)
90. *Sreekrishnapuram* : C. Govinda Panicker (CPI-M)

91. *Trithala (R)* : V. Eacharan (Con.-R)

QUILON

92. *Adoor* : Thengamom Balakrishnan (CPI)
93. *Chadayamangalam* : M. N. Govindan Nair (CPI)

94. *Chathanmoor* : P. Ravindran (CPI)
95. *Eravipuram* : R. S. Unni (RSP)
96. *Karunagappally* : Baby John (RSP)
97. *Konni* : P.J. Thomas (Con.-R)
98. *Kottarakkara* : Kottara Gopalakrishnan (Con.-R)

99. *Krishnapuram* : P. Unnikrishna Pillai (CPI)

100. *Kundara* : A. A. Rahim (Con.-R)
101. *Kunnathur (R)* : Sathyapalan (RSP)
102. *Pathanamthitta* : K. K. Nair (Ind.)
103. *Pathanapuram (R)* : P. K. Raghavan (CPI)

104. *Punaloor* : K. Krishna Pillai (CPI)
105. *Quilon* : T. K. Divakaran (RSP)
106. *Ranni* : Jacob Sakariah (Ind.)

TRICHUR

107. *Chalakudy* : P. P. George (Con.-R)
108. *Chelakara (R)* : K. K. Balakrishnan (Con.-R)

109. *Cranganore* : E. Gopalakrishna Menon (CPI)

110. *Guruvayur* : Varkey Vadakkan (KTP)
111. *Irinjalakuda* : C. S. Gangadharan (Ind.)
112. *Kodakara* : C. Achuta Menon (CPI)
113. *Kunnamkulam* : T.K. Krishnan (CPI-M)
114. *Mala* : K. Karunakaran (Con.-R)

- 115. *Manalur* : N. I. Devassykutty (Con.-R)
- 116. *Nattika* : V. K. Gopinathan (SSP)
- 117. *Ollur* : P. R. Francis (Con.-R)
- 118. *Trichur* : Joseph Mundassery (Ind.)
- 119. *Wadakkancherry* : A. S. N. Nambisan (CPI-M)

TRIVANDRUM

- 120. *Ariyanad* : Somasekharan Nair (SSP)
- 121. *Attingal* : Vakkom Purushothaman (Con.-R)
- 122. *Kazhakuttam* : P. Neelakantan (SSP)
- 123. *Kilimanoor (R)* : P. K. Chathan Master (CPI)
- 124. *Kovalam* : M. Kunjukrishan Pillai (Ind.)

- 125. *Nedumanagad* : K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai (CPI)
- 126. *Nemom* : G. Kuttappan (PSP)
- 127. *Neyyattinkara* : R. Parameswaran Pillai (CPI-M)
- 128. *Parassala* : M. Sathyanesan (CPI-M)
- 129. *Trivandrum I* : (Attingal) N. Gopala Pillai (PSP)
- 130. *Trivendrum II* : K. Pankajakshan (RSP)
- 131. *Vamanopuram* : M. Kunjukrishna Pillai (Con.-R)
- 312. *Varkala* : T. A. Majid (CPI)
- 133. *Vilappil* : S. Varadarjaan Nair (Con.-R)
- 134. *Nominated* : Stephen Padua

MADHYA PRADESH

Area : 4,43,459 sq. km.
Principal language : Hindi

Population : 3,23,72,408
1969 (Estimate) 3,94,73,000

Capital: Bhopal

Governor : K. C. Reddy

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers

Shyama Charan Shukla
Kunji Lal Dube
Vasant Rao Uikey
Hari Prasad Chaturvedi
Shatrughana Singh Tiwari
Jagdish Narain Awasthy
Ved Ram
Krishnapal Singh
Gangaram Tiwari
Bhanupratap Singh Komakhan
Devi Singh
Shivbhanu Singh Solarki
Mahaut Bisahu Das
Bhagwat Sabu
Krishna Narain Pradhan

Portfolios

Chief Minister
Finance
Commerce and Industries
Local Government (Urban)
Forests
Education
Harijan Welfare and Transport
Revenue and Law
Labour and Housing
Tribal Welfare
Public Health and Jails
Local Government (Rural) and Social Welfare
PWD
Food, Agriculture and Civil Supplies
Planning, Development and Co-operation

Ministers of State

Bhopalrao Pawar	Education
Smt. Sushila Dikshit	Education and Social Welfare
Km. Vimla Verma	Electricity and Irrigation
Jhumaklal Bhedia	Irrigation
Parasram Dhurve	Forests
Hari Prasad Shukla	Separate Revenue and Local Government (Rural)
Pyarelal	Tribal Welfare
Chitrakant Jaiswal	Public Health and Co-operation
Brij Kishore Pateria	Home
Chandmal Lunia	Irrigation
Madhav Lal Dubey	Agriculture and PWD
Kedar Nath Rawat	Revenue and Law
Jugalkishore Bajaj	Commerce and Industries
Prabhu Narain Tandon	Local Government (Urban) and Jails
Mohammed Bashir Khan	Housing and Wakfs
Nandramdas Balkavi Bairagi	Publicity

Deputy Ministers

Prabhu Dayal Gahlot	Tribal Welfare
Dev Sai	Tribal Welfare
Kanhaiyalal Kosaria	Local Government (Rural)
Chhotelal	Harijan Welfare

Parliamentary Secretaries

Laxman Ram	Public Health
Sitaram Sadho	Electricity
Ram Prasad Singh	Public Works
Fateh Singh Wadiva	Forests

Chief Secretary

R. P. Naik

HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice	Bishambhar Dayal
Judges	T. P. Naik, P. K. Tare, H. R. Krishnan, K. L. Pandey, S. P. Srivastava, S. B. Sen, N. M. Golwalkar, S. P. Bhargava, R. J. Bhawe, Surajbhan Grover, A. P. Sen, G. P. Singh, S. M. N. Raina and G. L. Oza
Advocate-General	K. A. Chitale

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman	M. P. Shrivastava
Members	N. D. Gupta, Ram Krishna Singh Thakur

*As on May 1, 1970.

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District	Area (in sq. km.)*	Population	Headquarters
1. Balaghat	9,255	8,06,702	Balaghat
2. Bastar	39,176	11,67,501	Jagdalpur
3. Betul	10,060	5,60,412	Betul
4. Bhind	4,462	6,41,169	Bhind
5. Bilaspur	19,723	20,21,793	Bilaspur
6. Chhatarpur	8,758	5,87,373	Chhatarpur
7. Chhindwara	11,825	7,85,535	Chhindwara
8. Damoh	7,321	4,38,343	Damoh
9. Datia	2,027	2,00,467	Datia
10. Dewas	7,007	4,46,901	Dewas
11. Dhar	8,160	6,43,774	Dhar
12. Durg	19,622	18,85,236	Durg
13. Guna	11,062	5,95,825	Guna
14. Gwalior	5,184	6,57,876	Gwalior
15. Hoshangabad	10,016	6,18,293	Hoshangabad
16. Indore	3,831	7,53,594	Indore
17. Jabalpur	10,152	12,73,825	Jabalpur
18. Jhabua	6,772	5,14,384	Jhabua
19. Mandla	13,278	6,84,503	Mandla
20. Mandsaur	10,271	7,52,085	Mandsaur
21. Morena	11,625	7,83,348	Morena
22. Narsimhapur	5,126	4,12,406	Narsimhapur
23. Nimar (East) (Khandwa)	10,701	6,85,150	Khandwa
24. Nimar (West) (Khargone)	13,485	9,90,464	Khargone
25. Panna	7,031	3,31,257	Panna
26. Raigarh	13,116	10,41,226	Raigarh
27. Raipur	21,273	20,02,004	Raipur
28. Raisen	8,474	4,11,426	Raisen
29. Rajgarh	6,173	5,16,871	Rajgarh
30. Ratlam	4,474	4,83,521	Ratlam
31. Rewa	6,497	7,72,602	Rewa
32. Sagar	10,259	7,96,547	Sagar
33. Satna	7,312	6,94,370	Satna
34. Sehore	9,325	7,54,684	Sehore
35. Seoni	8,743	5,23,741	Seoni
36. Shahdol	14,016	8,29,649	Shahdol
37. Shajapur	6,186	5,26,135	Shajapur
38. Shivpuri	10,325	5,57,954	Shivpuri
39. Sidhi	10,516	5,80,129	Sidhi
40. Surguja	22,340	10,36,738	Ambikapur
41. Tikamgarh	5,034	4,55,662	Tikamgarh
42. Ujjain	6,113	6,61,720	Ujjain
43. Vidisha (Bhilsa)	7,353	4,89,213	Vidisha

*As on January 1, 1966.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : K. P. Pande

Deputy Speaker : Ram Kishore Shukla

BALAGHAT

1. *Bihar* (R) : Mahipal Singh (Con.)
2. *Balaghat* : Nandkishore Sharma (Con.)
3. *Katangi* : Kachrula Hemraj Jain (Ind.)
4. *Khairalanjee* : Shankarlal Tiwari (Con.)
5. *Kirnapur* : Jhankarsingh (Con.)
6. *Lanjee* : Narbada Prasad Shrivastava (Con.)
7. *Paraswada* : Pratap Lal Besain (Con.)
8. *Waraseoni* : Thansingh (Con.)

BASTAR

9. *Bakawand* (R) : Budru Mahadeo (Con.)
10. *Bhanupratappur* (R) : Jahaduram Rawate (Con.)
11. *Bijapur* (R) : Drigpal Shah Keshri Shah (LSD)
12. *Chitrakot* (R) : Magdu Ganga (SSP)
13. *Dantewara* (R) : Ramavoti (Con.)
14. *Jagdulpur* (R) : Dewa Kosha (JS) (Con.)
15. *Kanker* (R) : Bisram Dongai (Con.)
16. *Keskal* (R) : Nathooram Mala (JS)
17. *Kandagon* (R) : Mankooram Lachooram (LSD)
18. *Konta* (R) : Dhansai (Con.)
19. *Naryanpura* (R) : Badrinath Jaideo (LSD)

BETUL

20. *Betul* : Goverdhandas Khandelwal (JS)
21. *Bhainsdehi* (R) : Kalyan Singh Balaji (JS)
22. *Ghoradongri* (R) : Madu (JS)
23. *Masod* : Budhrao Daulatrao (Con.)
24. *Multai* : Balkrishnarao Deorao (Con.)

BHIND

25. *Attair* : Hargyansingh Bohare (PSP)
26. *Bhind* : Raghubirsingh Kushwah (SSP)
27. *Gohad* (R) : Kanhaiyalal Khacherumal (Con.)
28. *Lahar* : Sarjoo Pd. Tripathi (JS)
29. *Mehgaon* : Raisingh Bhadoria (Con.)
30. *Ran* : Raghuvirsingh (JS)

BILASPUR

31. *Akaltara* : Ramgopal Tiwari (Con.)
32. *Baloda* : Rameshwar Pd. Sharma (Con.)
33. *Bilaspur* : Ramcharan Rai (Con.)
34. *Bilha* : Chittrakant Jaiswal (Con.)
35. *Champa* : Bisahudas Mahant (Con.)

36. *Chandrapur* : Bhawanilal Verma (Con.)
37. *Jarhagaon* : Md. Basir Khan (Con.)
38. *Katghora* : Banwarilal Nobatram (Con.)
39. *Kota* : Mathura Pd. Dube (Con.)
40. *Lormi* : Rajendra Pd. Shukla (Con.)
41. *Malkharada* (R) : Vedram (Con.)
42. *Marwahi* (R) : Lalchandra Shekhar-Singh (Con.)
43. *Masturi* (R) : Godil Prasad (Con.)
44. *Mungeli* (R) : Ganeshram Anant (Con.)
45. *Pamgarh* (R) : Mahabir Prasad Kure (Con.)
46. *Rampur* (R) : Pyarelal (Con.)
47. *Sakti* : Smt. Indumati Devi (Con.)
48. *Takhatpur* : Manharanlal Pande (JS)
49. *Tanekhar* (R) : Lal Kirtikumar Singh (Con.)

CHHATARPUR

50. *Bijawar* : Kedarnath Rawat (Con.)
51. *Chhatarpur* : Mahendra Kumar Manav (Con.)
52. *Laundi* : Smt. Saroj Kumari (Con.)
53. *Maharajpur* (R) : Lachhman Das (Con.)
54. *Malehara* : Govindsing Judev (JS)

CHHINDWARA

55. *Amarwara* (R) : Shankar Singh Jhamsingh Thakur (PVD)
56. *Chaurai* : Devilal Sharma (Con.)
57. *Chhindwara* : Smt. Vidyawati Mehta (Con.)
58. *Damua* (R) : Parasram Dhurve (Con.)
59. *Pandhurna* : Madhavlal Dubey (Con.)
60. *Parasia* (R) : Barikrao Amritrao (Con.)
61. *Saunsar* : Manik Rao Narayan Rao Chaurae (Con.)

DAMOH

62. *Damoh* : Prabhunarain Tandan (Con.)
63. *Hatta* : Jugulkishore Bajaj (Con.)
64. *Nohata* : Kunjbiharilal Guru (Con.)
65. *Patharia* (R) : Kodorelal Bhavsingh (Con.)

DATIA

66. *Datia* : Shyamsunder Shyam (PVD)
67. *Seondha* : Surya Dev Sharma (Con.)

DEWAS

68. *Bagli* : Kailashchandra Joshi (JS)
69. *Dewas* : Krishnaji Rao Pawar (Ind.)
70. *Khategaon* : Hindu Singh Nihal Singh (JS)

*As on May 1, 1970. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Swatantra Party (SWA); Communist Party of India (CPI); Bharatiya Jana Sangh (JS); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Ram Rajya Parishad (RRP); Independent (Ind.); Reserved (R); Lok Sevak Dal (LSD); Pragatisheel Vidhayak Dal (PVD).

71. *Sankatch (R)* : Khoobchand Golia (Con.)

DHAR

72. *Badnawar* : Gobardhan Onkarlal Sharma (JS)
 73. *Dhar* : Vasant Sadashiv Pradhan (JS)
 74. *Dharampuri (R)* : Fateh Bhanu Singh (Con.)
 75. *Kukshi (R)* : Chritusingh (Con.)
 76. *Manawar (R)* : Shivbhanu Solanki (Con.)
 77. *Sardarpur (R)* : Babu Singh Alwa (Con.)

DURG

78. *Balod* : Hiralal Sonboir (Con.)
 79. *Bemetara* : Gangadharrao Tamas-kar (Con.)
 80. *Bhargava* : Kejooram (Con.)
 81. *Bhilai* : Dharampalsingh Gupta (LSD)
 82. *Birendranagar* : Maluram Singha-nia (JS)
 83. *Chowki (R)* : Deo Pd. Arya (PVD)
 84. *Dhamdha (R)* : Tumanlal (Con.)
 85. *Dandi-Lohara (R)* : Jhumuklal Bhedia (Con.)
 86. *Dangargaon* : Madan Tiwari (SSP)
 87. *Dangargarh* : Ganeshmal Bhandari (Con.)
 88. *Durg* : Ratnakar Jha (Con.)
 89. *Gunderdehi* : Vasudev Chandrakar (Con.)
 90. *Kawadha* : Vishwaraj Singh (LSD)
 91. *Khairagarh* : Virendrabahadur Singh (JS)
 92. *Khuiji* : Hariprasad Shukla (Con.)
 93. *Maro (R)* : Dharam Prasad Patre (Con.)
 94. *Rajnandgaon* : Kishorilal Shukla (Con.)

GUNA

95. *Ashoknagar* : Multanmal Surana (LSD)
 96. *Chachaura* : Sagarsingh Sisodiya (Con.)
 97. *Guna* : Ramanlal Premi (LSD)
 98. *Mungaoli* : Raj Chandan Singh (Con.)
 99. *Raghogarh (R)* : Prabhulal Jatav (LSD)

GWALIOR

100. *Bhandar (R)* : Kishorilal Hans (LSD)
 101. *Dabra* : Jagannath Singh (JS)
 102. *Gird* : Rao Jagdishsingh (LSD)
 103. *Gwalior* : Jagdish Prasad Gupta (JS)
 104. *Lashkar* : Shitla Sahai (JS)
 105. *Morar* : Naresh Chandra Johri (JS)

HOSHANGABAD

106. *Denba* : Vinaykumar Diwan (Con.)
 107. *Harda* : Nanhey Lal Patel (Con.)

108. *Hoshangabad* : Smt. Sushila Devi Dixit (Con.)

109. *Liarsi* : Hari Prasad Chaturvedi (Con.)

110. *Piparia* : Smt. Ratna Kumari Devi (Con.)

111. *Timarni (R)* : Dhannalal Chau-dhary (Con.)

INDORE

112. *Depalpur* : Bhagawat Sabu (Con.)
 113. *Indore I* : Arif Beg Karamat Beg (SSP)
 114. *Indore II* : Gangaram Tiwari (Con.)
 115. *Indore III* : Kalyan Jain (SSP)
 116. *Indore IV* : Yagyadutta Sharma (Ind.)
 117. *Mhow* : R. C. Jall (Con.)
 118. *Sawar (R)* : Babulal Kalooji (JS)

JABALPUR

119. *Badwara* : Virendra Singh (PVD)
 120. *Bohoriband* : Rajbhan Shukla (JS)
 121. *Bargi* : Shivprasad Chappuria (SSP)
 122. *Jabalpur Cantt.* : Manmohandas (Con.)
 123. *Jabalpur East* : Jagdish Narain Avasthi (Con.)
 124. *Jabalpur West* : Kunjilal Dube (Con.)
 125. *Katangi* : Vacant
 126. *Mundwara* : Vacant
 127. *Panagar* : Parmanand Bhai Patel (Con.)
 128. *Patan (R)* : Smt. Ashalata Jadav (Con.)
 129. *Sihora* : K. P. Pande (Speaker)
 130. *Vijairaghagarh* : Laxmishankar Bhatt (Con.)

JHABUA

131. *Alirajpur (R)* : Bhagirath Bhanwar (SSP)
 132. *Jhabua (R)* : Bapu Singh (Con.)
 133. *Joyat (R)* : Ajmer Singh (Con.)
 134. *Petalwad (R)* : Belsingh (Con.)
 135. *Thandla (R)* : Radu Singh (SSP)

MANDLA

136. *Bajag (R)* : Jodhasingh (Con.)
 137. *Bichhiya (R)* : Darbari (Con.)
 138. *Dindori (R)* : Sunderlal Ureti (Con.)
 139. *Ghughri (R)* : Parvatsingh (Con.)
 140. *Mandla* : Smt. Narayani Devi Jha (Con.)
 141. *Niwas (R)* : Fatehsingh (Con.)

MANDSAUR

142. *Garoth* : Vacant
 143. *Jawad* : Virendra Kumar Sakhlecha (JS)
 144. *Manasa* : Balkavi Bairagi (Con.)
 145. *Mandsaur* : Mohan Singh (JS)
 146. *Neemuch* : Vacant
 147. *Sitamau* : Rajendra Singh Sisodia (JS)
 148. *Suwasara (R)* : Chanpalal Arya (JS)

MORENA

149. *Ambah* (R) : Ratiram (Con.)
 150. *Bijeypur* : Jagmohan Singh (LSD)
 151. *Dimni* (R) : Sumer Singh Amraiya (Ind.)
 152. *Joura* : Ramcharan Lal Mishra (Con.)
 153. *Morena* : Jahar Singh (JS)
 154. *Sabalgarh* : Brijraj Singh (LSD)
 155. *Sheopur* : Shivcharan Tiwari (JS)

NARSIMHAPUR

156. *Bohani* : Babulal Jain (Con.)
 157. *Gadarwar* : S. N. Mushran (Con.)
 158. *Gategaon* : Shushan Singh (Con.)
 159. *Narsimhapur* : Mahendrasingh Kildar (LSD)

NIMAR (EAST)

160. *Burhanpur* : Parmanand Govindji-bala (JS).
 161. *Harsud* : Kalicharan Shakargaye (Con.)
 162. *Khandwa* : Krishna Rao Gadre (JS)
 163. *Nimarkhed* : Radhakrishna (JS)
 164. *Pandhana* (R) : Phoolchand Verma (JS)
 165. *Shahpur* : Babulal Sugandhi (Con.)

NIMAR (WEST)

166. *Anjad* : Chandmal Birdichand (Con.)
 167. *Barwaha* : Bimal Chand Jain (JS)
 168. *Barwanis* (R) : Dawal Nana (JS)
 169. *Bhikangaon* : Anupsingh Bhagwan-singh (Con.)
 170. *Dhulkot* (R) : Gorelal Bhowsingh (Con.)
 171. *Khargone* : Balwant Sangle (Con.)
 172. *Maheshwar* (R) : Sitaram Sadhuram (Con.)
 173. *Rajpur* (R) : Barku Mahadu (Con.)
 174. *Sendhwa* (R) : Bhikla Moti (JS)

PANNA

175. *Amanganj* (R) : Pachhita (Con.)
 176. *Panna* : Het Ram Dube (Con.)
 177. *Pawai* : Ramsewak (LSD)

RAIGARH

178. *Bagicha* (R) : Laxman (Con.)
 179. *Dharamjaigarh* : Chandra Chud Pd. Singh (Con.)
 180. *Gharghoda* (R) : Bhanupratapsingh (Con.)
 181. *Jashpur* (R) : Johan (Con.)
 182. *Pathalgaon* (R) : Umedsingh (Con.)
 183. *Pussour* : Smt. Lalita Devi (Con.)
 184. *Raigarh* : Ramkumar Laxmandas Agarwal (Con.)
 185. *Sarangarh* (R) : Kunjram (Con.)
 186. *Tapkara* (R) : Kedarnath Sai (Con.)

RAIPUR

187. *Abhanpur* : Narainrao Panchhiram (Con.)
 188. *Arang* (R) : Kanhaiyalal Kesariya (Con.)
 189. *Balodabazar* : Brijlal Verma (LSD)

190. *Basna* : Mahendrabahadur Singh (Con.)
 191. *Bhatapara* : Sheolal Mehta (Con.)
 192. *Bhatgaon* (R) : Pritram Mangluram (Con.)
 193. *Bindaranawagarh* (R) : Khamsingh Komarra (Con.)
 194. *Dhamtari* : Bhopalrao Pawar (Con.)
 195. *Dharsiwan* : Munnalal (Con.)
 196. *Kasdol* : Kanhiyalal Sharma (Con.)
 197. *Kurud* : Tarachand Ramdayal (Con.)
 198. *Mahasamund* : Nemichand Shri Shri-mal (Con.)
 199. *Palari* (R) : Bhanwar Singh (LSD)
 200. *Pithora* : Bhanu Pratapsingh Giriraj-singh (Con.)
 201. *Raipur* : Sharda Charan Tewari (Con.)
 202. *Rajim* : Shyamcharan Shukla (Con.)
 203. *Saraipali* : Jaideo Satpathi (Con.)
 204. *Sihawa* (R) : Pusauram (Con.)

RAISEN

205. *Bareli* : Darshan Singh (JS)
 206. *Bhojpur* : Gulabchand Tamot (Con.)
 207. *Sanchi* (R) : Kundanlal (JS)
 208. *Udaipura* : Shankerdayal Sharma (Con.)

RAJGARH

209. *Biaora* : Jagannath (JS)
 210. *Khilchipur* : Prabhudayal Chobe (Con.)
 211. *Narsingarh* : Vacant
 212. *Rajagarh* : Vijey Singh (Con.)
 213. *Sarangpur* (R) : Gangaram Jatav (JS)

RATLAM

214. *Alot* (R) : Madanlal (JS)
 215. *Jaora* : Bankatlal (Con.)
 216. *Ratlam* : Devi Singh (Con.)
 217. *Sailana* (R) : Prabhu Dayal Gahlot (Con.)

REWA

218. *Deotalab* (R) : Chhotelal (Con.)
 219. *Gurh* : Muni Prasad Shukla (Con.)
 220. *Mauganj* : Jagdish Prasad (Con.)
 221. *Mangawan* : Rukminiraman Pratap Singh (Con.)
 222. *Rewa* : Shatrughan Singh Tiwari (Con.)
 223. *Sirmaur* : Yamuna Prasad Shastri (PSP)
 224. *Teonthar* : Kamleshwar Singh (Con.)

SAGAR

225. *Banda* : Ramcharan Pujari (JS)
 226. *Bina* : B. K. Pateriya (Con.)
 227. *Dzori* : Parsuram (JS)
 228. *Khurai* (R) : Kunjilal Chaudhary (JS)
 229. *Rehli* : Narmada Pd. Tiwari (JS)
 230. *Sagar* : Dalchand Jain (Con.)
 231. *Surkhi* (R) : Narmada Pd. Rai (JS)

SATNA

232. *Amarpatan* : Ram Hit Gupta (JS)
 233. *Chitrakoot* : Ramanand Singh (PSP)
 234. *Maihar* : Gopalsaran Singh (LSD)
 235. *Nagod (R)* : Vishveshwar Prasad (Con.)
 236. *Rampur-Baghelan* : Govind Narain Singh (Con.)
 237. *Satna* : Smt. Kanta Parekh (Con.)

SEHORE

238. *Ashta (R)* : Gopidas Goyal (JS)
 239. *Bairagarh* : Arjundas (JS)
 240. *Berasia* : Laximanarayan Sharma (JS)
 241. *Bhopal* : Shakirali Khan (CPI)
 242. *Budhni* : Mohanlal Shishir (JS)
 243. *Govindapura* : K. N. Pradhan (Con.)
 244. *Sehore* : Rajmal Mewada (JS)

SEONI

245. *Birghat* : Ravindranath Bhargava (Con.)
 246. *Chhapara (R)* : Deepsingh (Con.)
 247. *Keolari* : Smt. Bimla Varma (Con.)
 248. *Lakhnadon (R)* : Vasant Rao Uike (Con.)
 249. *Seoni* : Manohar Rao Jatar (Con.)

SHAHDOL

250. *Beohari* : Ram Kishore Shukla (Con.)
 251. *Jaisinghnagar (R)* : Ram Prasad Singh (Con.)
 252. *Jaitpur (R)* : Bhagwandin Gaur (Con.)
 253. *Kotma* : Mrigendra Singh (LSD)
 254. *Naorazabad (R)* : Jagannath Singh (Con.)
 255. *Pushpajgarh (R)* : Lalan Singh (Con.)
 256. *Sohagpur* : Krishnapal Singh (Con.)
 257. *Umaria* : Arjun Singh (Con.)

SHAJAPUR

258. *Agar (R)* : Bhurelal (JS)
 259. *Gulana* : Indra Singh (JS)
 260. *Shajapur* : Rameshchandra Dube (Con.)
 261. *Shujalpur* : Virchand (JS)
 262. *Susner* : Shivalal (JS)

SHIVPURI

263. *Karera* : Smt. Vijaya Raje Scindia (Ind.)

264. *Kolaras* : Jagdish Prasad Verma (LSD)

265. *Pichhore* : Laxminarain Gupta (JS)

266. *Pohri (R)* : Babulal Arjun (JS)

267. *Shivpuri* : Shushil Bahadur (JS)

SIDHI

268. *Churhat* : Chandra Pratap Tiwari (Con.)
 269. *Deosar (R)* : Tribhuvan Singh (Con.)
 270. *Gopadbanas (R)* : Lalman Singh (Con.)
 271. *Sidhi* : Keshav Pd. Singh (Con.)
 272. *Singarauli* : Prem Singh (Con.)

SURGUJA

273. *Ambikapur* : Satyanarain Tripathi (Con.)
 274. *Baikunthpur* : Ramchandra Singh Deo (Con.)
 275. *Lakhanpur* : Deveshawarsingh (JS)
 276. *Lundra (R)* : Chamru Birasai (Con.)
 277. *Manendragarh (R)* : Dharmal Singh (Con.)
 278. *Pal (R)* : Deosai Marabi (Con.)
 279. *Premnagar (R)* : Sahdeo Singh (JS)
 280. *Samri (R)* : Larangsai (JS)
 281. *Sitapur (R)* : Mokshmadan Singh (Con.)
 282. *Surajpur* : Brijeshwarsharan Singh (Con.)

TIKAMGARH

283. *Jatara* : Narendrasingh Judev (Con.)
 284. *Kharagpur (R)* : Rilliram (Con.)
 285. *Tikamgarh* : Gyanendrasingh Judev (Con.)
 286. *Niwari* : Lalaram Bajpai (Con.)

UJJAIN

287. *Barnagar* : Kanhaiyalal Mehta (LSD)
 288. *Khachrod* : Virendra Singh (LSD)
 289. *Mahidpur* : Ramchandra (JS)
 290. *Tarana* : Madhavsingh (JS)
 291. *Ujjain North* : Mahadeo Joshi (JS)
 292. *Ujjain South (R)* : Gangaram Parmar (JS)

VIDISHA

293. *Basoda (R)* : Hiralal Pippal (Con.)
 294. *Kurwai* : Krishnakumar Nutan (JS)
 295. *Sironj* : Mangal Singh (JS)
 296. *Vidisha* : Vacant
 297. *Nominated* : F. A. Lamos

MAHARASHTRA

Area : 3,07,269 sq. km.	Population : 3,95,53,718	Capital : Bombay
Principal language : Marathi	1969 (Estimate) 4,84,84,000	

Governor : Ali Yawar Jung

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	Portfolios
V. P. Naik	Chief Minister, General Administration, Home, Planning, Information and Publicity, Protocol and Rehabilitation of Project Affected Persons
D. S. Desai	Revenue
S. B. Chavan	Irrigation, Power and Generation of Electricity, Legislative Affairs and State Road Transport Corporation
P. K. Savant	Agriculture
P. G. Kher	Urban Development
S. K. Wankhede	Finance, Law and Judiciary, Small Savings and Sports (except Indian Games)
M. D. Chaudhari	Education and Cultural Affairs
N. M. Tidke	Labour and Rural Development
Dr. Rafiq Zakaria	Public Health and Wakfs
R. A. Patil	Industries, Electricity (except Generation of Electricity) and Printing Presses
Y. J. Mohite	Co-operation
M. A. Vairale	Buildings, Communication and Tourism
H. G. Vartak	Food, Civil Supplies, Khar Lands, Fisheries and Indian Games
B. M. Yagnik	Prohibition
B. M. Bhaskar	Social Welfare
N. K. Tirpude	Forests and Housing

Ministers of State

B. J. Khatal	Agriculture, Planning and State Road Transport Corporation
K. P. Patil	Home and Labour
D. S. Jagtap	Buildings, Communication and Legislative Affairs
S. B. Patil	Co-operation and Social Welfare
M. J. Agrawal	Urban Development, Public Health and Housing
S. A. Solanke	Revenue and Sports
E. B. Nimbalkar	Rural Development and Rehabilitation of Project Affected Persons
S. G. Patil	Irrigation, Power (Projects) and Protocol
A. R. Antuley	Education, Law and Judiciary, Fisheries and Minor Ports
T. D. Deshmukh (Parvekar)	Industries, Electricity (except Generation of Electricity) Information and Publicity and Forests

Deputy Ministers

V. B. Hiray	Agriculture and Urban Development
Smt. Pratibha Patil	Public Health, Housing, Prohibition, Tourism and Legislative Affairs
R. M. Patil	Forests and Social Welfare
R. J. Deotale	Irrigation, Power and Education
W. A. Nayak	Buildings, Communication, Food and Civil Supplies

*As on May 5, 1970.

Chief Secretary

B. B. Paymaster

HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice S. P. Kotwal

Judges N. A. Mody, K. K. Desai, M. G. Chitale,
Y. V. Chandrachud, D. G. Palekar,
R. M. Kantwala, V. G. Wagle, V. D.
Tulzpurkar, J. R. Vimalalal, V. S.
Deshpande, N. P. Nathwani, J. L.
Nain, D. P. Madon, D. G. Gatne,
M. S. Apte, G. N. Vaidya, N. D.
Kamat, B. N. Deshmukh, D. B. Padhye,
M. N. Chandurkar, R. R. Bhole, S. B.
Bhasme, M. H. Kania, and S. K. Desai

Advocate-General H. M. Seervai

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman Dr. D. Y. Gohkar

Members D. V. Chauhan, N. D. Bilimoria, S. V.
Chavan, Dr. M. N. Wankhade, C. J. V.
Miranda

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District	Area (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarters
1. Ahmednagar	17,057	17,75,969	Ahmednagar
2. Akola	10,598	11,89,354	Akola
3. Amravati	12,233	12,32,780	Amravati
4. Aurangabad	16,353	15,32,341	Aurangabad
5. Bhandara	9,277	12,68,286	Bhandara
6. Bhir	11,057	10,01,466	Bhir
7. Buldhana	9,715	10,59,698	Buldhana
8. Chanda	23,829	12,38,070**	Chanda
9. Dhulia	13,042	13,51,236	Dhulia
10. Greater Bombay	482	41,52,056	Bombay
11. Jalgaon	11,845	17,65,047	Jalgaon
12. Kolaba	7,034	10,58,855	Alibag
13. Kolhapur	8,133	15,96,493	Kolhapur
14. Nagpur	9,952	15,12,807	Nagpur
15. Nanded	10,504	10,79,674	Nanded
16. Nasik	15,591	18,55,246	Nasik
17. Osmanabad	14,233	14,77,656	Osmanabad
18. Parbhani	12,554	12,06,236	Parbhani
19. Poona	15,625	24,66,880	Poona
20. Rajura	1,765	**	Chanda
21. Ratnagiri	13,004	18,27,203	Ratnagiri
22. Sangli	8,564	12,30,716	Sangli
23. Satara	10,481	14,30,105	Satara
24. Sholapur	15,009	18,60,119	Sholapur
25. Thana	9,474	16,52,678	Thana
26. Wardha	6,291	6,34,277	Wardha
27. Yeotmal	13,567	10,98,470	Yeotmal

*As on May 5, 1970.

**Rajpura, formerly a Taluk of Nanded district, was constituted into a district in March 1959. It is, however, since being administered by the Collector of Chanda district. Its population figures are included in Chanda district.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : T. S. Bhargde

Deputy Speaker : K. T. Girme

AHMEDNAGAR

1. *Ahmednagar North* : Kisanrao Balajirao Mhaske (Con.-R)
2. *Ahmednagar South* : Shrikrishna Vishwanath Nisal (Con.-R)
3. *Karjat* : Eknath Buwasheeb Nimbalkar (Con.-R)
4. *Nagar Akola (R)* : Baburao Krishnaji Deshmukh [SMS (CPI)]
5. *Parner* : Namdeo Rao Ranaji Gunjal (Con.-R)
6. *Pathardi* : Tryambak Shivram Lharade (Speaker)
7. *Rahuri* : Baburao Bapuji Tanpure (Con.-R)
8. *Sanganner* : Bhikajirao Jijiba Khatal (Con.-R)
9. *Shevgaon* : Marutrao Shankarrao Ghule (Con.-R)
10. *Shirdi* : Mohantrao Abasaheb Gade [DF (Ind.)]
11. *Shrigonda (R)* : Baburao Mahadeo Bhuraskar (Con.-R)
12. *Shrirampur* : Jagannathrao Wamanrao Bankar (Con.-R)

AKOLA

13. *Akola* : J. S. Goenka (Con.-R)
14. *Akot* : Kashinath Shamrao Tidke (JS)
15. *Balapur* : Madhusudan Atmaram Vairale (Con.-R)
16. *Borgaon-Manju* : N. S. Sakpal (Con.-R)
17. *Mangrulpir* : C. U. Raghuvanshi (JS)
18. *Medshi* : R. G. Zanak (Con.-R)
19. *Murtizapur* : Smt. Pratibha Bhagwant Tilke (Con.-R)
20. *Washim (R)* : Smt. Manabai Marotirao Khirade (Con.-R)

AMRAVATI

21. *Achalpur* : Narshingrao Sheshrao Deshmukh (Con.-R)
22. *Amravati* : Krishna Narayan Nawathe (Con.-R)
23. *Bidnera* : Krishnarao Bhunaju Srinivas (RPI)
24. *Chandor* : Bhaurao Gulabrao Jadhav (Con.-R)
25. *Daryapur* : Narayanrao Uttamrao Deshmukh (Con.-R)
26. *Melghat (R)* : Ramu Mhatang Patel (Con.-R)
27. *Morshi* : Krishnarao Wamanrao Winkhede (Con.-R)
28. *Wadgaon* : Uttamrao Bhagwant Mahalle (Con.-R)

AURANGABAD

29. *Ambad* : Annasaheb Ambadas Udani (Con.-R)
30. *Aurangabad East* : Vishwanath Suryabhan Jadhav (Con.-R)
31. *Aurangabad West* : Rafiq Zakaria (Con.-R)
32. *Bhokardan* : Baburao Janglu Kale (Con.-R)
33. *Gangapur* : Balvantrao Ramrao Pawar (Con.-R)
34. *Jalna North* : Bhagwantrao Gambhirrao Gadhe (Con.-R)
35. *Jalna South* : Lala Radhakishen Bhuggulal Jaiswal [SMS (SSP)]
36. *Kannad* : Narayanrao Giramajirao Patil (Con.-R)
37. *Palthan* : Kalyanrao Pandharinath Patil (Con.-R)
38. *Sillod* : Gangaram Shivaram Mankar (Con.-R)
39. *Vijapur* : Gangadhar Dada Patil (Con.-R)

BHANDARA

40. *Adyal* : M. N. Waldekar (RPI)
41. *Amgaon* : L. B. Mankar (JS)
42. *Arjuni Morgaon* : A. S. Paulzagade (Con.-R)
43. *Bhandara* : N. K. Tirpude (Con.-R)
44. *Goudla* : G. S. Bajpai (Con.-R)
45. *Goregaon* : P. D. Rahangdale (Con.-R)
46. *Sakoli* : Shamrao Pagaji Kargate (JS)
47. *Tirora* : B. L. Patle (Con.-R)
48. *Tumsar* : K. A. Pardhi (Con.-R)

BHIR

49. *Ashti* : Nivrutti Vithoba Ugale [SMS (CPI)]
50. *Bhir* : Shivajirao Baburao Chaure (Con.-R)
51. *Chausala* : Vishwanathrao Annasaheb Darade [SMS (CPI)]
52. *Georal* : Shivaji Trimbakrao Pawar [SMS (CPI)]
53. *Kalf* : Sundarrao Abasaheb Solanke (Con.-R)
54. *Manjlegaon (R)* : Sevalaram Nathuji Tribhuwan (Con.-R)
55. *Renapur* : Annasaheb Ganpatrao Gite (Con.-R)

BULDANA

56. *Buldana* : Smt. Sumanbai S. Patil (Con.-R)
57. *Chikhali* : T. B. Khedekar (Con.-R)
58. *Lonar* : K. T. Sangle (Con.-R)

*As on May 5, 1970. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Ruling) (Con.-R) and Indian National Congress (Opposition) (Con.-O); Communist Party of India (CPI); Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M); Bharatiya Jana Sangh (JS); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Republican Party of India (RPI); Peasants' and Workers' Party (PWP); Independent (Ind.); Sampurna Maharashtra Samiti (SMS); Democratic Front (DF); Muslim League (ML); Hindu Sabha (HS); Forward Bloc (FB).

59. *Malkapur* : A. S. Deshmukh (Con.-R)
 60. *Mehkar* : S. C. Lodhe (Con.-R)
 61. *Shegaon* : T. P. Dhokne (Con.-R)
 62. *Khamgaon* : G. R. Bhatia (Con.-R)

CHANDA AND RAJURA

63. *Armori (R)* : Narayansinh Sampatsinh Weakey [SMS (SSP)]
 64. *Bhadravati* : R. J. Deotale (Con.-R)
 65. *Brahmapuri* : B. M. Gorpude (Con.-R)
 66. *Chanda* : E. P. Salve (Con. R)
 67. *Chimur* : M. D. Tumpalliwar (Con.-R)
 68. *Gadchiroli (R)* : Vishweshwarrao Dharamrao Atram [DF (Ind.)]
 69. *Rajura (R)* : S. B. Jiyode (Con.-O)
 70. *Saoli* : W. V. Gaddamwar (Con.-R)
 71. *Sironcha (R)* : Mukundrao Vithoba Alone (Con.-R)

DHULIA

72. *Dhulia North* : Chandrakant Namdeo Patil (Con.-R)
 73. *Dhulia South* : R. B. Choudhari [SMS (CPI)]
 74. *Nandurbar (R)* : Ramesh Panya Valvi (Con.-R)
 75. *Nawapur (R)* : Dharma Jayaram Konkani (Con.-R)
 76. *Sakri* : Uttamrao Ratan Patil [SMS (CPI)]
 77. *Shahada (R)* : Sonsingh Badalsingh Pawar (Con.-R)
 78. *Shirpur* : Shivajirao Giridhar Patil (Con.-R)
 79. *Shindkheda* : Narayanrao Sahadeorao Patil (Con.-R)
 80. *Taloda (R)* : Smt. Vaharibai Digambarrao Padvi (Con.-R)

GREATER BOMBAY

81. *Andheri* : Vasudev Gulabram Rawal (Con.-O)
 82. *Bandra* : P. G. Kher (Con.-R)
 83. *Borivli* : Jamnadas Gokaldas Dattani (Con.-O)
 84. *Byculla* : Gulabrao Bhaurao Ganacharya [SMS (CPI)]
 85. *Chembur* : Hashu Parsharam Advani (JS)
 86. *Colaba* : Bomanji Kavasji Boman-Behram (Ind.)
 87. *Dadar* : Waman Shankar Matkar (Con.-O)
 88. *Dhobitalao* : Mohanlal Bhawanbhai Popat (Con.-R)
 89. *Ghatkopar* : Datta N. Samant [SMS (Ind.)]
 90. *Girgaon* : Anant Narayan Namjoshi (Con.-R)
 91. *Khetwadi* : Manohar Narayan Gogate (Con.-O)
 92. *Kumbharwada* : Bhanushankar Manchharam Yagnik (Con.-R)
 93. *Kurla* : Trimbak Ramchandra Narawane (Con.-O)
 94. *Lovegrove (R)* : Punamchand Tabhaji Patel (Con.-O)
 95. *Mahim* : Frederic Michael Pinto (Ind.)
 96. *Malad* : Dahyabhai Somabhai Patel (Con.-O)

97. *Matunga* : Liladhar Pasu Shah (Con.-R)
 98. *Mazgaon* : Vithalrao Krishanji Toraskar (Con.-R)
 99. *Mulund* : Purshottamdas Uttarmram Upadhyay (Con.-O)
 100. *Nagpada* : Adamadil Usman Shaikh (Con.-O)
 101. *Nalgaon* : Ram Arjun Mahadik [DF (PSP)]
 102. *Parel* : Krishnaji Gangaram Desai [SMS (CPI)]
 103. *Santacruz* : S. R. Patkar (Con.-O)
 104. *Sewree* : S. G. Patkar [SMS (CPI)]
 105. *Umarkhadi* : G. H. Banatwala [SMS (ML)]
 106. *Vile Parle* : Paranalal Harkishandas Vora (Con.-O)
 107. *Walkeshwar* : Homi Jehangir Talyar Kham (Con.-R)
 108. *Worli* : Madhav Narayan Birje (Con.-O)
 109. *Nominated* : Dennis Laurence Amore (Ind.)

JALGAON

110. *Amalner* : Krishnarao Madhavrao Patil (Con.-R)
 111. *Bhusawal* : Purushottam Sakharam Phaljak (Con.-R)
 112. *Chalisgaon (R)* : Dinkar Diwan Chavan (Con.-R)
 113. *Chopda* : Maganlal Nagindas Gujarathi [DF (Ind.)]
 114. *Edlbad* : Smt. Pratibha Devisinh Patil (Con.)
 115. *Erandol* : Digambar Shankar Patil (Con.-R)
 116. *Jalgaon* : Trimbakrao Tukaram Salunkhe (Con.-R)
 117. *Jamner* : Abaji Nana Patil (Con.-R)
 118. *Pachora* : Supdu Bhadu Patil (Con.-R)
 119. *Parola* : Gulabrao Narayanrao Pawar (Con.-R)
 120. *Raver* : Madhukarrao Dhanaji Choudhuri (Con.-R)
 121. *Yawal* : Jiwarum Tukaram Mahajan (Con.-R)

KOLABA

122. *Alibagh* : Dattatraya Narayan Patil [SMS (PWP)]
 123. *Khalapur* : Sumant Rajaram Raut [SMS (PWP)]
 124. *Mahad* : Shankar Babaji Sawant (Con.-R)
 125. *Mangaon* : Pandurang Ramaji Sanap [SMS (PWP)]
 126. *Parvel* : Dinkar Balu Patil [SMS (PWP)]
 127. *Pen* : Anant Parshuram Shetye [SMS (PWP)]
 128. *Shrivardhan* : A. Rehman A. Gafoor Antuley (Con.-R)

KOLHAPUR

129. *Chandgad* : Vithalrao Kalajiro Chavan (Patil) (Con.)
 130. *Gandhinglaj* : Tukaram Krishnaji Kolekar [SMS (PWP)]

131. *Hatkanangale* : Babasaheb Bhausaheb Khanjire (Con.)
132. *Kagal* : Daulatrao Appaji Nikam (Con.-R)
133. *Karvir* : Shripatrao Shankarrao Bondre (Con.-R)
134. *Kolhapur* : Tryambak Sitaram Kar-khanis [SMS (PWP)]
135. *Panhala* : Dnyandeo Yeshwant Patil (Con.-R)
136. *Radhanagari* : Govind Tukaram Kalikate [SMS (PWP)]
137. *Shahuwadi* : Rau Dhondi Patil [SMS (PWP)]
138. *Shirol* : Ratanappa Dharamappa Kumbhar (Con.-R)
139. *Vadgaon (R)* : Keshav Narsinga Ghatge (Con.-R)

NAGPUR

140. *Kalmeshwar* : Sheshrao Krishnarao Wankhede (Con.-R)
141. *Kamptee* : Sulemankhan Abdullakhan Pathan (Con.-R)
142. *Katol* : J. S. Chandak [DF (Ind.)]
143. *Nagpur Central* : Madangopal Jodh-raj Agrawal (Con.-R)
144. *Nagpur East* : Yadavrao Ramchandra Deogade (Con.-R)
145. *Nagpur North (R)* : Premnath Rishi Wasnik (Con.-R)
146. *Nagpur West* : Smt. Sushilabai Balraj (Con.-R)
147. *Ramtek* : Gunderao Fakiraji Mahajan (Con.-R)
148. *Saoner* : Narendra Mahipatil Tidke (Con.-R)
149. *Umner* : Suresh Baliram Deotale (Con.-R)

NANDED

150. *Bhokar* : Shankarrao Bhaurao Chavan (Con.-R)
151. *Biloli* : Jayaram Gangaram Ambekar (Con.-R)
152. *Degloor (R)* : Madhukar Rangoji Ghate (Con.-R)
153. *Hadgaon* : Bhimrao Keshavrao Desh-mukh (Con.-R)
154. *Kandhar* : Keshavrao Shankarrao Dhondge [SMS (PWP)]
155. *Kinwat* : Uttam Baliram Rathod (Con.-R)
156. *Nanded* : S. Farooq Pasha S. Makdum Pasha (Con.-R)

NASIK

157. *Baglan* : Pandit Dharama Patil (Con.-R)
158. *Chandwad* : Raghunathrao Gopalrao Gunjal (Con.-R)
159. *Dabhadi* : Venkatrao Bhausaheb Hiray (Con.-R)
160. *Deolali* : Shankarrao Narayanrao Deshmukh (Con.-R)
161. *Diadari (R)* : Shankar Bhikaji Potinde [SMS (PWP)]
162. *Igatpuri (R)* : Shankarrao Gunpatrao Chavare (Con.-R)
163. *Malegaon* : A. Maulavi M. Usman Nihal [DF (PSP)]

164. *Nandgaon* : Shivram Dadaji Hire [SMS (SSP)]
165. *Nasik* : Shantarambapu Kondaji Wayre (Con.-R)
166. *Niphad* : Dattatraya Bhikaji Patil (Con.-R)
167. *Sinner* : Smt. Rukminibai Vithal Waje (Con.-R)
168. *Surgana (R)* : Sitaram Sayaji Bhoys (Con.-R)
169. *Yeola* : Madhavrao Trimbakrao Patil (Con.-R)

OSMANABAD

170. *Ahmedpur* : Mahadevappa Baslin-gappa Sangvikar (Con.-R)
171. *Ausa* : Vishwambharrao Shamrao Musande (Con.-R)
172. *Kalamb* : Devdattaji Tatyaba Mohite (Con.-R)
173. *Latur* : Vithal Ramrao Kaldate [SMS (SSP)]
174. *Nilanga* : Shivajirao Bhaurao Patil (Con.-R)
175. *Omerga* : Bhaskarrao Shivram Chalukya (Con.-R)
176. *Osmanabad* : Uddhavrao Sahebrao Patil [SMS (PWP)]
177. *Parenda* : Konderao Hanmantrao Patil (Con.-R)
178. *Tuljapur* : Shivajirao Shahajirao Udgir (Con.-R)
179. *Valgi (R)* : Prahladrao Sopanrao Sarvade (Con.-R)

PARBHANI

180. *Basmath* : Wamanrao Anandrao Nayak (Con.-R)
181. *Gangakhed (R)* : Tryambak Maroti Sawant (Con.-R)
182. *Hingoli* : Chandrakant Patil [SMS (SSP)]
183. *Jintur* : Sunderlal Wardhasa Kalam-kar (Con.-R)
184. *Kalamuri* : Vithalrao Champatrao Naik [SMS (CPI)]
185. *Parbhani* : Annasaheb Ramchandra-rao Gavhane [SMS (PWP)]
186. *Partur* : Ramrao Narayanrao Yadav (Con.-R)
187. *Pathri* : Sakharam Gopalrao Nak-hate (Con.-R)

POONA

188. *Ambegaon* : Dattatray Govindrao Walse Patil (Con.-R)
189. *Baramati* : S. G. Pawar (Con.-R)
190. *Bhawani Peth (R)* : T. D. Memjade (Con.-R)
191. *Bhor* : S. M. Bhelke (Con.-R)
192. *Dhond* : J. T. Pataskar (Con.-R)
193. *Haveli* : M. D. Magar (Con.-R)
194. *Indapur* : S. B. Patil (Con.-R)
195. *Junnar* : D. R. Kakde (Con.-R)
196. *Kasba Peth* : R. V. Telang (Con.-R)
197. *Khed Alandi* : S. M. Satkar (Con.-R)
198. *Maval* : R. S. Satkar (Con.-R)
199. *Mulshi* : N. S. Mohol (Con.-R)
200. *Poona Cantonment* : K. T. Girmé (Con.-R)
201. *Purandhar* : D. R. Khaire (Con.-R)

202. *Shivajinagari* : B. D. Killedar [SMS (PWP)]
 203. *Shukrawar Peth* : R. K. Mhalgi (JS)
 204. *Sirur* : S. D. More [DF(PSP)]

RATNAGIRI

205. *Chiplun* : Parshuram Krishnaji Swant (Con.-R)
 206. *Dapoli* : Ramchandra Vithal Bhe-lose (Con.-R)
 207. *Deogad* : Ramchandra Balkrishna Munj [DF(PSP)]
 208. *Guhagar* : Mahadeo Somaji Kesar-ka (Con.-R)
 209. *Kankavali* : Sitaram Sakharan Sawant [SMS(PWP)]
 210. *Khedbunder* : Husain Misarikhan Dal-wai (Con.-R)
 211. *Lanja* : Shashishekhar Kashinath Athaley [SMS(SSP)]
 212. *Malwan* : Vijaysing Gopalrao Pra bhugaonkar (Con.-R)
 213. *Rajapur* : Laxman Rangnath Hatan-ka [DF(PSP)]
 214. *Ratnagiri* : Shantaram Laxman Peje (Con.-R)
 215. *Sangameshwar* : Smt. Laxmibai Babaji Bhuwad (Con.-R)
 216. *Sawantwadi* : Shivram Sawant Khem Sawant Bhonsle (Con.-R)
 217. *Vengurla* : Pundalik Atmaram Ki-lekar [DF(PSP)]

SANGLI

218. *Atpadi-Kavathe-Mahankal* : Balwant Shiveling Kore (Con.-R)
 219. *Jath (R)* : Shivrudra Thabajirao Bamane (Con.-R)
 220. *Khanapur* : Sampatrao Sitaram Mane (Con.-R)
 221. *Miraj* : Gundu Dasharath Patil (Con.-R)
 222. *Sangli* : Appasaheb Balwant Birnale (Con.-R)
 223. *Shirala* : Vasantrao Anandrao Naik (Con.-R)
 224. *Tasgaon* : Babasaheb Gopalrao Patil (Con.-R)
 225. *Walva* : Rajaram Anant Patil (Con.-R)

SATARA

226. *Jaoli* : Bhiku Daji Bhilare (Con.-R)
 227. *Karad North* : Yeshwantrao Babu-rao Patil (Con.-R)
 228. *Karad South* : Yeshwantrao Jijaba Mohite (Con.-R)
 229. *Khatav* : Ramchandra Ganpatrao Patil (Con.-R)
 230. *Koregaon* : Anandrao Nagesh Phalke (Con.-R)
 231. *Man (R)* : Smt. Prabha Tuljaram Sonawane (Con.-R)
 232. *Patan* : D. S. Desai (Con.-R)
 233. *Phaltan* : Krishnachandra Raghu-nathrao Bhoite (Con.-R)
 234. *Satara* : Dhondiram Shidhoji Jagtap (Con.-R)
 235. *Wai* : Prataprao Baburao Bhonsle (Con.-R)

SHOLAPUR

236. *Akkalkot* : Smt. Nirmala Raje Vija-yasinh Bhonsale (Con.-R)
 237. *Barshi* : Smt. Prabhatei Shankarrao Zadbuke (Con.-R)
 238. *Karmala (R)* : Kishan Gundiba Kamble (Con.-R)
 239. *Madha* : Sampatrao Maruti Petil [SMS (PWP)]
 240. *Matsnras* : Sanankarrao Narayerrao Mohite (Con.-R)
 241. *Mangalwedha* : Kisanlal Ramchandra Marda (Con.-R)
 242. *Mohol* : Govind Bhaurao Burgute (Con.-R)
 243. *Sholapur* : Brahmadev Krishna Mane [SMS (Ind.)]
 244. *Pandharapur* : Audumbar Kondiba Patil (Con.-R)
 245. *Sangola* : Ganpatrao Annasaheb Deshmukh [SMS (PWP)]
 246. *Sholapur City-North* : Ramkrishna Vyankatesh Bet (Con.-R)
 247. *Sholapur-City-South* : Vishnupant Ramrao Patil [SMS (HS)]
 248. *Sholapur South* : Virupeshappa Guruappa Shivdare (Con.-R)

THANA

249. *Bassein* : Hari Govind Vertak (Con.-R)
 250. *Bhiwandi* : Bhalchandra Shivram Patil [SMS (PWP)]
 251. *Dahanu (R)* : Mahadeo Gopal Kadu (Con.-R)
 252. *Jawhar (R)* : Smt. Kalavati Shankar Karvande (Con.-R)
 253. *Kalyan* : Krishnarao Narayan Dhulap [SMS (PWP)]
 254. *Kasa (R)* : Rajaram Vithal Sumda (Con.-R)
 255. *Murbad* : Shantaram Gopal Gholap (Con.-R)
 256. *Palghar* : Navnitrai Bhogilal Shah [DF (PSP)]
 257. *Shahapur (R)* : Panduram Rem-chandra Patil [SMS (PWP)]
 258. *Thana* : Dattatray Keshav Rajarshi (Con.-R)
 259. *Ulhas Nagar* : Sanmukh Chuharmal Israni (Con.-R)

WARDHA

260. *Arvi* : J. G. Kadam (Con.-R)
 261. *Hinganghat* : K. M. Zade (Con.-R)
 262. *Pulgaon* : N. R. Kale [SMS (PWP)]
 263. *Wardha* : R. M. Ghangare [SMS (CPI-M)]

YEOTMAL

264. *Darwha* : V. B. Ghuikhedkar [DF (Ind.)]
 265. *Digras* : K. D. Mahindre (Con.-R)
 266. *Kelapur* : Trimbakrao Dattatraya Deshmukh (Con.-R)
 267. *Pusad* : V. P. Naik (Con.-R)
 268. *Ralegaon (R)* : M. N. Bhalawi [DF (Ind.)]
 269. *Umarkhed* : S. A. Mane (Con.-R)
 270. *Wani* : V. Y. Gohar (Con.-R)
 271. *Yeotmal* : J. B. Dhote [DF(FB)]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman : V. S. Page

Deputy Chairman : R. S. Gavai

	Legislative Assembly		Local Authorities
1. Govindrao Bapurao Patil		41. Deorao Anandrao Chaudhary Patil	
2. Laxmanrao Shankarao Deshmukh		42. Prabhakar Damodar Dalal	
3. Haribhau Puranji Gole		43. Manikrao Padmanna Mangudkar	
4. Vithalrao Ganpatrao Hande		44. Dhulappa Bhaurao Navale	
5. Ishwar Narayanrao Bhosikar		45. Madhukar Laxman Dandekar	
6. Govindrao Punaji Buchake		46. Vinaykumar Ramlal Parashar	
7. John Maryan Coelho		47. Chhedilal Budhalal Gupta	
8. Appasaheb Ramchandra Jadhav		48. Pandurang Yeshwant Palake	
9. Ramkrishna Suryabhanji Gavai		49. Rikhabchand Kalyanmal Sharma	
10. Jethamal Kisanlal		50. Tukaram Krishnaji Shetye	
11. Jagannath Nathuji Korpe		51. Sadasivrao Annasaheb Shinde	
12. Anandiram Modiram Kumath		52. Dhanaji Ravaji Patil	
13. Ramkrishna Meghe		53. Bachharaj Shyamlal Byas	Graduates
14. Bajirao Nana Patil		54. Ramjiwan Faluram Choudhary	
15. Madhav Purushottam Limay		55. Vasantkumar Ramkrishna Pandit	
16. Panditrao Bapuji More		56. Uttamrao Laxman Patil	
17. Ramkrishna Paikuji Samrath		57. Ganesh Prabhakar Pradhan	
18. Vithal Sakharam Page		58. Vishnu Ghanshyam Deshpande	
20. Madhav Gotu Patil		59. Anant Sheshgiri Sthalekar	
21. Pandharinath Vithoba Patil		60. Mahadadeo Narsayya Anjekar	Teachers
21. Vishvanath Chimaji Powar		61. Jagannath Ganesh Bhawe	
22. Bhaurao Vithoba Shende		62. Kamalakar Waman Desai	
23. Bhausaheb Laxmanrao Shirole		63. Haribhau Sakharamji Hatwar	
24. Smt. Ashataf Marotiappa Tale		64. Mukund Tryambak Kulkarni	
25. Maheshwar Vishnu Thakur		65. Shankar Laxman Ogle	
26. Shumbhaji Marutirao Thorat		66. Nagorao Balkrishna Sapate	
27. Prabhakar Balwan Vaidya		67. Smt. Sevigne Gama Pinto	Nominated
28. Kisan Mahadeo Veer		68. Chandrashekhar Nandkishore Bajpai	
29. Dattatraya Balkrishna Tamhane		69. Km. Shantabai Dhanaji Dani	
30. Sardar Pratapsingh Laxmidas		70. Smt. Maniben Manubhai Desai	
31. Lakhmichand Ramchandra Abad	Local Authorities	71. Narayan Waktu Karwade	
32. Ramrao Dnyanoba Avargaonkar		72. Salimuddin Kazi Hamiduddin	
33. Waman Pandurang Bapat		73. Narhar Waman Limaye	
34. Harischandra Sadashiv Barmukh		74. G. D. Madgulkar	
35. Abasaheb Dattarao Deshmukh (Lahankar)		75. Ratanlal Mohanlal	
36. Vasudeo Narayan Bhruuguwar		76. Tushar Pandurang Pawar	
37. Ramdayal Ayodhya Prasad Gupta		77. Damodar Tatyaba Rupwate	
38. Mohinuddin Harris		78. Charudatta Chaturbai Shah	
39. Biburao Govindrao Jadhav			
40. Zumberlal Motilal Kalantri			

MYSORE

Area : 1,91,757 sq. km.	Population : 2,35,86,772	Capital : Bangalore
Principal language : Kannada	1969 (Estimate) 2,84,35,000	

Governor : Dharm Vira

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers

Portfolios

Veerendra Patil	Chief Minister, General Administration Department, Home Department (excluding Transport, Tourism, Publicity and Information and Excise and Prohibition), Irrigation (Major and Medium), Electricity and Hydro-Electric Projects from the Public Works Department
Mohamad Ali Mehtab Ali. .. .	Transport and Tourism from the Home Department, Housing from the Development, Housing, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation Department and Wakfs
B. Rachiah	Agriculture and Horticulture from the Agriculture & Forest Department, Sericulture from the Commerce and Industries Department
Ramakrishna Hegde	Finance, Excise and Prohibition from the Home Department, Planning and Youth Programmes
K. Puttaswamy	Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Labour
K. V. Shankara Gowda	Education
P. M. Nadgouda	Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation and Industrial Co-operatives
K. Lakkappa	Public Works Department (excluding Irrigation, Electricity and Hydro-Electric Projects and Ports)
M. Rajasekhara Murthy	Commerce and Industries (excluding Sericulture), Publicity and Information
Y. Ramakrishna	Health
V. L. Patil	Social Welfare
H. V. Koujalgi	Revenue

Ministers of State

A. J. Doddameti	Minor Irrigation
Alur Hanumanthappa	Forests
G. B. Shankar Rao	Veterinary and Animal Husbandry
H. C. Linga Reddy	Fisheries and Ports
B. Vithaldas Shetty	Food and Civil Supplies
B. M. Patil	Municipal Administration

Deputy Ministers

H. C. Boriah	Transport and Tourism
A. P. Appanna	Mines and Geology, Small-Scale Industries, Rural Industries, Khadi and Village Industries
D. B. Pawar	Agriculture
B. L. Gowda	Co-operation
D. Parameswarappa	Major Irrigation and Electricity
Smt. Basavarajeswari	Social Welfare
G. Basavannappa	Health
N. M. Kotrabasaviah Sogi	Primary Education, Teacher Training Institutions (for Primary School Teachers), Archaeology and Museums
Basavaraj Magavi	Public Works Department (excluding Major and Medium Irrigation, Electricity, Hydro-Electric Projects and Ports)
G. Thammanna	Sericulture
Manik Rao Patil	Home Department (excluding Transport, Tourism, Information and Publicity, Excise and Prohibition)

*As on April 23, 1970.

Chief Secretary

R. N. Vasudeva

HIGH COURT*

<i>Chief Justice</i>	..	..	..	..	M. Sadasivayya
<i>Judges</i>	..	..	..	..	A. Narayana Pai, Ahmed Ali Khan, B. M. Kalgate, G. K. Govinda Bhat, K. R. Gopivallabha Iyengar, D. M. Chandrashekhara, M. Santosh, C. Honnaiah K. Bhimiah, B. Venkata- swamy, M. Sadanandaswamy, D. Naronha, V. S. Malimath
<i>Advocate-General</i>	..	..	..	..	E. S. Venkatramiah

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

<i>Chairman</i>	..	..	..	..	R. G. Bidap
<i>Members</i>	..	..	..	..	T. V. Reddi, Nagendra Bahadur, R. Bhara- naiah, T. Reuben

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District	Area (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarters
1. Bangalore (Urban) }	1,098	13,57,444	Bangalore
(Rural) }	6,909	11,47,018	Bangalore
2. Belgaum	13,382	19,83,811	Belgaum
3. Bellary	9,897	9,15,261	Bellary
4. Bidar	5,446	6,63,172	Bidar
5. Bijapur	17,072	16,60,178	Bijapur
6. Chikmagalur	7,189	5,97,305	Chikmagalur
7. Chitradurga	10,864	10,94,284	Chitradurga
8. Coorg	4,110	3,22,829	Mercara
9. Dharwar	13,730	19,50,362	Dharwar
10. Gulbarga	16,228	13,99,457	Gulbarga
11. Hassan	6,826	8,95,847	Hassan
12. Kolar	8,224	12,90,144	Kolar
13. Mandya	4,960	8,99,210	Mandya
14. Mysore	11,948	16,71,399	Mysore
15. North Kanara	10,280	6,89,549	Karwar
16. Raichur	14,013	11,00,895	Raichur
17. Shimoga	10,548	10,17,368	Shimoga
18. South Kanara	8,436	15,63,837	Mangalore
19. Tumkur	10,597	13,67,402	Tumkur

*As on April 23, 1970.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : S. D. Kothavale

Deputy Speaker: D. Manjunath

BANGALORE (RURAL)

1. *Anekal (R)* : R. Muniswamaiah (Con.)
2. *Channapatna* : T. V. Krishnappa (PSP)
3. *Devanahalli* : D. S. Gowdh (Con.)
4. *Doddaballapura* : G. Rame Gowda (Ind.)
5. *Hoskote* : N. Chicke Gowda (Con.)
6. *Kanakapura* : K. G. Thimme Gowda (Con.)
7. *Kudur* : Solur Siddappa (Con.)
8. *Magadi* : C. R. Ranga Gowda (PSP)
9. *Nelamangala* : Alur Hanumanthappa (Con.)
10. *Ramanagaram* : B. R. Dhananjeya (Ind.)
11. *Sathnur (R)* : H. Puttadasa (Ind.)

BANGALORE (URBAN)

12. *Basavanagudi* : P. Thimmaiah (JP)
13. *Bharathynagar* : M. A. Amalorpavam (Con.)
14. *Chamarajpet* : R. Dayananda Sagar (Con.)
15. *Chickpet* : Vatal Nagaraj (Ind.)
16. *Fort* : T. R. Shamanna (JP)
17. *Gandhinagar* : Smt. Nagarathnamma Hiremath (Con.)
18. *Malleswaram* : M. S. Krishnan (CPI)
19. *Shanthinagar* : A. Nanjappa (Con.)
20. *Shivajinagar* : H. R. Abdul Gaffar (Con.)
21. *Uttarahalli (R)* : Y. Ramakrishna (Con.)
22. *Varthur (R)* : K. Prabhakar (Con.)
23. *Yelahanka* : B. Narayanaswamappa (Ind.)

BELGAUM

24. *Arbhavi* : A. R. Panchagavi (Con.)
25. *Athani* : D. B. Pawar (Con.)
26. *Bagewadi* : C. L. Pattan Shetti (Con.)
27. *Bailhongal* : B. A. Bolashetti (Con.)
28. *Belgaum* : B. B. Sayanak (Ind.)
29. *Chikodi (R)* : B. S. Soudagar (Con.)
30. *Gokak (R)* : L. S. Naik (Con.)
31. *Hukkeri* : Satyagowda Satagowda Patil (Con.)
32. *Kagwad (R)* : Smt. Champabai Bogle (Con.)
33. *Khanapur* : N. B. Sardesai (Ind.)
34. *Kittur* : B. M. Sanikop (Con.)
35. *Nipani* : G. K. Manvi (Ind.)
36. *Parasgad* : H. V. Koujalgi (Con.)
37. *Raibagh* : V. L. Patil (Con.)
38. *Ramdurg* : Smt. Sardavva M. Pattan (Con.)

39. *Sadalaga* : S. S. Patil (Con.)
40. *Sankeshwar* : S. D. Kothavale (Speaker)
41. *Uchagaon* : P. B. Nandihali (Ind.)

BELLARY

42. *Bellary* : V. Nagappa (SWA)
43. *Hadagalli* : N. M. Kotriabesaiiah Sogi (Con.)
44. *Harapanahalli (R)* : B. H. Yenka Nayak (Con.)
45. *Hospet* : Vacant
46. *Kudligi* : M. M. J. Sadyojatha (Con.)
47. *Kurugodu* : Allum Karibasappa (Con.)
48. *Sandur* : M. Y. Ghorpade (Con.)
49. *Siruguppa* : M. Doddanagoud (Con.)

BIDAR

50. *Aurad* : Manikrao Patil (Con.)
51. *Bhalki* : Shivlingappa Bhimanna (Con.)
52. *Basavakalyan* : Siddramappa Khoba (Con.)
53. *Bidar* : Gurupadappa Chandrakanth (JS)
54. *Hulsoor (R)* : Prabhurao Dhondiba Jagadale (Con.)
55. *Humnabad* : V. N. Patil (CPI)

BIJAPUR

56. *Badami* : K. M. Pattanashetti (Ind.)
57. *Bagalkot* : B. T. Murnal (Con.)
58. *Bagewadi* : B. S. Patil (Con.)
59. *Ballolli (R)* : S. S. Arakeri (RPI)
60. *Bijapore* : B. M. Patil (Con.)
61. *Bilgi* : R. M. Desai (Con.)
62. *Guledgud* : M. R. Pattanshetty (Con.)
63. *Hungund* : Vacant.
64. *Huvinahippargi* : G. N. Patil (Con.)
65. *Indi* : M. K. Surpur (SWA)
66. *Jamkhandi* : Vacant.
67. *Muddebihal* : S. M. Guraddi (Con.)
68. *Mudhol* : K. P. Nadagauda (SWA)
69. *Sindgi* : C. M. Desai (Con.)
70. *Tikota* : S. B. Vastrad (Con.)

CHIKMAGALUR

71. *Birur* : M. Mallappa (JP)
72. *Chikmagalur* : C. M. S. Shastri (PSP)
73. *Kadur* : K. M. Thammiah (Ind.)
74. *Mudigere (R)* : K. H. Ranganath (PSP)
75. *Sringeri* : K. N. Veerappa Gowda (Con.)
76. *Tarikere* : Hanji Shivanna (PSP)

CHITRADURGA

77. *Bharamasagara (R)* : G. Dugappa (JP)
78. *Challakere* : B. L. Gowda (Con.)

*As on January 3, 1970. Abbreviations: Indian National Congress (Con.); Sw: tantra Party (SWA); Communist Party of India (CPI); Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M); Bharatiya Jana Sangh (JS); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Republican Party of India (RPI); Independent (Ind.); Janta Paksha (JP)—a group of yet to recognised; Reserved (R); Lok Sewa Sangha (LSS).

79. *Chitradurga* : H. C. Boraiah (Con.)
 80. *Davanagere* : Kondajji Basappa (Con.)
 81. *Harihar* : H. Siddaveerappa (JP)
 82. *Hiriyur* (R) : D. Manjunath (Con.)
 83. *Holalkere* : B. Parameswarappa (JP)
 84. *Hosadurga* : M. Ramappa (Con.)
 85. *Jogalur* : J. R. Halaswamy (Con.)
 86. *Molakalmuru* : S. H. B. sanna (Con.)

COORG

87. *Mercara* : A. P. Appanna (Con.)
 88. *Somvrapet* : G. M. Manjanathiah (SWA)
 89. *Virojpet* (R) : N. Lakkayya Naik (JS)

DHARWAR

90. *Byadagi* : M. G. Bankar (PSP)
 91. *Dharwar* : K. M. Dasankop (Con.)
 92. *Dharwar Rural* : S. V. Agnihotri (Con.)
 93. *Gadag* : K. H. Patil (JP)
 94. *Hangal* : G. N. Desai (Con.)
 95. *Haveri* : Basavaraj Magavi (Con.)
 96. *Hirekerur* : G. B. Shankar Rao (Con.)
 97. *Hubli* : Wali Rachappa Gangappa (Con.)
 98. *Hubli Rural* : M. R. Patil (Con.)
 99. *Kalhatgi* : F. S. Patil (Con.)
 100. *Kundgol* : S. R. Bommai (Con.)
 101. *Mundargi* : C. M. Churchihalmath (Con.)
 102. *Nargund* (R) : R. V. Doddamani (Con.)
 103. *Navalgund* : R. M. Patil (Con.)
 104. *Rambennur* : N. L. Bellad (PSP)
 105. *Ron* : A. J. Doddameti (Con.)
 106. *Shiggon* : S. Nijalingappa (Con.)
 107. *Shirhatti* : Siddiah Kashimath (SWA)

GULBARGA

108. *Afzalpur* : N. S. Patil (Con.)
 109. *Aland* : B. Kalmankar (PSP)
 110. *Chincholi* : Veerendra Patil (Con.)
 111. *Chitapur* : S. Rudrappa (Con.)
 112. *Gulbarga* : Mohamed Ali (Con.)
 113. *Gurumitkal* (R) : Narasappa Yen-kappa (Con.)
 114. *Jewargi* : Sharanagauda Inamdar (SWA)
 115. *Kalgi* : M. Kalyan Rao (Con.)
 116. *Kamalapur* : Smt. Lalithabai Chandrashekhar (Con.)
 117. *Serum* (R) : J. P. Sarwesh (Ind.)
 118. *Shahapur* : Bapugouda (Con.)
 119. *Shorapur* : Raja Pid Naik (Con.)
 120. *Yadgir* : K. R. Nada Gouda (Con.)

HASSAN

121. *Arkalgud* : H. N. Nanje Gowda (SWA)
 122. *Arsikere* : G. Channabasappa (Con.)
 123. *Belur* (R) : H. S. Puttaranganath (SWA)
 124. *Gandasi* : B. Nanjappa (Con.)

125. *Hassan* : H. B. Jwalanaiah (SWA)
 126. *Holenarasipur* : H. D. Devegowda (Con.)
 127. *Sakalespur* : K. P. Shikke Gowda (SWA)
 128. *Shravanabelagola* : S. Sivappa (PSP)

KOLAR

129. *Bagepalli* (R) : A. Muniyappa (Con.)
 130. *Bethamangala* : E. Narayana Gowda (Con.)
 131. *Chikkaballapur* : K. M. Puttaswamy (Con.)
 132. *Chintamani* : T. K. Gangi Reddy (CPI-M)
 133. *Gowribidanur* : R. N. Lakshmiopathy (Con.)
 134. *Kolar* : P. Venkatagiriappa (Ind.)
 135. *Kolar Gold Fields* (R) : R. Shanmugam (Con.)
 136. *Malur* : H. C. Linga Reddy (Con.)
 137. *Mulbagal* (R) : T. Channaiah (Con.)
 138. *Sidlaghatta* B. Venkatarayappa (Con.)
 139. *Srinivasapur* : B. L. Narayana-swamy (Ind.)
 140. *Vemagal* : G. Narayana Gowda (Con.)

MANDYA

141. *Kirugavali* : G. Made Gowda (Con.)
 142. *Krishnarajpet* : M. K. Bomme Gowda (JP)
 143. *Moddur* : M. Manche Gowda (Con.)
 144. *Malavalli* (R) : M. Mallikarjuna Swamy (Con.)
 145. *Mandya* : Nagappa (Con.)
 146. *Nagamangala* : K. Singari Gowda (Con.)
 147. *Pandavapura* : N. A. Channe Gowda (Ind.)
 148. *Srirangapatna* : B. Doddabore Gowda (Ind.)

MYSORE

149. *Bannur* : T. P. Boriah (Ind.)
 150. *Bilgere* : D. M. Siddaiah (Con.)
 151. *Chamarajanagar* : S. Puttaswamy (JP)
 152. *Chamundeswari* : K. Puttaswamy (Con.)
 153. *Gundlupet* : Smt. K. S. Nagarathamma (Con.)
 154. *Heggadadevanakote* (R) : R. Peernanna (Con.)
 155. *Honur* : H. Nagappa (Con.)
 156. *Hunsur* : D. Devaraj Urs (Con.)
 157. *Kollegal* (R) : B. Basavaiah (Con.)
 158. *Krishnaraja* : S. Channaiah (JP)
 159. *Krishnarajanagar* : M. Basavaraju (Con.)
 160. *Nanjangud* : L. Srikantaiah (Ind.)
 161. *Narasimharaja* : Azeez Sait (SSP)
 162. *Periyapatna* : H. M. Channabasappa (Ind.)
 163. *Santhamaranahalli* (R) : B. Rachaiah (Con.)
 164. *T. Narasipur* : M. Rajasekhara Murthy (Con.)

NORTH KANARA

165. *Ankola* : D. S. Nadkarni (PSP)
166. *Bhatkal* : M. M. Jalisatgi (PSP)
167. *Haliyal* : Ramakrishna Hegde (Con.)
168. *Karwar* : B. P. Kadam (Ind.)
169. *Kumta* : R. M. Hegde (PSP)
170. *Sirsi* (R) : M. H. Jayaprakash Narayan (PSP)

RAICHUR

171. *Deodurg* : Sadashivappa Patil (Ind.)
172. *Gangavathi* : Tirumala Deva Raya (Con.)
173. *Kalmala* (R) : Smt. Nagamma Seshappa (Con.)
174. *Koppal* : V. B. Malipatil (Con.)
175. *Kushtagi* : E. Pundaleekappa (Con.)
176. *Lingsugur* : K. Sanganagowda (Con.)
177. *Manvi* : Smt. Basawarajeswari (Con.)
178. *Raichur* : M. Nagappa (SSP)
179. *Sindhnoor* : G. Amaregowda (LSS)
180. *Yelburga* : Chanabasangouda Hanamantagouda (Con.)

SHIMOGA

181. *Bhadravathi* : Abdul Khuddus Anwar (PSP)
182. *Channagiri* - N. G. Halappa (SSP)
183. *Honnali* : D. Parameshwarappa (Con.)
184. *Hosangar* : I. Somashekarappa (Con.)
185. *Sagar* : K. H. Srinivasa (Con.)
186. *Shikaripura* (R) : G. Basavannappa (Con.)
187. *Shimoga* : A. R. Badarinarayan (Con.)
188. *Sorab* : S. Bangarappa (SSP)
189. *Thirthahalli* : S. Gopala Gowda (SSP)

SOUTH KANARA

190. *Baindur* : Subba Rao Halsnad (PSP)
191. *Bantwal* : Smt. K. Leelavati Rai (Con.)
192. *Belthangady* : K. Chidananda (Con.)
193. *Brahmawar* : S. Jayarpakash Shetty (SWA)
194. *Coondapur* : Smt. Winnifred F. Fernandes (PSP)
195. *Karkal* : Bola Raghurama Shetty (JS)
196. *Kaup* : B. Bhasker Shetty (PSP)
197. *Mangalore I* : M. Srinivas Nayak (Con.)
198. *Mangalore II* : B. M. Idinabba (Con.)
199. *Mudabidri* : Ratnakumar Kattamar (SWA)
200. *Puttur* : B. Vithaldas Shetty (Con.)
201. *Sullya* (R) : A. Ramachandra (SWA)
202. *Surathkal* : P. V. Aithala (PSP)
203. *Udipi* : S. K. Amin (Con.)

TUMKUR

204. *Chicknayakanahalli* : C. K. Rajaiah Shetty (PSP)
205. *Gubbi* : Chikke Gowda Patil (Con.)
206. *Gulur* (R) : Ganga Bovi (PSP)
207. *Huliyurdurga* : N. Hutchmasty Gowda (Ind.)
208. *Kallambella* : B. Ganganna (Con.)
209. *Koratagere* : T. S. Sivanna (Con.)
210. *Kunigal* : G. Thammanna (Con.)
211. *Madhugiri* : G. T. Govinda Reddy (Con.)
212. *Pavagada* (R) : P. Anjinappa (Con.)
213. *Sira* : B. N. Rame Gowda (Con.)
214. *Tiptur* : V. L. Shivappa (PSP)
215. *Tumkur* : B. P. Gangadhar (PSP)
216. *Turuvekere* : M. N. Ramanna (Con.)
217. *Nominated* : Smt. Sheila Irani

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman : K. K. Shetty

Deputy Chairman : M. Madiah

1. Smt. Leelamma Shivananjappa	Legislative Assembly	33. N. M. Kheny	Local Authorities
2. K. S. Channappa	"	34. B. S. Argavi	"
3. C. S. Balakrishna Gowda	"	35. P. M. Nadgouda	"
4. S. C. Kubasad	"	36. A. S. Nandeesh	"
5. K. Kannan	"	37. A. V. Patil	"
6. M. Madiah	"	38. G. B. Patil	"
7. R. G. Duby	"	39. H. K. Shivarudrappa	"
8. G. Venkatai Gowda	"	40. V. S. Hiregoudar	"
9. S. S. Narayana Murthy	"	41. B. Channabyre Gowda	"
10. R. B. Naik	"	42. Viswanatha Swamy	"
11. Y. R. Parameswarappa	"	43. G. V. Ajanappa	Graduates
12. D. Munichinnappa	"	44. S. C. Edke	"
13. D. Rajagopal	"	45. Smt. M. R. Lakshamma	"
14. B. Rangappa	"	46. Y. S. Patil	"
15. M. V. Rama Rao	"	47. A. K. Subbaiah	"
16. T. M. K. Peer Sab	"	48. M. V. Venkatappa	"
17. Jivaraj Hirachand Shah	"	49. M. B. Kulkarni	Teachers
18. K. Kanthappa Shetty	"	50. C. Bandi Gowda	"
19. M. T. Sreekantiah	"	51. Keshva Rao Nitturkar	"
20. V. Venkatappa	"	52. S. P. Rajanna	"
21. A. H. Sivananda Swamy	"	53. S. Mukunda Rao	"
22. K. Suryanarayana Adiga	Local Authorities	54. M. G. Handral	"
23. K. Channabassavanagowda	"	55. K. Doomappa	Nominated
24. Channaiah Odeyar	"	56. Smt. Abbasia Begum Mecci	"
25. S. D. Goankar	"	57. Akbar Sait A. Kayum	"
26. K. T. Shamaiah Gowda	"	58. A. B. Patel	"
27. K. V. Shankara Gowda	"	59. Basavaraj Kattimani	"
28. G. V. Hallikeri	"	60. K. Subba Rao	"
29. M. C. Anjaneya Reddy	"	61. Dharamaprakasha L. S. Venkaji Rao	"
30. M. Krishnappa	"	62. Tej Singh Rathod	"
31. K. Lakkapa	"	63. M. L. Vasudeva Murthy	"
32. M. Linganna	"		

NAGALAND

Area : 16,488 sq. km.

Population : 3,69,200
1969 (Estimate) 4,23,000

Capital : Kohima

Governor : B. K. Nehru

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers

Portfolios

Hokishe Sema	Chief Minister, Home, General Administration, Information, Publicity, and any other subject not allotted to any other Minister
R. C. Chitten Jamir	Finance and Revenue, Industries, Commerce, Planning and Co-ordination
John Bosco Jasokie	Education and Cultural Affairs, Research, Forests, Geology and Mining and Soil Conservation
T. N. Angami	P.W.D. and Electricity
Akum Imlong	Tuensang Affairs, Supplies and Excise
T. Kikon	Agriculture, Law and Parliamentary Affairs

Ministers of State

N. L. Odyuo	Transport and Communication, Relief and Rehabilitation
Ihezhe Zhimomi	Medical and Public Health, Co-operation
Koramoa Jamir	Community Development, Town and Country Planning including Local Development Works
Chingwang Konyak	Animal Husbandry, Veterinary and Jails
Weprenyi Kapfo.. .. .	Education and Social Welfare

Deputy Ministers

Zulutemba Ao	Forests and Fishery
Riga Thong	P.W.D.
Nihovi Sema	Information and Publicity
Tochi Hanso	Medical and Public Health
Punuho	Agriculture

Parliamentary Secretary

Tsubongse Sangtam

Chief Secretary

R. Khathing

HIGH COURT OF ASSAM, NAGALAND AND MEGHALAYA*

Chief Justice	P. K. Goswami
Judges	M. Pathak, D. M. Sen
Advocate-General	S. K. Ghosh

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District	Area (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarters
1. Kohima	6,149	1,08,924	Kohima
2. Mokokchung	4,983	1,26,001	Mokokchung
3. Tuensang	5,356	1,34,275	Tuensang

*As on April 24, 1970.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : K. Shikhu

Deputy Speaker : K. V. Kreditsu

KOHIMA

1. Chazouba I : Wamuzo (UFN)
2. Chazouba II : Punuho (NNO)
3. Chizami : Wetzulo (NNO)
4. Dimapur : Deblal Mech (NNO)
5. Dimapur Town : Gobinda Chandra Paira (NNO)
6. Ghaspani : Langkam Kuki (NNO)
7. Kohima Town : John Bosco Jasokie (NNO)
8. Meluri : Marhutho (NNO)
9. Northern Angami I : Shurhozelie (UFN)
10. Northern Angami II : K. V. Kreditsu (NNO)
11. Peren : T. Haralu (UFN)
12. Futsero : Weprenyi Kapfo (NNO)
13. Phék : Yevehe Iohe (NNO)
14. Pughoboto : Hosheto Sema (NNO)
15. Southern Angami (I) : Vistoni (UFN)
16. Southern Angami (II) : Hosal Kin (NNO)
17. Tening : N. Azu Newmai (NNO)
18. Tseminyu : Riga Thong (NNO)
19. Western Angami : T. N. Angami (NNO)

MOKOKCHUNG

20. Aghunato : Thezhe Sema (NNO)
21. Akuluto : Hokishe Sema (NNO)
22. Alongtaki : Zulutemba Ao (NNO)
23. Arkakong : R. C. Chiten Jamir
24. Atoizu : K. Shikhu (Speaker)

25. Aunglehden : Bendangangshi (UFN)
26. Bhandari : T. Kikon (NNO)
27. Impur : Kor-moa Jamir (NNO)
28. Jangpekong : L. Arienba (NNO)
29. Koridang : Tajen Ao (UFN)
30. Moilan-Wozhuro : Nsemo Cvueng (UFN)
31. Mokokchung Town : Asamwati (NNO)
32. Mongoya : Takumeren (UFN)
33. Sanis : Mhondamo Kithan (NNO)
34. Satakha : Yeshito (NNO)
35. Suruhoto : Nihovi Sema (NNO)
36. Tuli : Merachiba (NNO)
37. Tyui-Longchung : T. A. Ngullie (NNO)
38. Wokha : N. L. Odyuo (NNO)
39. Yisemyong : Sentichuba (UFN)
40. Zhunheboto : Tokheho Sema (NNO)

TUENSANG

41. Tuensang Regional Council
- Akum Imlong (NNO)
- Chingmak Chang (NNO)
- Tochi Hanso (NNO)
- Tingnei Konyak (NNO)
- Thanglong Konyak (NNO)
- Chingwang Konyak (NNO)
- Longyiern Konyak (NNO)
- Tsubongse Sangtam (NNO)
- Kichingse Sangtam (NNO)
- Monokiu Yimchunger (NNO)
- Oditemba Phom (NNO)
- Zhetovi Sema (NNO)

*As on April 24, 1970. Abbreviations : Nagaland Nationalist Organisation (NNO); United Front of Nagaland (UFN).

ORISSA

Area : 1,55,860, sq. km.
Principal language : Oriya

Population : 1,75,48,846
1969 (Estimate) 2.09,95,000

Capital : Bhubaneswar

Governor : S. S. Ansari

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	Portfolios
R. N. Singh Deo	Chief Minister, Finance, Home (excluding Jails and Reformatories, Public Relations and Tourism, Planning and Co-ordination
P. M. Pradhan	Deputy Chief Minister, Political & Services (excluding Administration of New Capital and River Valley Development), Mining and Geology
Rajballav Mishra	Labour, Employment, Housing and Agriculture (excluding Animal Husbandry and Fisheries)
S. N. Patnaik	Revenue (excluding Registration), Irrigation & Power
H. Patel	Industries, Commerce, Education (Text Book Press at Bhubaneswar) and Home (Public Relations & Tourism)
S. K. Das	Excise, Revenue (Registration), Political and Services (Administration of New Capital and River Valley Development)
N. Mahapatra	Supply, Cultural Affairs
H. P. Mahapatra	Law, Cooperation, Forestry (excluding Co-operation and Marketing Organisation), Community Development and Panchayati Raj
D. Nayak	Works and Transport (excluding Public Health, Engineering of the Roads & Buildings Branch)
M. P. Mishra	Health and Cooperation
B. Patnaik	Education (excluding Text Book Press at Bhubaneswar)
Manmohan Tudu	Tribal & Rural Welfare
G. Pradhan	Agriculture (Animal Husbandry and Fisheries), Home (Jails and Reformatories)
K. C. Majhi	Urban Development, Works and Transport, (Public Health, Engineering of the Roads & Buildings Branch)

Deputy Ministers

H. S. Padhi	Revenue, Irrigation and Power.
A. N. Singh Deo	Industries, Commerce, Community Development and Panchayati Raj
B. Tripathy	Planning and Co-ordination Co-operation and Agriculture (excluding Animal Husbandry and Fisheries)
G. Munda	Health, Labour, Employment and Housing
D. Majhi	Works and Transport (excluding Public Health, Engineering of the Roads & Buildings Branch)

Chief Secretary

A. K. Barren

HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice	G. K. Mishra
Judges	A. Mishra, S. K. Ray, B. K. Patra, S. Acharya, Ranganath Misra
Advocate-General	Asoka Das

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman	K. K. Samal
Members	U. Dass, C. Mohapatra

*As on May 8, 1970.

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District	Area (in sq. km.)	Population	Head-quarters
1. Balasore	6,475	14,15,923	Balasore
2. Baudh-Khondmals (Phulbani)	11,081	5,14,427	Phulbani
3. Bolangir	8,902	10,68,686	Bolangir
4. Cuttack	10,973	30,60,320	Cuttack
5. Dhenkanal	10,828	10,28,935	Dhenkanal
6. Ganjam	12,517	18,72,530	Chatrapur
7. Kalahandi	12,080	10,09,654	Bhawanipatna
8. Keonjhar	8,302	7,43,315	Keonjhar
9. Koraput	26,695	14,98,271	Koraput
10. Mayurbhanj	10,418	12,04,043	Baripada
11. Puri	10,355	18,65,439	Puri
12. Sambalpur	17,518	15,08,686	Sambalpur
13. Sundargarh	9,716	7,58,617	Sundargarh

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Nanda Kishore Mishra

Deputy Speaker : Harihar Bahinipati

BALASORE

1. *Balasore* : Rabindra Mohan Das (PSP)
2. *Basta* : Chintamani Jena (Con.-R)
3. *Basudebpur* : Harekrushna Mahtab (JC)
4. *Bhadrak* : Nityananda Mohapatra (JC)
5. *Bhogra* : Pyari Mohan Das (PSP)
6. *Chandbali (R)* : Manamohan Das (JC)
7. *Dhamnagar* : Smt. Satyabhama Dei (JC)
8. *Jaleswar* : Prasanna Kumar Paul (PSP)
9. *Nilgiri* : Banamali Das (CPI-M)
10. *Simulia (R)* : Ustab Charan Jena (PSP)
11. *Soro* : Haraprasad Mohapatra (SWA)

BOLANGIR

12. *Binka* : Narsingh Charan Misra (SWA)
13. *Bolangir* : Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo (SWA)
14. *Kantabanji* : (R) : Lokanath Rai (SWA)
15. *Loisingha* : Nanda Kishore Mishra (Speaker)
16. *Patnagarh* : Ainthu Sahu (SWA)
17. *Saintala* : Ramesh Chandra Singh Bhoi (SWA)
18. *Sonepur* : Nilambar Raiguru (SWA)
19. *Titlagarh* : Achyutananda Mahananda (SWA)
20. *Tusra* : Radha Mohan Mishra (SWA)

CUTTACK

21. *Athgarh* : Radhanath Rath (Ind.)
22. *Aul* : Dibakarnath Sarma (Con.)
23. *Barachana* : Jagannath Das (PSP)
24. *Banki* : Jogesh Chandra Rout (Ind.)
25. *Balikuda* : Baikunthanath Mohanty (PSP)
26. *Baramba* : Pratap Chandra Patnaik (JC)
27. *Bijharpur (R)* : Baishnab Charan Mallick (PSP)
28. *Chowdwar* : Akulananda Bahera (PSP)
29. *Cuttack City* : Biren Mitra (Con.)
30. *Cuttack Sadar (R)* : Sukadeva Jena (PP)
31. *Dharamsala* : Paramananda Mohanty (PSP)
32. *Ersama* : Lokanath Choudhury (CPI)
33. *Gobindpur* : Muralidhar Kanungo (JC)
34. *Jagatsinghpur (R)* : Kanduri Charan Mallick (PSP)
35. *Jajpur East (R)* : Santanu Kumar (JC)
36. *Jajpur West* : Prafulla Chandra Ghadei (JC)
37. *Kendrapara* : Sarojkanta Kanungo (PSP)
38. *Mahanga* : Biraja Prasad Ray (PSP)
39. *Patamundai (R)* : Biswanath Malik (PSP)
40. *Patkura* : Chakradhar Satpathy (PSP)
41. *Rajnagar* : Sajendra Narayan Bhanj Deo (Ind.)
42. *Salepur* : Surendranath Patnaik (JC)

*As on May 8, 1970. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Ruling) (Con.-R) and Opposition (Con.-O); Swatantra Party (SWA); Communist Party of India (CPI); Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Independent (Ind.); Jana Congress (JC) and Progressive Party (PP)—groups yet to be recognised.

43. *Sukinda* : Smt. Anandamanjari Debi (JC)
 44. *Tritol* : Nisamani Khuntia (PSP)

DHENKANAL

45. *Angul* : Kumud Chandra Singh (JC)
 46. *Athmalik* : Surendra Pradhan (Ind.)
 47. *Chhendipada (R)* : Nabaghana Nayak (JC)
 48. *Dhenkanal* : Smt. Ratnaprova Devi (SWA)
 49. *Gondia* : Hrudhar Mishra (SWA)
 50. *Kamakhyanagar* : Brundaban Tripathy (SWA)
 51. *Pallahara* : Pabitra Mohan Pradhan (JC)
 52. *Talcher (R)* : Kumar Chandra Behera (JC)

GANJAM

53. *Aska* : Harihar Das (CPI)
 54. *Berhampur* : Binayak Acharya (Con.-R)
 55. *Bhanjanagar* : Deenabandhu Behera (Con.-R)
 56. *Chatrapur* : Lakhman Mahapatra (CPI)
 57. *Chikati* : Dibakar Patnaik (Con.-R)
 58. *Dura (R)* : Mohan Nayak (Con.-R)
 59. *Hinjilli* : Brundaban Nayak (Con.-R)
 60. *Jaganath Prasad (R)* : Udayanath Naik (Con.-R)
 61. *Kavisuryanagar* : Dandapani Swain (CPI)
 62. *Khalikote* : Narayan Sahu (SSP)
 63. *Kodla* : Banamali Maharana (PSP)
 64. *Mohana (R)* : Tarini Sardhara (Con.-R)
 65. *Purikhemundi* : N. Kurmanaikulu (Con.-R)
 66. *Ramagiri (R)* : Arjun Singh (Con.-R)
 67. *Siruda* : Ananta Narayan Singh Deo (SWA)

KALAHANDI

68. *Bhawanipatna (R)* : Dayanidhi Nayak (SWA)
 69. *Dharamgarh (R)* : Lochan Dhangada Majhi (SWA)
 70. *Junagarh* : Maheswar Nayak (SWA)
 71. *Kesinga* : Bhagwan Bhoi (SWA)
 72. *Khariar* : Anup Singh Deo (Con.-O)
 73. *Koksara* : Raghunath Praharaj (SWA)
 74. *Narla (R)* : Anchal Majhi (SWA)
 75. *Nawapara (R)* : Onkar Singh (Con.-O)

KEONJHAR

76. *Anandapur (R)* : Bhubananda Jena (JC)
 77. *Champur* : Kshetramohan Nayak (SWA)
 78. *Keonjhar (R)* : Govind Munda (SWA)
 79. *Patna (R)* : Ramray Munda (SWA)
 80. *Ramchandrapur* : Rajaballabh Mishra (SWA)
 81. *Talkoi (R)* : Bhagirathi Mohapatra (SWA)

KORAPUT

82. *Bissam-Cuttack (R)* : Biswanath Choudhury (SWA)
 83. *Dabugam (R)* : Domburu Majhi (SWA)
 84. *Gunupur (R)* : Bhagirathi Gumango (Con.-R)
 85. *Jeypore* : P. N. Singh Deo (SWA)
 86. *Kodonga (R)* : Jhitrui Naik (SWA)
 87. *Kotpad (R)* : Suryanarayan Majhi (Con.-R)
 88. *Malkangiri (R)* : Gangadhar Madi (Con.-R)
 89. *Nandapur (R)* : Malu Santa (JC)
 90. *Narayanpatna (R)* : Bidika Malanna (SWA)
 91. *Nowrangpur* : Sadasiba Tripathy (Con.-O)
 92. *Umerkote (R)* : Rabi Singh Majhi (Con.-R)
 93. *Rayagada (R)* : Anantaram Majhi (SWA)

MAYURBHANJ

94. *Bahalda (R)* : Sonaram Soren (JC)
 95. *Baisinga* : Prasanna Kumar Das (PSP)
 96. *Bangiriposi (R)* : Radhamohan Nayak (SWA)
 97. *Baripada* : Santosh Kumar Sahu (Con.-R)
 98. *Joshipur (R)* : Durga Charan Nayak (SWA)
 99. *Karanjia (R)* : Prafulla Kumar Das (SWA)
 100. *Khunta (R)* : Harachand Hasda (PSP)
 101. *Muruda (R)* : Sakila Soren (PSP)
 102. *Rairangpur (R)* : Kartick Chandra Majhi (SWA)
 103. *Udala (R)* : Manmohan Tudu (JC)

PHULBANI

104. *Biliguda (R)* : Naresh Pradhan (SWA)
 105. *Boudh* : Himansu Sekhar Padhi (JC)
 106. *Phulbani (R)* : Barada Prasanna Kohar (SWA)
 107. *Udayagiri (R)* : Gopal Pradhan (SWA)

PURI

108. *Balipatna (R)* : Harihar Bhoi (JC)
 109. *Banpur* : Raghunath Mishra (Con.-R)
 110. *Begunia* : Gangadhar Paikary (CPI)
 111. *Bhubaneswar* : Smt. Subhadra Mahtab (JC)
 112. *Brahmagiri* : Brajamohan Mohanty (Con.-R)
 113. *Daspalla (R)* : Bhabagrahi Nayak (PP)
 114. *Kakatpur* : Gatikrushna Swain (CPI)
 115. *Khandapara* : Harihar Singh Bhramarbar Mardaraj Roy (Ind.)
 116. *Khurda* : Birakishore Deb (JC)
 117. *Nayagarh* : Achyutananda Mohanty (Ind.)
 118. *Nimapara (R)* : Nilanani Sitha (JC)

119. *Pipli* : Ban'mali Patnaik (JC)
 120. *Puri* : Harihar Bahinipati (PSP)
 121. *Rampur* : Brajendra Chandra Singh
 Do Brajabhar Narendra Mohapatra
 (SWA)
 122. *Satyabadi* : Gangadhar Mohapatra
 (Con.-R)

SAMBALPUR

123. *Bargarh* : Bharat Chandra Hota
 (Con.-R)
 124. *Bhatli* : Smt. Saraswati Pradhan
 (Con.-R)
 125. *Bijipur* (R) : Mohan Nag (Con.-R)
 126. *Brajarajagar* : Prasanna Kumar
 Panda (CPI)
 127. *Dagarh* : Bhanuganga Tribhuaban
 Deb (SWA)
 128. *Jharsuguda* : Murari Prasad Misra
 (SWA)
 129. *Kuchinda* (R) : Kanhai Singh (SWA)

130. *Laikera* (R) : Rajendra Singh
 (SWA)
 131. *Malchhamunda* : Birendra Kumar
 Sahu (SWA)
 132. *Padampur* : Bir Bikramaditya Singh
 Bariha (JC)
 133. *Raiaakhol* (R) : Bikhari Suna (SWA)
 134. *Sambalpur* : Banamali Babu Con.-R)

UNDARGARH

135. *Bisra* (R) : Krushna Chandra Nayak
 (SWA)
 136. *Bonai* (R) : Hemendra Prasad
 Mohapatra (SWA)
 137. *Rajgangpur* (R) : Premchand Bhagat
 (SWA)
 138. *Rourkela* : Rajkishore Samantaral
 (PSP)
 139. *Sundargarh* : Harihar Patel (SWA)
 140. *Talasara* (R) : Gangadhar Pradhan
 (SWA)

PUNJAB

Area : 50,376* sq. km. Population:** 1,11,35,069 Capital : Chandigarh
Principal language: Punjabi 1969 (Estimate) 1,42,21,000

Governor : D. C. Pavate

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS***

Ministers

Portfolios

Prakash Singh Badal	..	..	Chief Minister, General Administration including Re-organisation, Administration of Justice, Legislative, Home, Vigilance, Transport and Medical Education
Balram Dass Tandon	..	..	Industries, Cottage Industries, Industrial Training including Industrial Cooperatives
Sohan Singh Bassi	..	..	Irrigation and Power, PWD (Buildings and Roads) and Rural Electrification
Balwant Singh	..	..	Finance, Planning, Statistics, Small Savings and Parliamentary Affairs
Surjit Singh	..	..	Education and Languages
Bhagat Singh	..	..	Printing and Stationery, Social Welfare and Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes
Manmohan Kalra	..	..	Local Government, Housing, Slum Clearance, Urban Development and Urban Estates
Radha Krishan	..	..	Agriculture
Satya Dev	..	..	Revenue and Land Reforms
<i>Ministers of State</i>			
Tara Singh Lyallpuri	..	..	Consolidation of Holdings, Relief & Rehabilitation, Social Welfare and Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes
Mohan Singh Tur	..	..	Elections, Administration of Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1925, Political Offenders and Irrigation
Jagdev Singh	..	..	Jails, Sports and Transport
Satnam Singh Bajwa	..	..	Community Development and Panchayati Raj
Randhir Singh Cheema	..	..	Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries, Power and Rural Electrification, Industrial Training and Industrial Cooperatives.
Narinder Singh	..	..	Excise and Taxation and PWD (Buildings and Roads)
Gurmit Singh	..	..	Food and Supplies, Administration of Justice and Legislative
Tarlochan Singh Riasti	..	..	Public Relations, Tourism, Cultural Affairs, Local Government, Housing, Slum Clearance, Urban Development and Urban Estates
Jasdev Singh Sandhu	..	..	Public Health Engineering, Architecture, Technical Education and Colonisation
Bawa Harnam Singh	..	..	Forests, Wild Life Preservation, Welfare of Defence Services and Agriculture
Teja Singh	..	..	Health and Family Planning, Industries and Cottage Industries
Gian Chand	..	..	Labour and Employment
Sarjit Singh	..	..	Cooperatives and Civil Aviation
<i>Deputy Ministers</i>			
Sant Sadhu Singh	..	..	Food and Supplies
Devinder Singh Bajwa	..	..	Community Development and Panchayati Raj
Kartar Singh Vaid	..	..	Revenue and Land Reforms
Karam Singh Jagirdar	..	..	Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries

*As on November 1, 1966. Figures are provisional since a portion of the boundary of Chandigarh, passing through Chandigarh aerodrome, has not yet been surveyed.

**As estimated by the Registrar General on the basis of 1961 census.

***As on June 10, 1970.

HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA*

<i>Chief Justice</i>	..	..	..	Harbans Singh
<i>Judges</i>	..	..	..	D. K. Mahajan, P. C. Pandit, Gurdev Singh, Jindra Lal, R. S. Narula, R. S. Sarkaria, H. R. Sodhi, Gopal Singh, Balraj Tuli, A. D. Koushal, S. S. Sandhawalia, P. C. Jain, C. G. Suri, S. C. Mittal, M.S. Gujral, D. S. Tewatia, B. S. Dhillon
<i>Advocate-General</i>	..	..	..	Sardar Baldeo Singh Jawanda

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

<i>Chairman</i>	..	..	..	Kuldip Singh Virk
<i>Members</i>	..	..	..	Mubarak Singh, Des Raj, N. K. Lal, Smt. Krishna Azad

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District	Area (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquar- ters
1. Amritsar	5,124	15,34,916	Amritsar
2. Bhatinda	6,902	10,55,177	Bhatinda
3. Ferozepore	10,140	16,19,116	Ferozepore
4. Gurdaspur	3,507	9,79,415	Gurdaspur
5. Hoshiarpur	3,937	8,72,594	Hoshiarpur
6. Jullundur	3,458	12,27,367	Jullundur
7. Kapurthala	1,634	3,43,778	Kapurthala
8. Ludhiana	3,428	10,22,519	Ludhiana
9. Patiala	5,012	10,48,778	Patiala
10. Rupar	2,098	4,71,594	Rupar
11. Sangrur	5,136	9,59,815	Sangrur

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Darbara Singh

Deputy Speaker : Bikramjit Singh

AMRITSAR

1. *Ajnala* : Harinder Singh (Con.)
2. *Amritsar-Central* : Balram Dass (JS)
3. *Amritsar-East* : Gian Chand Kharbanda (Con.)
4. *Amritsar-South* : Kripal Singh (PSP)
5. *Amritsar-West* : Satya Pal Dang (CPI)
6. *Attari (R)* : Darshan Singh (CPI-M)
7. *Beas* : Hari Singh (AD)
8. *Jandiala (R)* : Tara Singh (AD)
9. *Khadoor Sahib* : Mohan Singh Tur (AD)
10. *Majitha* : Sashpal Singh (AD)
11. *Patti* : Surrinder Singh Kairon (AD)
12. *Tarn Taran* : Manjinder Singh Behla (AD)
13. *Valtoha* : Gurdip Singh Shaheed (Con.)
14. *Verka (R)* : Gurmej Singh (Con.)

BHATINDA

15. *Bhatinda* : Teja Singh Dhillon (AD)
16. *Budhlada* : Parshotam Singh (AD)
17. *Faridkot (R)* : Bhagat Singh Doctor (AD)
18. *Kot Kapura* : Harcharan Singh Brar (AD)
19. *Mansa* : Sant Lakha Singh (AD)
20. *Nathana (R)* : Hardit Singh Poohli (AD)
21. *Pakka Kalan* : Trilochan Singh Riasti (AD)
22. *Phul* : Babu Singh (CPI)
23. *Surdulgarh* : Kripal Singh Makha (Con.)
24. *Talwandi Sabo* : Ajit Singh (AD)

FEROZEPUR

25. *Abohar* : Satya Dev (JS)
26. *Bagha Purana (R)* : Tej Singh (AD)
27. *Dharmkot* : Sohan Singh Bassi (AD)
28. *Fazilka* : Radha Krishna (AD)
29. *Ferozepore* : Bal Mukand (JS)
30. *Ferozepore Cantt.* : Mohinder Singh (AD)
31. *Giddar Baha* : Prakash Singh Badal (AD)
32. *Guru Har Sahai* : Lachhman Singh (Con.)
33. *Jalalabad* : Lajinder Singh Bedi (AD)
34. *Lambi* : Dana Ram (CPI)
35. *Malout* : Gurmit Singh (AD)
36. *Moga* : Rup Lal (SSP)
37. *Muktsar (R)* : Gurdev Singh (AD)
38. *Nihal Singh Wala (R)* : Dalip Singh (AD)
39. *Zira* : Metab Singh (Con.)

GURDASPUR

40. *Batala* : Bikramjit Singh (JS)
41. *Dhariwal* : Pritam Singh (AD)
42. *Dina Nagar (R)* : Gian Chand Vaid (JS)
43. *Fatehgarh* : Santokh Singh (Con.)

44. *Gurdaspur* : Mohinder Singh (AD)
45. *Narot Mehra (R)* : Sunder Singh (Con.)
46. *Pathankot* : Ram Singh (Con.)
47. *Qadian* : Satnam Singh Bajwa (AD)
48. *Siri Hargobindpur* : Karam Singh (AD)

HOSHIARPUR

49. *Balachaur* : Tulsi Ram (Con.)
50. *Dusuya* : Devinder Singh Bajwa (AD)
51. *Garshankar* : Capt. Rattan Singh (Con.)
52. *Hoshiarpur* : Balbir Singh (SSP)
53. *Mahitpur (R)* : Kartar Singh Vaid (AD)
54. *Mukerian* : Kewal Krishna (Con.)
55. *Sham Chaurasi (R)* : Guran Dass Hans (Con.)
56. *Tanda* : Dr. Amir Singh Kalkat (Con.)

JULLUNDUR

57. *Adampur* : Kulwant Singh (CPI)
58. *Banga (R)* : Jagat Ram (Con.)
59. *Bara Pind* : Umrao Singh (Con.)
60. *Jamsher (R)* : Darshan Singh K. P. (Con.)
61. *Jullundur Cantt.* : Saroop Singh (Con.)
62. *Jullundur North* : Gurdial Saini (Con.)
63. *Jullundur South* : Manmohan Kalja (JS)
64. *Kartarpur (R)* : Gurbanta Singh (Con.)
65. *Nakodar* : Darbara Singh (Speaker)
66. *Nawan Shahar* : Dilbagh Singh (Con.)
67. *Nur Mahal* : Balwant Singh (AD)
68. *Phillaur* : Surjit Singh Atwal (Con)

KAPURTHALA

69. *Kapurthala* : Bewa Harnam Singh (AD)
70. *Phagwara (R)* : Sadhu Ram (Con.)
71. *Sultanpur* : Atma Singh (AD)

LUDHIANA

72. *Dakha (R)* : Basant Singh (AD)
73. *Jagraon* : Nahar Singh (Con.)
74. *Khanna (R)* : Naurang Singh (AD)
75. *Kum Kalan* : Partap Singh Kadian (AD)
76. *Ludhiana North* : Sardari Lal (Con.)
77. *Ludhiana South* : Jaginder Pal Pandey (Con)
78. *Payal* : Beant Singh (AD)
79. *Qila Raipur* : Gurnam Singh (AD)
80. *Rajkot* : Jagdev Singh (AD)
81. *Samrala* : Kapoor Singh (AD)

PATIALA

82. *Amloh (R)* : Dalip Singh (AD)
83. *Banur* : Balbir Singh (AD)
84. *Dakala* : Basant Singh (SWA)
85. *Nabha* : Narender Singh (Ind.)
86. *Patiala* : Ravel Singh (AD)

*As on March 31, 1970.

Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Swatantra Party (SWA); Communist Party of India (CPI); Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M); Sanyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Bhartiya Jana Sangh (JS); Independent (Ind.); Reserved (R); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Akali Dal (AD); Punjab Janta Party (PJP).

87. *Rajpur* : Jasdev Singh Sandhu (AD)
 88. *Rajpura* : Harbans Singh (JS)
 89. *Smiana* (R) : Pritam Singh (AD)
 90. *Sirhind* : Randhir Singh Cheema (AD)

RUPAR

91. *Anandpur Sahib* : Sadhu Singh Sant (AD)
 92. *Kharar* : Surjit Singh (AD)
 93. *Morinda* (R) : Raja Singh (AD)
 94. *Nangal* : Bam Dev (JS)
 95. *Rupar* : Ravi Inder Singh (AD)

SANGRUR

96. *Barnala* : Surjit Singh (AD)
 97. *Bhadaur* (R) : Bachan Singh (Con.)
 98. *Dhanaula* : Hardit Singh (CPI-M)
 99. *Dhuri* : Sant Singh (AD)
 100. *Lehra* : Harchand Singh (AD)
 101. *Malerkotla* : H. H. Nawab Itikhar Ali Khan (AD)
 102. *Sangrur* : Gurbakhsh Singh (Con.)
 103. *Sherpur* (R) : Kundan Singh (AD)
 104. *Simam* : Gurbachan Singh (AD)

RAJASTHAN

Area : 3,42,267 sq. km.

Population : 2,01,55,602

Capital : Jaipur

Principal languages : Rajasthani and Hindi 1969 (Estimate) 2,53,44,000

Governor : Hukam Singh

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	Portfolios
Mohanlal Sukhadia	Chief Minister, Appointments, General Administration, Political and Cabinet Secretariat
Mathura Dass Mathur	Planning, Finance, Taxation and Excise
Damodar Lal Vyas	Home and Civil Defence
Harideo Joshi	Industrial and Civil Supplies, Mines, Khadi and Village Industries and State Enterprises
Ram Kishore Vyas	Revenue, Ex-Soldiers' Welfare
Barkatullah Khan	Law, Judicial, Legislative Assembly, Wakfs, Linguistic Minorities, Jails and Power
Brij Sundar Sharma	Medical and Health (except Family Planning), Labour and Employment, Devasthan and Bhasha Departments
Paras Ram Maderna	Food, Famine Relief, Panchayati Raj and Community Development
Aminuddin Ahmed	Public Works, Printing Presses and Stationery
Narain Singh Masuda	Forests, Election, Economic Survey and Statistics
Shobha Ram	Agriculture and Colonisation
Bhikha Bhai	Local Self-Government, Town Planning, Housing and Public Health
Ram Prasad Laddha	Irrigation, and Transport
Amrit Lal Yadav	Co-operatives
Shiv Charan Mathur	Education
<i>Ministers of State</i>	
Manphool Singh	Animal Husbandry, Sheep and Wool, Major Irrigation, Rajasthan Canal and Colonisation
Smt. Sumitra Singh	Family Planning, Medical and Health and Public Health
Heeralal Devpura	Tourism, Public Relations and Home
Jaikrishnan Sharma	Ayurveda, Relief and Rehabilitation and Finance
B. N. Joshi	Social Welfare, Finance (Revenue), Economic Survey and Statistics
<i>Deputy Ministers</i>	
Rao Dheer Singh	Education
Gangaram Choudhary	Revenue and Famine Relief
Khet Singh	Planning, Power, Ex-Soldiers' Welfare, Jails
Ramdeo Singh	Food, Co-operatives, Devasthan and Election
Smt. Prabha Mishra	Law, Judicial, Panchayati Raj and Community Development
Bhim Sen	Industries, Civil Supplies and Mines
Hari Singh Begu	Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Sheep and Wool Department
Madho Singh	Public Works Department
Pradyuman Singh	Appointments, General Administration and State Enterprises
Shiv Charan Singh	Excise, Printing Presses and Stationery
Kanhaya Lal	Forests, Khadi and Village Industries
Ram Charan	Social Welfare and Labour
Samarth Lal	Transport and Ayurveda
Brij Prakash Goyal	Colonisation and Taxation
Jasraj	Irrigation
Mulkraj Thind	Local Self-Government and Town Planning
Gurdip Singh	Major Irrigation

*As on April 21, 1970

Chief Secretary

Z. S. Jhala

HIGH COURT*

<i>Chief Justice</i>	..	..	..	..	..	Jagat Narayan
<i>Judges</i>	..	..	..	..	..	L. N. Changani, C. B. Bhargava, B. P. Beri, P. N. Singhal, V. P. Tyagi, Kan Singh, L. S. Mehta, C. M. Lodha, S. N. Modi and R. D. Gattani
<i>Advocate-General</i>	..	..	..	..	..	Gulab Chand Kasliwal

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

<i>Chairman</i>	..	..	..	..	..	Ramchandra Chaudhary
<i>Members</i>	..	..	..	..	..	R. N. Hawa, Shiv Shankar and B.D. Mathur

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District	Area (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarters
1. Ajmer	8,504	9,76,547	Ajmer
2. Alwar	8,394	10,90,026	Alwar
3. Banswara	5,041	4,75,245	Banswara
4. Barmer	27,372	6,49,794	Barmer
5. Bharatpur	8,100	11,49,883	Bharatpur
6. Bhilwara	10,448	8,65,797	Bhilwara
7. Bikaner	27,118	4,44,515	Bikaner
8. Bundi	5,564	3,38,010	Bundi
9. Chittorgarh	10,446	7,10,132	Chittorgarh
10. Churu	16,866	6,59,011	Churu
11. Dungarpur	3,780	4,06,944	Dungarpur
12. Ganganagar	20,696	10,37,423	Ganganagar
13. Jaipur	13,969	19,01,756	Jaipur
14. Jaisalmer	38,444	1,40,338	Jaisalmer
15. Jalore	11,699	5,47,072	Jalore
16. Jhalawar	6,229	4,90,609	Jhalawar
17. Jhunjhunu	5,913	7,19,650	Jhunjhunu
18. Jodhpur	22,716	8,85,663	Jodhpur
19. Kota	12,417	8,48,389	Kota
20. Nagaur	17,828	9,34,948	Nagaur
21. Pali	12,411	8,05,682	Pali
22. Sawai Madhopur	10,541	9,43,574	Sawai Madhopur
23. Sikar	7,839	8,20,286	Sikar
24. Sirohi	5,127	3,52,303	Sirohi
25. Tonk	7,163	4,97,729	Tonk
26. Udaipur	17,642	14,64,276	Udaipur

*As on May 15, 1970.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Niranjan Nath Acharya

Deputy Speaker : Poonam Chand Vishnoi

AJMER

1. *Ajmer East* : Amba Lal (JS)
2. *Ajmer West* : Bhagwan Das (JS)
3. *Beawar* : Fateh Singh (SWA)
4. *Bhinai (R)* : Jasraj (Con.)
5. *Kekri (R)* : Devi Lal (SWA)
6. *Kishangarh* : Sumer Singh (SWA)
7. *Masuda* : Narain Singh (Con.)
8. *Nasirabad* : Shankar Singh Ladpura (Con.)
9. *Pushkar* : Smt. Prabha Misra (Con.)

ALWAR

10. *Alwar* : Rama Nand (CPI)
11. *Bansur* : Badri Prasad (BKD)
12. *Behror* : Ami Lal Yadav (Con.)
13. *Kathumar (R)* : Ganga Sahai (JS)
14. *Khairthal (R)* : Gokul Chand (Con.)
15. *Mandawar* : Hari Prasad (Con.)
16. *Rajgarh (R)* : Samarth Lal (Con.)
17. *Ramgarh* : Sobha Ram (Con.)
18. *Thanagazi* : Jai Krishna (Con.)
19. *Tijara* : Aminuddin Ahmed (Con.)

BANSWARA

20. *Bogidora (R)* : Nathu Ram (Con.)
21. *Banswara* : Harideo Joshi (Con.)
22. *Kushalgarh (R)* : Heera Bhai (SSP)
23. *Pipal Khunt (R)* : Vithal Bhai (SSP)

BARMER

24. *Barmer* : Birdhi Chand (Con.)
25. *Chohtan* : Abdul Hadi (Con.)
26. *Gudamalani* : Gangaram Chaudhary (Con.)
27. *Pachpadra* : Smt. Madan Kaur (Con.)
28. *Sheo* : Hukum Singh (Con.)
29. *Sitwana (R)* : Kalooram (Con.)

BHARATPUR

30. *Bari (R)* : Balwant (Con.)
31. *Bayana* : Mukat Behari Lal (SSP)
32. *Bharatpur* : Nathi Singh (SSP)
33. *Deeg* : Aditendra (SSP)
34. *Dholpur* : Banwari Lal (Con.)
35. *Kaman* : Majlis Khan (Con.)
36. *Kumher* : Man Singh (Ind.)
37. *Nadbai (R)* : Nathi Lal (Con.)
38. *Rajakheda* : Praduman Singh (Con.)
39. *Weir* : Ram Krishan (SSP)

BHILWARA

40. *Asind* : Girdhari Lal Vyas (Con.)
41. *Banera* : Yashwant Singh (Con.)
42. *Bhilwara* : Ram Prasad Ladha (Con.)
43. *Jahazpur (R)* : Kalyan Mal (Con.)
44. *Mandal* : Shiv Charan (Con.)
45. *Mandalgarh* : Manohar Singh (Ind.)
46. *Sahada* : Jawahar Mal (Con.)
47. *Shahpura (R)* : Bhura Lal (Con.)

BIKANER

48. *Bikaner* : Gokul Prasad (Con.)

49. *Kolayat* : Smt. Kanta Khaturia (Con.)
50. *Lunkaransar* : Bhim Sen (Con.)
51. *Nokha (R)* : Chuni Lal (BKD)

BUN

52. *Bundi* : Brij Sundar (Con.)
53. *Hindoli* : Keshri Singh (JS)
54. *Patan (R)* : Nand Lal (Con.)

CHITTORGARH

55. *Badi Sadri* : Lalit Singh (Con.)
56. *Begun* : Hari Singh (Con.)
57. *Chittorgarh* : Ram Kumar (Con.)
58. *Gangrar (R)* : Ganesh Lal (Con.)
59. *Kapasan* : Shanker Lal (Con.)
60. *Nimbahera* : Shri Niwas (Con.)
61. *Pratapgarh (R)* : Har Lal Mina (Con.)

CHURU

62. *Chhapar (R)* : Rawat Ram (BKD)
63. *Churu* : Megh Raj (BKD)
64. *Dungargarh* : Daulat Ram Saran (BKD)
65. *Sadulpur* : Shish Ram (Con.)
66. *Saradarshahar* : Roop Singh (Ind.)
67. *Sujargarh* : Labh Chand (JS)

DUNGARPUR

68. *Chorasi (R)* : Ratan Lal (Con.)
69. *Dungarpur* : Laxman Singh (SWA)
70. *Padwa (R)* : Mahendra Kumar (Con.)
71. *Sagwara (R)* : Bheekha Bhai (Con.)

GANGANAGAR

72. *Bhadra* : Hans Raj (Con.)
73. *Ganganagar* : Kedar Nath (SSP)
74. *Hanumangarh* : Brij Prakash Goyal (Con.)
75. *Karanpur* : Gurdip Singh (Con.)
76. *Kesrisinghpur (R)* : Manphool Ram (Con.)
77. *Nohar* : Ram Chander (BKD)
78. *Raisinghnagar (R)* : Mulk Raj (Con.)
79. *Sangaria (R)* : Bir Bal (Con.)
80. *Suratgarh* : Manphool Singh (Con.)

JAIPUR

81. *Amber* : Sahadwa Sharma (Con.)
82. *Bairath* : Dhcer Singh (Con.)
83. *Bandikui* : Bishamber Nath Joshi (Con.)
84. *Bassi (R)* : Kanhaiyalal (SWA)
85. *Chomu* : Ram Kishore Vyas (Con.)
86. *Dausa (R)* : Doonga Ram (SWA)
87. *Dudu* : Suwa Lal (SWA)
88. *Gandhinagar* : Mahendra Singh Pawar (SWA)
89. *Hawamahar* : Durga Lal Bardhar (SWA)
90. *Jamwa Ramgarh* : Nathu Lal (SWA)
91. *Johri Bazar* : Satish Chandra Agrawal (JS)

*As on March, 3, 1970. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Swatantra Party (SWA); Communist Party of India (CPI); Bharatiya Jana Sangh (JS); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Independent (Ind.); Bhartiya Kranti Dal (BKD); Reserved (R).

92. *Kishanpole* : Bhairon Singh Shekhawat (JS)
 93. *Koiputli* : Shri Ram Ravat (Con.)
 94. *Lalsot (R)* : Shambhoo Ram (SWA)
 95. *Phagi (R)* : Ladu Ram Sulania (SWA)
 96. *Phulera* : P. K. Chaudhari (Con.)
 97. *Sikrai (R)* : Kishan Lal (Con.)

JAISALMER

98. *Jaisalmer* : Bal Singh (SWA)

JALORE

99. *Ahore* : Madho Singh (Con.)
 100. *Bhinmal* : Audan Singh (SWA)
 101. *Jalore (R)* : Virdharam (Con.)
 102. *Raniwara* : Durjan Singh (Con.)
 103. *Sanchoore* : Raghunathji (Con.)

JHALAWAR

104. *Aklara* : Bitthal Prasad (SWA)
 105. *Dag (R)* : Lachhman (JS)
 106. *Jhalrapatan* : Ram Prasad Bhora (BKD)
 107. *Khanpur* : Smt. Shiv Kumari (JS)
 108. *Pirawa* : Kanhaiya Lal Patel (Con.)

JHUNJHUNU

109. *Gudha* : Shiv Nath Singh (Con.)
 110. *Jhunjhunu* : Smt. Sumitra (Con.)
 111. *Khetri* : Sis Ram Ola (Con.)
 112. *Mandawa* : Ram Narain (Con.)
 113. *Nawalgarh* : Sanwar Mal Basotia (Con.)
 114. *Pilani* : Mool Chand Katewa (Con.)
 115. *Surajgarh (R)* : Suraj Mal (Con.)

JODHPUR

116. *Bhopalgarh* : Paras Ram Maderna (Con.)
 117. *Bilara (R)* : Kaloo Ram Arya (Con.)
 118. *Jodhpur* : Barkatullah Khan (Con.)
 119. *Luni* : Poonam Chand Vishnoi (Con.)
 120. *Osian* : Ranjeet Singh (Con.)
 121. *Phalodi* : Deep Chand Chhangani (Con.)
 122. *Sardarpura* : Om Dutt Bhati (JS)
 123. *Shergarh* : Khet Singh (Con.)

KOTA

124. *Atru (R)* : Ram Charan (Con.)
 125. *Baran* : Devi Dutt (JS)
 126. *Chabra* : Prem Singh (JS)
 127. *Digod* : Brij Ballabh (JS)
 128. *Kishanganj (R)* : Nand Lal (JS)
 129. *Kota* : Krishna Kumar Goyal (JS)
 130. *Pipalda* : Mahendra Singh (JS)
 131. *Ranganjmandi* : Jujhar Singh (BKD)

NAGAU

132. *Deedwana* : Mathura Dass Mathur (Con.)
 133. *Degana* : Smt. Gauri Punia (Con.)
 134. *Jayal* : Ram Singh (BKD)

135. *Ladnu* : Harji Ram Burdak (BKD)
 136. *Makrana* : Vijay Singh (SWA)
 137. *Merta* : Gordhan (SWA)
 138. *Nagaur* : Mohammad Usman (Con.)
 139. *Nawan* : Kishan Lal (SWA)
 140. *Parbatsar (R)* : Paras Ram (SWA)

PALI

141. *Bali* : Prithvi Singh (SWA)
 142. *Desuri (R)* : Daulat Ram (Con.)
 143. *Jaitaran* : Shankar Lal (Con.)
 144. *Kharchi* : Surendra Singh (SWA)
 145. *Pali* : Mool Chand (Con.)
 146. *Sojat* : Pukh Raj (Con.)
 147. *Sumerpur* : Phool Chand Bapna (SWA)

SAWAI MADHOPUR

148. *Bamanwas (R)* : Prithviraj (Con.)
 149. *Gangapur* : Ridhi Chand Paliwal (Con.)
 150. *Hindaun (R)* : Shrawan Lal (JS)
 151. *Karauli* : Brijendrapal (Ind.)
 152. *Khanpur (R)* : Chuni Lal (SWA)
 153. *Mahuwa* : Shiv Charan Singh (Con.)
 154. *Sapotra (R)* : Ram Kumar (Con.)
 155. *Sawai Madhopur* : Hari Vallabh Sharma (SWA)
 156. *Toda Bhim (R)* : Cnutan Lal (Con.)

SIKAR

157. *Danta Ramgarh* : Madan Singh (Ind.)
 158. *Fatehpur* : Alam Ali (SWA)
 159. *Khandela* : Ram Chandra (BKD)
 160. *Lachmangarh (R)* : Nath Mal (Con.)
 161. *Neem-ka-thana* : Mohan Lal (Con.)
 162. *Shrimadhapur* : Har Lal Singh (JS)
 163. *Sikar* : Ramdeo Singh (Con.)

SIROHI

164. *Abu (R)* : Gama (Con.)
 165. *Reodar (R)* : Moti Lal (Con.)
 166. *Sirohi* : Madan Singh (Con.)

TONK

167. *Malpura* : Damodar Lal Vyas (Con.)
 168. *Niwai (R)* : Jai Narain (SWA)
 169. *Todaraosingh* : Jagannath (Con.)
 170. *Tonk* : Surendra Prasad (Con.)
 171. *Uniara* : Dig Vijay Singh (SWA)

UDAIPUR

172. *Bhim* : Smt. Laxmi Kumari (Con.)
 173. *Gogunda (R)* : Devendra Kumar (Con.)
 174. *Kherwara (R)* : Vidya Sagar (Con.)
 175. *Kumbhalgarh* : Heera Lal (Con.)
 176. *Lasodia (R)* : Jai Narain (Con.)
 177. *Mavli* : Niranjan Nath Acharya (Speaker)
 178. *Nathdwara* : Kishan Lal (Con.)
 179. *Phalasia (R)* : Nathudas (SWA)
 180. *Rajsamand (R)* : Amrit Lal Yadav (Con.)
 181. *Salumber* : Roshan Lal (Con.)
 182. *Sarada (R)* : Devi Lal (Con.)
 183. *Udaipur* : Mohan Lal Sukhadia (Con.)
 184. *Vallabhnagar* : Gulab Singh (Con.)

TAMIL NADU

Area : 1,29,966 sq. km.

Population 3,36,86,953

Capital : Madras

Principal language : Tamil

1969 (Estimate) 3,86,27,000

Governor : Ujjal Singh

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers

Portfolios

M. Karunanidhi	Chief Minister, Public, General Administration, Matters relating to I. C. S. and I. A. S. Officers, District Revenue Officers and Deputy Collectors, Police, Elections, Prohibition, Information and Publicity, Cinematograph Act, Food Production, Passports, Newsprint Control and Prices and Supplies of Goods Act
V. R. Nedunchezhiyan .. .	Education including Technical Education, Official Language, Public Health and Medicine and Legislature
K. A. Mathialagan .. .	Finance, Planning, Revenue, Board of Revenue, District Revenue Establishments, Indians Overseas, Refugees and Evacuees
Smt. Sathyavanimuthu .. .	Agriculture, Horticulture, Women's and Children's Welfare, Fisheries and Tourism
N. V. Natarajan .. .	Backward Classes, Registration, Stenography and Printing, Government Press and Prosperity Brigade
P. U. Shanmugham .. .	Food, Commercial Taxes, Animal Husbandry and Milk
S. Madhavan .. .	Industries, Textiles, Yarn, Handloom, Mines and Minerals, Iron and Steel Control, Employment and Training, Companies, Law, Courts and Prisons
S. J. Sadiq Pasha .. .	Public Works, Minor Irrigation including Special Minor Irrigation Project Works, Highways, Waqfs, Transport, Nationalised Transport and Ports
M. Muthuswamy .. .	Municipal Administration, Community Development, Panchayats, Bhoodan and Gramdan, Khadi and Village Industries, Rural Industries Project and Ex-servicemen
Si. Pa. Aditanar .. .	Co-operation and Agricultural Refinance
K. V. Subbiah .. .	Religious Endowments, Housing, Accommodation Control, Approved Schools and Vigilance Services
O. P. Raman .. .	Electricity, Legislation on Money Lending (Rural Indebtedness), Legislation on Chits, Forests and Cinchona
K. Vozhavedan .. .	Labour, Legislation on Weights and Measures and Statistics, Beggars and Orphanages

Chief Secretary

E. P. Royappa

HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice .. .	K. Veeraswami
Judges .. .	P. S. Kalliasan, R. Sadasivam, K. S. Venkataraman, K. M. Ramamurthy, N. Krishnaswami Reddi, A. Alogiswamy, T. Ramaprasada Rao, M. N. Ismail, K. Narayanaswami Mudaliar, K. S. Palaniswami, S. Ganesan, P. R. Gokulkrishnan, G. Ramakrishnan, S. Mahalingam, S. Somasundaram
Advocate-General .. .	S. Govind Swaminathan

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman .. .	Balamundaram
Members .. .	A. R. Shanmugam, V. K. Appandaraman, K. Rajmukharan

*As on April 29, 1970.

46. *Palacode* : K. Murugesan (Con.)
 47. *Pennagaram* : P. K. C. Muthuswamy (Con.)
 48. *Uddanapalle* : K. S. Kothandaramiah (SWA)
 49. *Uthanagarai* : T. Theerthagiri Gounder (Con.)

KANYAKUMARI

50. *Colachel* : Vacant
 51. *Kanyakumari* : B. Mahadevan (Con.)
 52. *Killycor* : M. William (Con.)
 53. *Nagercoil* : M.C. Balan (DMK)
 54. *Padmanabhapuram* : V. George (Con.)
 55. *Tiruvattar* : J. James (Con.)
 56. *Vilavancode* : R. Ponnappan Nadar (Con.)

MADRAS

57. *Basin Bridge* : M. R. Kannan (DMK)
 58. *Egmore* : A. V. P. Asaithambi (DMK)
 59. *Harbour* : Habibullah Baig (Ind.)
 60. *Mylapore* : Rama Arangannal (DMK)
 61. *Park Town* : H. V. Hande (SWA)
 62. *Parambur (R)* : Smt. Satyavanimuthu (DMK)
 63. *Puraswalkam* : V. S. Govindarajan (DMK)
 64. *Saidpet* : M. Karunanidhi (DMK)
 65. *Thiagarayanagar* : M. P. Sivagnanam (TAK)
 66. *Thousand Lights* : K. A. Mathialagan (DMK)
 67. *Triplicane* : V. R. Nedunchelzhiyan (DMK)
 68. *Washermanpet* : M. Vedachalam (DMK)

MADURAI

69. *Andipatti* : S. Paramasivam (SWA)
 70. *Athoor* : V. S. S. Mani (DMK)
 71. *Bodinayakanur* : S. Srinivasan (Con.)
 72. *Cumbam* : M. Rajangam (DMK)
 73. *Dindigul* : A. Balasubramanyam (CPI-M)
 74. *Madurai Central* : M. C. Govindarajan (DMK)
 75. *Madurai East* : Smt. K. P. Janakiammal (CPI-M)
 76. *Madurai West* : N. Sankariah (CPI-M)
 77. *Melur North* : P. Malaichamy (DMK)
 78. *Melur South (R)* : O. P. Raman (DMK)
 79. *Nilakkottai (R)* : A. Muniyandi (DMK)
 80. *Ottanchatram* : N. Nachimuthu (DMK)
 81. *Palani (R)* : K. Krishnamoorthi (DMK)
 82. *Periakulam* : M. Metha (DMK)
 83. *Sedapatti* : V. Thavamani Thevar (SWA)
 84. *Sholavandan* : P. S. Manian (DMK)
 85. *Theni* : Palanivel Rajan (DMK)
 86. *Thirunangalam* : N. S. V. Chithan (Con.)
 87. *Thirupparankundram* : S. Agni Raju (DMK)

88. *Usilampatti* : P. K. Mookiah Thevar (SWA)
 89. *Vadamadurai* : P. Thambi Naicker (Con.)
 90. *Vedasandur* : N. Vardarajan (CPI-M)

NORTH ARCOT

91. *Ambur (R)* : M. Paneerselvam (DMK)
 92. *Arcot* : N. Veeraswamy (DMK)
 93. *Akonam* : S. J. Ramaswamy (DMK)
 94. *Arni* : A. C. Narasimhan (DMK)
 95. *Chengam (R)* : P. S. Santhanam (DMK)
 96. *Cheyyar* : Pulavar K. Govindan (Speaker)
 97. *Gudiyatham* : V. K. Kothandaraman (CPI-M)
 98. *Kalasapakkam* : S. Murugian (DMK)
 99. *Kaniyambadi* : L. Balaraman (Con.)
 100. *Katpadi* : G. Natarajan (DMK)
 101. *Natrampalli* : T. Thimmaraya Gounder (DMK)
 102. *Pernamallur* : V. D. Annamalai (DMK)
 103. *Pernempattu (R)* : P. Jayaraman (DMK)
 104. *Polur* : Smt. S. Kuppanmami (DMK)
 105. *Ranipet* : M. Abdul Ghaffoor Sahib (ML)
 106. *Sholinghur* : R. N. Ranganathan (DMK)
 107. *Thandambattu* : K. Sahadeva Gander (Con.)
 108. *Tirupattur* : C. K. Chinnarajee (DMK)
 109. *Tiruvannamalai* : D. Vijayaraj (Con.)
 110. *Vaniyambadi* : S. A. Rajamannar (Con.)
 111. *Vellore* : M. P. Sarathi (DMK)
 112. *Wandiwash (R)* : S. Muthulingam (DMK)

RAMANATHAPURAM

113. *Aruppukottai* : Sowdi S. Sundara Bharathi (SWA)
 114. *Ilayankudi* : V. Malaikannan (DMK)
 115. *Kadaladi (R)* : M. Alangaram (DMK)
 116. *Karaikudi* : S. Meiyappan (SWA)
 117. *Kariapatti* : A. R. Perumal (SWA)
 118. *Manamadurai* : K. Cheemaichemy (SWA)
 119. *Madukulathur* : R. Rethina Thevar (SWA)
 120. *Paramakudi (R)* : T. K. Siraimethan (DMK)
 121. *Rajapalayam* : A. A. Subbaraja (Ind.)
 122. *Ramanathapuram* : T. Thangappan (DMK)
 123. *Sathur* : R. Sreenivasaga Naicker (SWA)
 124. *Sivaganga* : S. Sethuraman (DMK)
 125. *Sivakasi* : S. Alagu Thevar (FB)
 126. *Srivilliputhur (R)* : Andi alias K. Gurusamy (DMK)
 127. *Thiruvadanai* : Kriamanickam Ambalam Kr. Rm. (SWA)
 128. *Tirupathur* : S. Madhavan (DMK)
 129. *Virudhunagar* : P. Sreenivasan (DMK)

SALEM

130. *Attur* : K. N. Sivaperumal (DMK)
 131. *Edappadi* : A. Arumugam (DMK)
 132. *Kapilamalai* : C. V. Velappan (DMK)
 133. *Mettur* : Surendran (PSP)
 134. *Namakkal* : M. Muthusamy (DMK)
 135. *Omatur* (R) : C. Palani (DMK)
 136. *Panamarathupati* : T. Ponumalai (DMK)
 137. *Rasipuram* : P. Periasamy (DMK)
 138. *Salem-I* : K. Jayaraman (DMK)
 139. *Salem-II* : E. R. Krishnan (DMK)
 140. *Sankari* (R) : C. Veeramani (DMK)
 141. *Sendamangalam* (R) : A. Sella Gounder (Con.)
 142. *Talavasal* (R) : M. Marimuthu (DMK)
 143. *Taramangalam* : K. R. Govindan (DMK)
 144. *Tiruchengode* : T. A. Rajavelu (DMK)
 145. *Veerapandy* : S. Arumugam (DMK)
 146. *Yercaud* (R) : V. Chinnasamy (DMK)

SOUTH ARCOT

147. *Bhuvangiri* : A. Govindarasan (DMK)
 148. *Chidambaram* : R. Kanagasabai (Con.)
 149. *Cuddalore* : E. Elamvazhuthi (DMK)
 150. *Gingee* : V. Munuswami (DMK)
 151. *Kallakurichi* : D. Kesavalu (DMK)
 152. *Kandamangalam* (R) : M. Raman (DMK)
 153. *Kattumannarkoil* (R) : S. Sivasubramanian (Con.)
 154. *Kurinipadi* (R) : N. Rajangam (DMK)
 155. *Mangalur* (R) : A. Krishnan (DMK)
 156. *Melmalayanur* : R. R. Muniswamy (DMK)
 157. *Mugaiyur* : Smt. G. Padmavathi,
 158. *Nellikuppam* : C. Govindarajan (CPI-M)
 159. *Panruti* : S. Ramachandran (DMK)
 160. *Rishivandiyam* (R) : M. Anandan (DMK)
 161. *Sankarapuram* : S. P. Pachaiyappan (DMK)
 162. *Tindivanam* : K. Ramamoorthy (Con.)
 163. *Tirukkcoilur* : E. M. Subramaniam (Con.)
 164. *Ulundurpet* : M. Kandsamy, Padayachi (Con.)
 165. *Vanur* (R) : A. G. Balakrishnan (DMK)
 166. *Villupuram* : M. Shanmugam (DMK)
 167. *Vridhachalam* : G. Bhuvargarhan (Con.)

THANJAVUR

168. *Aduthurai* : A. Marimuthu (Con.)
 169. *Arantangi* : A. Duraiyarasan (DMK)
 170. *Gandarakottai* : R. Ramchandra Dorai (Con.)
 171. *Kodavasal* : C. Krishnamoorthi (DMK)
 172. *Kottur* (R) : A. K. Subbiah (CPI)

173. *Kumbakonam* : N. Kasiraman (Con.)
 174. *Kuttalam* : G. Bharathi Mohan (CPI-M)
 175. *Mannarkudi* : T. S. Swaminatha Odayar (Con.)
 176. *Mayuram* : N. Kittapa (DMK)
 177. *Nagapattinam* : K. R. Gnanasambandan (CPI-M)
 178. *Namitam* (R) : P. Jayaraj (Con.)
 179. *Orathanad* : L. Ganesan (DMK)
 180. *Papanasam* : R. Soundaraja Moopannar (Con.)
 181. *Pattukkottai* : A. R. Marimuthu (PSP)
 182. *Peraurani* : M. Krishnamurthy (DMK)
 183. *Sembanarkoil* : S. Ganesan (DMK)
 184. *Sirkali* (R) : K. B. S. Mani (RPI)
 185. *Thanjavur* : A. Y. S. Parisutha Nadar (Con.)
 186. *Thiruthuraipundi* : N. Dharamalingam (DMK)
 187. *Thiruyaru* : Pulavar G. Murugaiyan (DMK)
 188. *Thiruvartur* (R) : P. S. Dhannaushkodi (CPI-M)
 189. *Valangiman* (R) : N. Somasundaram (DMK)
 190. *Vedaranyam* : P. Venkatachala Thevar (Con.)

THE NILGIRIS

191. *Coomoor* : J. Bellie Gowder (DMK)
 192. *Gudalur* (R) : C. Nanjan (Con.)
 193. *Ootacamund* : K. Bojan (SWA)

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

194. *Alangudi* : K. V. Subbiah (DMK)
 195. *Andimadam* : K. N. Ramachandran (DMK)
 196. *Aryakurichi* : S. Kandasamy Gounder (SWA)
 197. *Ariyalur* : R. Karuppiah (Con.)
 198. *Jayankondam* (R) : Kaliyamoorthy, alias A. K. Moorthy (DMK)
 199. *Kadavur* : K. K. Muthiah (Con.)
 200. *Karur* : T. M. Nallaswamy (Con.)
 201. *Krishnarayapuram* (R) : P. Soundarapandian (DMK)
 202. *Kulthalai* : M. Kandaswamy (DMK)
 203. *Lalgudi* : M. K. D. Natarajan (DMK)
 204. *Musiri* : P. S. Muthuselvan (DMK)
 205. *Perambalur* (R) : J. S. Rasu (DMK)
 206. *Pudukottai* : R. Vijaya Raghunath Thondaiman (Con.)
 207. *Srirangam* (R) : S. Ramalingam (Con.)
 208. *Tirumayam* : Pulavar Ponnambalam (DMK)
 209. *Thiruvarambur* : V. Swaminathan (Con.)
 210. *Thottiyam* : S. K. Vadivel (DMK)
 211. *Tiruchirappalli-I* : M. S. Mani (DMK)
 212. *Tiruchirappalli-II* : Nagasundaram (DMK)
 213. *Uppilapuram* : T. P. Alagamuthu (DMK)
 214. *Varahur* : R. Narayanan (DMK)
 215. *Viralimali* : V. S. Ilanchezian (DMK)

TIRUNELVELI

216. *Alangulam* : V. Aladi Aruna (DMK)
 217. *Ambasamudram* : G. Gomathiankara Dikshidar (Con.)
 218. *Cheranmahadevi* : Vacant

UTTAR PRADESH

Area : 2,94,366 sq. km.

Population : 7,37,46,401

Capital : Lucknow

Principal language : Hindi

1969 (Estimate) 8,82,27,000

Governor : B. Gopala Reddy

The State came under President's rule w.e.f. October 2, 1970. The Legislative Assembly was suspended and the Ministry headed by Shri Charan Singh ceased to function from that date. The Charan Singh Ministry had assumed office on February 17, 1970, after Shri Chandra Bhanu Gupta's resignation had been accepted by the Governor on February 10, 1970.

President's rule was subsequently revoked on October 18, 1970 and Shri T. N. Singh was sworn in the same day as the head of a Samyukta Vidhayak Dal Ministry. Two other Ministers sworn in were Shri Virendra Verma and Shri Girdhari Lal. The Ministry was expanded on November 5, 1970 with the inclusion of two more Ministers.

The latest position regarding the distribution of portfolios is as follows :

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	Portfolios
T. N. Singh	.. .. . Chief Minister, General Administration, Home, Information, Forests, Excise, Irrigation and Power, Food, Community Development, Civil Supplies, Revenue, Relief and Rehabilitation, Animal Husbandry, Labour, Transport, Finance, Co-operation, Harijan and Social Welfare, Justice, Planning, Medical and Health, Local Self-Government, Civil Defence and Technical Education
Virendra Verma	.. .. . Education and Cultural Affairs
Girdhari Lal	.. .. . Public Works and Govt. Estates
M. P. Tripathi	.. .. . Agriculture
A. R. Jaiswal	.. .. . Industries (excluding sugar factories)

*As on November 5, 1970.

Chief Secretary

M. Lal

HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice V. G. Oak

Judges J. Sahai, S. K. Verma, W. Broome, D. S. Mathur, Surendra Narayan Dwivedi, T. Ramabhadran, B. D. Gupta, K. B. Asthana, S. N. Katju, G. Kumar, R. S. Pathak, D. D. Seth, H. U. Beg, G. S. D. Sahgal, S. D. Khare, G. C. Mathur, Gangeshwar Prasad, S. Chandra, Harish Chandra Pati Tripathi, Lakshmi Prasad, Surendra Narain Singh, U. S. Srivastava, Yashoda Nandan, A. K. Kirty, K. C. Puri, Jai Shankar Trivedi, T. P. Mukarjee, R. L. Gulati, R. B. Misra, M. N. Srivastva, Gursharan Lal Srivastva, Bani Bilas Misra, Chaturbhuj Das Paresb, Bhimaji Narayan Rao, Oim Prakash, Hari Swarup, Mahesh Naran Shukla, K. B. Shrivastava, Jagmohan Lal, H. N. Seth, M. H. Hussain and S. B. Malik

Advocate-General Kanhaiyalal Mishra

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman Jagdishwar Prasad Mittal

Members Daulat Ram Nim, Kunwar Mahmood Ali Khan, Dr. Ram Lal Singh, Bijai Bahadur Sahi, Mohd. Safjul-Haq, Prem Nath Khanna (Offg.), M. N. Saxena (Offg.)

*As on May 6, 1970.

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District	Area (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarters
1. Agra	4,819	18,62,142	Agra
2. Aligarh	5,028	17,65,275	Aligarh
3. Allahabad	7,255	24,38,376	Allahabad
4. Almora	7,004	6,33,407	Almora
5. Azamgarh	5,754	24,08,052	Azamgarh
6. Bahraich	6,785	14,99,929	Bahraich
7. Ballia	3,063	13,35,863	Ballia
8. Banda	7,641	9,53,731	Banda
9. Bara Banki	4,439	14,14,547	Bara Banki
10. Bareilly	4,118	14,78,490	Bareilly
11. Basti	7,308	26,27,061	Basti
12. Bijnor	4,834	11,90,987	Bijnor
13. Budaun	5,175	14,11,657	Budaun
14. Bulandshahr	4,889	17,37,397	Bulandshahr
15. Chamoli	9,128	2,53,137	Chamoli
16. Dehra Dun	3,111	4,29,014	Dehra Dun
17. Deoria	5,405	23,75,075	Deoria
18. Etah	4,441	12,99,674	Etah
19. Etawah	4,322	11,82,202	Etawah
20. Faizabad	4,416	16,33,359	Faizabad
21. Farrukhabad	4,261	12,95,071	Fatehgarh
22. Fatehpur	4,208	10,72,940	Fatehpur
23. Garhwal	5,455	4,82,327	Pauri
24. Ghazipur	3,383	13,21,578	Ghazipur
25. Gonda	7,328	20,73,237	Gonda
26. Gorakhpur	6,316	25,65,182	Gorakhpur
27. Hamirpur	7,188	7,94,449	Hamirpur
28. Hardoi	6,010	15,73,171	Hardoi
29. Jalaun	4,568	6,63,168	Orai
30. Jaunpur	3,996	17,27,264	Jaunpur
31. Jhansi	10,062	10,87,479	Jhansi
32. Kanpur	6,105	23,81,353	Kanpur
33. Kheri	7,698	12,58,433	Lakhimpur
34. Lucknow	2,531	13,38,882	Lucknow
35. Mainpuri	4,351	11,80,894	Mainpuri
36. Mathura	3,799	10,71,279	Mathura
37. Meerut	6,018	27,12,960	Meerut
38. Mirzapur	11,316	12,49,653	Mirzapur
39. Moradabad	5,927	19,73,530	Moradabad
40. Muzaffarnagar	4,358	14,44,921	Muzaffarnagar
41. Nainital	6,824	5,74,320	Nainital
42. Pilibhit	3,500	6,16,225	Pilibhit
43. Pithoragarh	7,243	2,63,579	Pithoragarh
44. Pratapgarh	3,776	12,52,196	Bela
45. Rae Bareli	4,554	13,14,949	Rae Bareli
46. Rampur	2,321	7,01,537	Rampur
47. Saharanpur	5,521	16,15,478	Saharanpur
48. Shahjahanpur	4,565	11,30,256	Shahajahanpur
49. Sitapur	5,792	16,08,057	Sitapur
50. Sultanpur	4,438	14,12,984	Sultanpur
51. Tehri-Garhwal	4,519	3,47,736	Narēndra Nagar
52. Unnao	4,594	12,26,923	Unnao
53. Uttar Kashi	7,816	1,22,836	Uttar Kashi
54. Varanasi	5,090	23,62,179	Varanasi

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Atmaram Govind Kher

Deputy Speaker : Vasudeva

AGRA

1. *Agra Cantonment* : Deoki Nandan Vibhav (Con.-R)
2. *Agra-East* : Dr. Prakash Narain Gupta (Con.-R)
3. *Agra-West* : Hukum Singh (BKD)
4. *Bah (R)* : Ram Charan (SWA)
5. *Dayalbagh* : Lila Dhar (BKD)
6. *Fatehabad* : Hukum Singh (SSP)
7. *Fatehpur Sikri* : Raghunath Singh (BKD)
8. *Firozabad* : Raja Ram (Con.-O)
9. *Kheragarh* : Jagan Prasad Rawat (Con.-R)
10. *Tundla* : Sultan Singh (BKD)

ALIGARH

11. *Aligarh* : Ahmad Lut Khan (Con.-O)
12. *Atrauli* : Kalyan Singh (JS)
13. *Chandausi* : Mahabir Singh (BKD)
14. *Gangiri* : Anis Ul-Rehman (SSP)
15. *Hathras* : Prem Chandra Sharma (Con.-R)
16. *Iglas* : Smt. Gayatri Devi (BKD)
17. *Khair* : Mahendra Singh (BKD)
18. *Koil (R)* : Puran Chandra (BKD)
19. *Sasni* : Ram Prasad Deshmukh (BKD)
20. *Sikandra Rao* : Jagdish Gandhi (Ind.)

ALLAHABAD

21. *Allahabad-North* : Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpayee (Con.-R)
22. *Allahabad-South* : Ram Gopal Sund (JS)
23. *Allahabad-West* : Habib Ahmad (MM)
24. *Bahadur Pur* : Roop Nath Singh Yadav (SSP)
25. *Bara* : Sarva Sukh Singh (BKD)
26. *Chail (R)* : Kanahiyalal Sonkar (Con.-R)
27. *Handia* : Rajat Ram (SSP)
28. *Karchhana* : Ram Kishore Shukla (Con.-R)
29. *Kaurihar* : Ram Pujan Patel (SSP)
30. *Manjhanpur (R)* : Dharm Vir (Con.-O)
31. *Maja (R)* : Vishram Das (Con.-O)
32. *Pratapur* : Shyam Surat (SSP)
33. *Sirathu* : Ram Charan (SSP)
34. *Saron* : Vishwanath Pratapsingh (Con.-R)

ALMORA

35. *Almora* : Hari Singh (Con.-O)
36. *Bageshwar (R)* : Smt. Saraswati Devi (Con.-O)
37. *Dwarahat* : Hari Dutt (Con.-O)
38. *Ranikhet* : Chandra Bhanu Gupta (Con.-O)

AZAMGARH

39. *Atraulia* : Jang Bahadur Singh (Con.-R)
40. *Azamgarh* : Bhima Prasad (SSP)
41. *Ghosi* : Ram Bilas (Con.-O)

42. *Gopalpur* : Dal Singh (SSP)
43. *Lalgunj* : Triveni (Con.-R)
44. *Martinganj (R)* : Banarsi (BKD)
45. *Mau* : Habib-ur-Rehman (BKD)
46. *Mehnagar (R)* : Chhangur Ram (CPI-M)
47. *Mohammadabad Gohna (R)* : Shyam Lal (SSP)
48. *Mubarakpur* : Bhabhi (SSP)
49. *Nathupur (R)* : Lalsa (Con.-R)
50. *Phulpur* : Ram Charan (BKD)
51. *Rain-ki-Saria* : Ram Bachan (JS)
52. *Sagri* : Ram Kunwar (Con.-O)

BAHRAICH

53. *Bahraich* : Kedar Nath (Con.-R)
54. *Bhinga* : Chandra Manikant Singh (Con.-O)
55. *Charda (R)* : Mahadev Prasad (Con.-R)
56. *Fakharapur* : Vasdev Singh (JS)
57. *Ikauna (R)* : Bhagaoti (JS)
58. *Kaisarganj* : Bhagaoti (JS)
59. *Mahsi* : Ram Harakh (Con.-O)
60. *Nanpara* : Paras Nath Singh (JS)
61. *Sheopur* : Basant Lal Sharma (Con.-O)

BALLIA

62. *Ballia* : Shambhu Nath Chowdhary (SSP)
63. *Bansdih* : Bacha Pathak (Con.-R)
64. *Chilkahar* : Jagar Nath (Con.-R)
65. *Duaba* : Manager Singh (Ind.)
66. *Kopachit* : Nagina Singh (SSP)
67. *Rasra (R)* : Ram Rattan (Con.-O)
68. *Siar* : Babban (Con.-O)
69. *Sikandarpur* : Nirbhay Narain Singh (Con.-R)

BANDA

70. *Bareru* : Durjan (CPI)
71. *Banda* : Mahiraj Singh *alias* Babu Bhaya (Con.-R)
72. *Kerbi* : Goswami Radha Krishna (Con.-R)
73. *Minkpur (R)* : Smt. Sia Dulari (Con.-O)
74. *Naraini* : Haivansh Prasad (Con.-R)

BARABANKI

75. *Daryabad* : Girja Shankar (Con.-O)
76. *Fatehpur (R)* : Natha Ram Rawat (Con.-R)
77. *Haidergarh* : Smt. Hamid Habibullah (Con.-R)
78. *Masauli* : Mustafa Kamil Kidwai (Con.-R)
79. *Nawabgunj* : Anantram Jaiswal (SSP)
80. *Ramnagar* : Sheo Narain Shukla (Con.-O)
81. *Rudauli* : Krishan Magan Singh (Con.-R)
82. *Siddhaur* : Shiv Kailash (SSP)

*As on May 6, 1970. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Ruling) (Con.-R) and opposition (Con.-O); Swatantra Party (SWA); Communist Party of India (CPI); Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M); Bharatiya Jana Sangh (JS); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); U. P. Mazdoor Party (UPKMP); Republican Party (Rep.); Hindu Maha Sabha (HMS); Independent (Ind.); Reserved (R); Muslim Majlis (MM); Bhartiya Kranti Dal (BKD).

BAREILLY

83. *Alampur* : Om Prakash Singh (BKD)
84. *Aonla (R)* : Kesho Ram (Con.-R)
85. *Baheri* : Shafiq Ahmad Khan (UPKMP)
86. *Bareilly Cantt* : Ashfaq Ahmed (Con.-R)
87. *Bareilly City* : Ram Singh Khanna (BKD)
88. *Bhojipura* : Bhanu Pratap Singh (Con.-O)
89. *Faridpur* : Rajeshwar Singh (BKD)
90. *Nawabganj* : Chet Ram Gangwar (JS)
91. *Shergarh* : Dharm Dutt (Con.-R)

BASTI

92. *Bahadurpur* : Ram Lakhan Singh (Con.-O)
93. *Banganga* : Ram Kumar Shastri (Con.-O)
94. *Bansi* : Madhav Prasad Tripathi (JS)
95. *Basti* : Smt. Rajendra Kishori (Con.-O)
96. *Bhanwapur* : Bhanu Pratap Singh (SWA)
97. *Bikramjit* : Sukhpal Pandey (PSP)
98. *Domariyaganj* : Jalil Abbasi (Con.-R)
99. *Hainsabazar (R)* : Sant Ram (JS)
100. *Harraiya (R)* : Lalu (Con.-R)
101. *Khalilabad* : Dhanashdhari Pandey (Con.-R)
102. *Khesraha* : Raj Bahadur Chand (Con.-O)
103. *Mehandawal* : Lalsa Prasad (Con.-O)
104. *Naugarh* : Abhimanu (Con.-O)
105. *Rudhauri* : Mohd. Nabi (BKD)
106. *Saonghat (R)* : Sohan Lal Dhusiya (Con.-R)

BIJNOR

107. *Afzalgarh (R)* : Girdhari Lal (Con.-O)
108. *Bijnor* : Ram Pal Singh (BKD)
109. *Chandpur* : Shiv Mahendra Singh *alias* Sher Singh (BKD)
110. *Dhampur* : Sattar Ahmad (BKD)
111. *Nagina* : Atiq-ur-Rehman (Con.-R)
112. *Najibabad* : Devendra Singh (BKD)
113. *Noorpur* : Shiv Nath Singh (BKD)

BUDAUN

114. *Ambiapur (R)* : Kesho Ram (Con.-R)
115. *Binawar* : Mohd. Asrar Ahmad (BKD)
116. *Bisauli* : Shivraj Singh (BKD)
117. *Budaun* : Krishan Sarup (JS)
118. *Dataganj* : Triveni Sahai (Con.-R)
119. *Gunnaur* : Richhpal Singh (JS)
120. *Sahaswan* : Smt. Shanti Devi (BKD)
121. *Usehat* : Narotam Singh (Con.-O)

BULANDSHAHR

122. *Agota* : Jagbir Singh (BKD)
123. *Anupshahr* : Khacheru Singh Moharia (Con.-O)
124. *Bulandshahr* : Shamim Alam (Rep.)
125. *Chhatri (R)* : Trilok Chandra (BKD)
126. *Dadri* : Ram Chandra Vikl (UPKMP)
127. *Debai* : Himat Singh (JS)
128. *Jewar (R)* : Dharm Singh (BKD)
129. *Khurja* : Raghuraj Singh (BKD)
130. *Sidhana* : Mumtaz Mohd. Khan (Con.-O)

131. *Sikandrabad* : Birendra Swarup (Con.-R)

CHAMOLI

132. *Badri-Kedar* : Narendra Singh (Con.-R)
133. *Karanprayag* : Sher Singh Dan (JS)

DEHRA DUN

134. *Dehra Dun* : Nityanand Swami (JS)
135. *Hardwar* : Shanti Prapanna Sharma (Con.-O)
136. *Mussoorie* : Gulab Singh (Con.-R)

DEORIA

137. *Barhaj* : Avdhesh Pratap Mai (Con.-R)
138. *Bhatpur Rani* : Hari Vansh (SSP)
139. *Deoria* : Dip Narain (BKD)
140. *Fazilnagar* : Ram Dhari (SSP)
141. *Gauri Bazar* : Ram Lal (Con.-O)
142. *Hata* : Bankey Lal (SSP)
143. *Kushinagar* : Raj Mangal Pandey (Con.-R)
144. *Naurangia (R)* : Baij Nath (BKD)
145. *Padrauna* : Chandra Pratap Narain Singh (BKD)
146. *Ramkola* : Mangal Upadhyay (BKD)
147. *Rudrapur (R)* : Dr. Sitaram (Con.-R)
148. *Salempur* : Shiv Bachan (Con.-R)
149. *Seorahi* : Genda Singh (Con.-R)

ETAH

150. *Aliganj* : Satish Chandra (JS)
151. *Etah* : Ganga Prasad (Con.-O)
152. *Jalesar (R)* : Chiranji Lal (BKD)
153. *Kasganj* : Netram Singh (JS)
154. *Nidhauli Kalan* : Ganga Singh (BKD)
155. *Patiali* : Tirmal Singh (BKD)
156. *Sakit* : Badan Singh (BKD)
157. *Soron (R)* : Siaram (JS)

ETAWAH

158. *Ajitmal (R)* : Sukhlal Kori (Con.-R)
159. *Auraiya* : Bharatsingh Chauhan (BKD)
160. *Bharthana* : Balram Singh Yadav (Con.-R)
161. *Bidhuna* : Gajendra Singh (BKD)
162. *Etawah* : Motilal Agarwala (Con.-O)
163. *Jaswantnagar* : Bishambar Singh (Con.-O)
164. *Lakhna (R)* : Ghasi Ram (Con.-O)

FAIZABAD

165. *Akbarpur* : Priyadarshi Jaitli (Con.-R)
166. *Ayodhya* : Vishwa Nath Kapur (Con.-O)
167. *Bikapur* : Smt. Man Wati Devi (Con.-O)
168. *Jahangirganj (R)* : Ram Avadh (BKD)
169. *Jalalpur* : Jagadamba Prasad (Con. R)
170. *Katehri* : Bhagwati Prasad Shukla (Con.-R)
171. *Maya* : Shambhu Narain Singh (CPI)
172. *Mishripur* : Harinath Tiwari (JS)
173. *Sohawal (R)* : Dhoom Prasad (JS)
174. *Tanda* : Vacant

FARRUKHABAD

175. *Chibramau* : Jagdishwar Dayal (Con.-O)
176. *Farrukhabad* : Mehram Singh (Con.-O)

177. *Kaimganj* : Siaram Gangwar (Con.-R)
 178. *Kamalganj* : Abdul Sakam Shah (Con.-O)
 179. *Kanauj* : Bihari Lal (BKD)
 180. *Mohammadabad* : Smt. Vidyawati Rathod (Con.-O)
 181. *Umartha* : Ram Rattan Pandey (Con.-R)

FATEHPUR

182. *Bindki* : Panna Lal (BKD)
 183. *Fatehpur* : Uma Kant Bajpayee *alias* Bhaiyaji (JS)
 184. *Haswa* : Jai Narain Singh (Con.-R)
 185. *Khaga* : Krishan Dutt *alias* Balraj (Con.-O)
 186. *Khajuha* : Udit Narain Sharma (BKD)
 187. *Kishunpur* (R) : Inderjit (Con.-O)

GARHWAL

188. *Ekeshawar* : Meharban Singh (Con.-O)
 189. *Lansdowne* : Chandra Mohan (Con.-O)

GHAZIPUR

190. *Dildarnagar* : Krishna Nand Rai (Con.-O)
 191. *Ghazipur* : Ram Surat Singh (Con.-R)
 192. *Jakhania* (R) : Dev Rai (Con.-R)
 193. *Mohammadabad* : Vijayashankar Singh (Con.-O)
 194. *Qasimabad* : Shiv Shankar (Con.-R)
 195. *Sadat* : Raj Nath (Con.-R)
 196. *Saidpur* : Ram Karan Yadav (BKD)
 197. *Zamania* : Vashisht Narain Sharma (Con.-O)

GONDA

198. *Balrampur* : Maheshwar Dutt Singh (Con. O)
 199. *Colonelganj* : Mangal Singh (SSP)
 200. *Gyansari* : Vijaypal Singh (JS)
 201. *Gonda* : Triveni Sahai (JS)
 202. *Katrabazar* : Sri Ram Singh (JS)
 203. *Mahadeva* (R) : Ganga Prasad (Con.-R)
 204. *Mankapur* : Anand Singh (Con.-O)
 205. *Mujhena* : Dip Narain Ban (Con.-R)
 206. *Sadullanagar* : A. Ghaffar Hashmi (Con.-R)
 207. *Tarabganj* : Shitla Prasad Singh (Con.-R)
 208. *Tulsipur* (R) : Sant Ram (Con.-R)
 209. *Utraula* : Sauraj Lal (JS)

GORAKHPUR

210. *Bansgaon* : Smt. Masali Devi (SSP)
 211. *Chillupur* : Kalp Nath Singh (Con.-O)
 212. *Dhuriapur* (R) : Ram Pati (SSP)
 213. *Gorakhpur* : Ram Lal Bhaj (Con.-R)
 214. *Jhangaha* : Firangi Prasad Visharad (BKD)
 215. *Kauriram* : Ram Lakhan Shukla (Con.-R)
 216. *Lakshmiapur* : Ram Lagan (Con.-R)
 217. *Maharajganj* (R) : Hansi (BKD)
 218. *Maniram* : Avadya Nath (HMS)
 219. *Panlara* : Bir Bahadur Singh (Con.-R)
 220. *Pharenda* : Smt. Piari (Con.-O)
 221. *Pipraich* : Hari Prasad Sahi (Con.-O)
 222. *Sahjanwa* : Ram Karan (PSP)

223. *Shyam Deot* : Mahatam Prasad Tiwari (Con.-O)
 224. *Siswa* : Yadendra Singh *alias* Lalanji (Con.-R)

HAMIRPUR

225. *Charkhari* : Chandra Narain Singh (Con.-R)
 226. *Hamirpur* : Pratap Narain (Con.-O)
 227. *Mahoba* (R) : Mohan Lal (Con.-O)
 228. *Maudaha* : Brijraj Singh (Con.-O)
 229. *Rath* : Swami Prasad Singh (Con.-R)

HARDOI

230. *Ahlori* (R) : Parmai Lal (Con.-O)
 231. *Bawan* : Sri Chandra (Con.-R)
 232. *Beniganj* (R) : Sukru (BKD)
 233. *Bilgram* : Smt. Kala Rani (Con.-R)
 234. *Hardoi* : Smt. Asha Singh (Con.-R)
 235. *Mallawan* : Lalan Sharma (Con.-R)
 236. *Pihani* (R) : Kanahiya Lal Valmiki (Con.-O)
 237. *Sandila* : Smt. Kudsia Begam (Con.-O)
 238. *Shahabad* : Harihar Baksh Singh (Con.-O)

JALAUN

239. *Kalpi* : Shiv Sampati (Con.-R)
 240. *Konch* (R) : Basant Lal (Con.-R)
 241. *Madhogarh* : Chitar Singh (Con.-O)
 242. *Urei* : Chatarbhuja Sharma (Con.-R)

JAUNPUR

243. *Barsathi* : Yadendra Dutt Dubey (JS)
 244. *Beyalsi* : Uma Nath (JS)
 245. *Garwara* : Ram Shiromani (Con.-R)
 246. *Jaunpur* : Jang Bahadur Yadav (JS)
 247. *Kerakat* : Ram Sagar (JS)
 248. *Khutan* : Lakshmi Shankar Yadav (Con.-R)
 249. *Machhlisahar* : Moti Lal (Con.-O)
 250. *Mariahu* : Jagan Nath Rao (JS)
 251. *Rari* : Surya Nath (Con.-R)
 252. *Shahganj* (R) : Mata Prasad (Con.-R)

JHANSI

253. *Babina* : Sudama Prasad Goswami (Con. O)
 254. *Garotha* : Atmaram Govind Kher (Speaker)
 255. *Jhansi* : Jagmohan Verma (BKD)
 256. *Lalitpur* (R) : Bhagwat Dayal (JS)
 257. *Mauranipur* (R) : Prem Narayan Aherwar (JS)
 258. *Mehrni* : Krishan Chandra (Con.-R)

KANPUR

259. *Aryanagar* (R) : Shiv Lal (Con.-R)
 260. *Bhognipur* : Jwala Prasad Kuril (Con.-R)
 261. *Bilhaur* (R) : Moti Lal Dehlvi (SSP)
 262. *Chamanganj* : Nasim-ud-Din (MM)
 263. *Chaubepur* : Ram Kumar (Con.-O)
 264. *Derapur* : Rampal Singh Yadav (SSP)
 265. *Generalganj* : Ganesh Dutt Bajpayee (Con.-R)
 266. *Ghatampur* : Beni Singh (Con.-R)
 267. *Govindnagar* : Prabhakar Tripathi (Con.-O)

268. *Kalyanpur* : Sri Krishan Bajpayee (BKD)
 269. *Kanpur Cantt* : Manohar Lal (BKD)
 270. *Rajpur* : Ram Swarup Verma (Ind.)
 271. *Sarsaul* : Upendra Nath (BKD)
 272. *Sarvankhera* : Raghunath Singh (Con.-R)

KHERI

273. *Bankeganj* : Chheda Lal Chowdhary (Con.-R)
 274. *Dhaurehra* : Jagan Nath Prasad (Con.-O)
 275. *Haidrabad* : Makhan Lal (Con.-R)
 276. *Lakhimpur* : Tej Narain (Con.-R)
 277. *Mohamdi (R)* : Sewa Ram (Con.-R)
 278. *Nighasan* : Karam Singh (Con.-O)
 279. *Phool Bahar* : Bansi Dhar Misra (Con.-O)

LUCKNOW

280. *Lucknow Cantt* : Sachidanand (BKD)
 281. *Lucknow-Central* : Imtiaz Husain (BKD)
 282. *Lucknow-East* : Vansh Gopal Shukla (BKD)
 283. *Lucknow-West* : D. P. Bohra (BKD)
 284. *Mahona* : Rampal Trivedi (Con.-R)
 285. *Malihabad (R)* : Basant Lal (Con.-O)
 286. *Mohanlalgunj (R)* : Narain Das (Con.-R)
 287. *Sarojininagar* : Vijay Kumar Tripathi (Con.-O)

MAINPURI

288. *Bhogaon* : Subedar Singh (Con.-O)
 289. *Ghiror* : Raghubir Singh Yadav (BKD)
 290. *Jasrana* : Raghunath Singh Verma (Con.-R)
 291. *Karhal (R)* : Munshi Lal Chamar (SWA)
 292. *Kishni* : Shivwaksh Singh Rathaur (Con.-R)
 293. *Mainpuri* : Malkhan Singh (JS)
 294. *Shikohabad* : Mansha Ram (Con.-O)

MATHURA

295. *Chhata* : Tej Pal (Con.-R)
 296. *Gokul* : Chandra Pal Azad (BKD)
 297. *Goverdhan (R)* : Kanahiya Lal (Con.-R)
 298. *Math* : Lakshmi Raman Acharya (Con.-O)
 299. *Mathura* : Shanti Charan Pinlam (Con.-O)
 300. *Sadabad* : Ashraf Ali Khan (Con.-R)

MEERUT

301. *Baraut* : Vikram Singh (Con.-R)
 302. *Barnala* : Dharam Vir Singh (BKD)
 303. *Chhaprauli* : Charan Singh (BKD)
 304. *Garhmukteshwar* : Balbir Singh (BKD)
 305. *Ghaziabad* : Piare Lal (SSP)
 306. *Hapur (R)* : Lakshman Swarup (BKD)
 307. *Hastinapur (R)* : Asha Ram Indu (BKD)
 308. *Khehra* : Naypal (BKD)
 309. *Kithor* : Manzoor Ahmad (SSP)
 310. *Meerut* : Mohan Lal Kapoor (JS)
 311. *Meerut Cantt* : Uma Dutt (Con.-R)

312. *Modinagar* : Sher Ali Khan (BKD)
 313. *Muradnagar* : Ishwar Dyal (BKD)
 314. *Rohita (R)* : Ramji Lal Sahayak (Con.-R)
 315. *Sardhana* : Jamadar Singh (Con.-R)

MIRZAPUR

316. *Chhanvey* : Srinivas Prasad Singh (Con.-R)
 317. *Chunar* : Shiv Dass (SSP)
 318. *Dudhi (R)* : Ram Piarey (Con.-O)
 319. *Majhwa (R)* : Ram Nihor Rai (JS)
 320. *Mirzapur* : Vijay Bahadur Singh (JS)
 321. *Rajgarh* : Raja Anand Pratap Singh (BKD)
 322. *Robertsganj (R)* : Subedar Prasad (JS)

MORADABAD

323. *Amroha* : Smt. Sobhagya Wati (BKD)
 324. *Bahjoi* : Bishan Lal (BKD)
 325. *Chandausi* : Smt. Inder Mohini (Con.-O)
 326. *Gangeshwari* : Jitendra Pal Singh (BKD)
 327. *Hasanpur* : Mahendra Singh (BKD)
 328. *Kanth* : Naunihal Singh (BKD)
 329. *Kundarki (R)* : Mahi Lal (BKD)
 330. *Moradabad City* : Halim-ud-Din Rahat Molai (Con.-R)
 331. *Moradabad Rural* : Risasat Husain (PSP)
 332. *Sambhal* : Mahmud Hassan Khan (BKD)
 333. *Thakurdwara* : Ahmad Ullah Khan (SWA)

MUZAFFARNAGAR

334. *Bhawan* : Abdur Rafi Khan (BKD)
 335. *Charthawal (R)* : Nain Singh (BKD)
 336. *Jansath (R)* : Manphool Singh (BKD)
 337. *Kairana* : Chandra Bhan (BKD)
 338. *Kandhla* : Ajab Singh (BKD)
 339. *Khatauli* : Virendra Verma (BKD)
 340. *Morna* : Dharam Vir Singh (BKD)
 341. *Muzaffarnagar* : Syed Murtiza (BKD)

NAINITAL

342. *Haldwani (R)* : Inder Lal (Con.-R)
 343. *Kashipur* : Narain Dutt Tiwari (Con.-R)
 344. *Nainital* : Dungar Singh Vishta (Con.-O)

PAURI

345. *Pauri* : Shivanand Nautyal (Con.-R)

PILIBHIT

346. *Barkhera (R)* : Kishan Lal (JS)
 347. *Bisalpur* : Tej Bahadur (BKD)
 348. *Pilibhit* : Syed Ali Zaheer (Con.-R)
 349. *Puranpur* : Har Narayan (BKD)

PITHORAGARH

350. *Didihat* : Gopal Dutt (Con.-O)
 351. *Pithoragarh* : Narendra Singh (Con.-R)

PRATAPGARH

352. *Bihar (R)* : Gaya Prasad (SSP)
 353. *Birapur* : Ram Dev (SSP)
 354. *Kunda* : Jai Ram (SSP)

355. *Lakshmanpur* : Vasudeva (Deputy Speaker)
 356. *Patti (R)* : Ram Kinkar (BKD)
 357. *Pratapgarh* : Ajit Pratap Singh (Con.-R)
 358. *Rampur Khas* : Tej Bhan Singh (SSP)

RAE BARELI

359. *Bachhrawan* : (R) Ram Dulare (Con.-R)
 360. *Dalmau* : Shiv Shankar Singh (Con.-R)
 361. *Rae Bareli* : Madan Mohan Misra (Con.-R)
 362. *Rokha (R)* : Ram Prasad (Con.-O)
 363. *Salon* : Shiv Prasad Pandya (SSP)
 364. *Sareni* : Guptar Singh (Con.-R)
 365. *Sataon* : Rajendra Pratap Singh (Con.-O)
 366. *Tiloi* : Mohan Singh (Con.-R)

RAMPUR

367. *Bilaspur* : Chanchal Singh (Con.-R)
 368. *Rampur* : Syed Murtza Ali Khan (Con.-R)
 369. *Shahabad (R)* : Bansri Dhar (BKD)
 370. *Suar Tanda* : Rajendra Kumar Sharma (JS)

SAHARANPUR

371. *Deoband* : Mahabir Singh (Con.-R)
 372. *Harora (R)* : Smt. Shakuntla Devi (Con.-R)
 373. *Lhaksar* : Sukhbir (BKD)
 374. *Muzaffarabad* : Sardar Singh (BKD)
 375. *Nagal (R)* : Ram Singh (Con.-O)
 376. *Nakur* : Kazi Masud (Con.-R)
 377. *Roorkee* : J. N. Sinha (Con.-O)
 378. *Saharanpur* : Jagan Nath Khanna (JS)
 379. *Sarsawar* : Mohd. Ali Khan (Con.-R)

SHAHJAHANPUR

380. *Dadraul* : Ram Murti Anchal (Con.-O)
 381. *Jalalabad* : Kashev Chandra Singh (Con.-O)
 382. *Nigohi* : Shiv Kumar (Con.-R)
 383. *Powayan (R)* : Roop Ram (Con.-R)
 384. *Shahjahanpur* : Uma Shankar Shukla (JS)
 385. *Tilhar* : Surendra Vikram (Con.-O)

SITAPUR

386. *Behta* : Krishna Kant (Con.-O)
 387. *Biswan* : Kripa Dayal (Con.-R)
 388. *Hargaon (R)* : Ram Lal Rahi (Con.-R)
 389. *Loharpur* : Abid Ali (Con.-R)

390. *Machhrehtha (R)* : Virendra Kumar (Con.-O)
 391. *Mahmudabad* : Shyam Sundar Lal (Con.-O)
 392. *Misrikh* : Avadhesh Kumar (SSP)
 393. *Sidhauli (R)* : Shyam Lal Rawat (Con.-O)
 394. *Sitapur* : Shyam Kishore (Con.-R)

SULTANPUR

395. *Amethi* : Ranjya Singh (Ind.)
 396. *Gauriganj* : Smt. Raj Pati Devi (Con.-R)
 397. *Issauli* : Ram Jiawan (BKD)
 398. *Jagdishpur (R)* : Ram Sewak (Con.-R)
 399. *Jaisinghpur* : Shiv Kumar (Con.-R)
 400. *Kadipur (R)* : Jagdish Prasad (Con.-O)
 401. *Lambhua* : Udai Pratap Singh (JS)
 402. *Sultanpur* : Ram Piare Shukla (JS)

TEHRI GARHWAL

403. *Tehri* : Govind Singh (CPI)
 404. *Deoprayag* : Indra Mani (Con.-O)

UNNAO

405. *Bangarmau* : Gropinath Dixit (Con.-R)
 406. *Bhagwantnagar* : Bhagwati Singh Visharad (Con.-R)
 407. *Bichhiya* : Shiv Pal Singh (BKD)
 408. *Hasanganj* : Sajiwan Lal (CPI)
 409. *Miyanganj (R)* : Badri Prasad (Con.-R)
 410. *Purwa (R)* : Dulare Lal (Con.-R)
 411. *Unnao* : Anwar Ahmad (BKD)

UTTAR KASHI

412. *Uttar Kashi* : Krishan Singh (Con.-O)

VARANASI

413. *Araziline* : Raj Bihari (Con.-R)
 414. *Aurai* : Nihala Singh (Con.-O)
 415. *Bhadohi (R)* : Ram Nihor (BKD)
 416. *Chakia (R)* : Ram Lakhani (Con.-R)
 417. *Chandauli* : Kamlepati Tripathi (Con.-R)
 418. *Chirgaon* : Udai Nath (BKD)
 419. *Dhanapur* : Baij Nath (BKD)
 420. *Gyanpur* : Bansidhar Pandey (Con.-O)
 421. *Kolaslah* : Amar Nath (Con.-O)
 422. *Mughalsarai* : Uma Shankar (Con.-R)
 423. *Varanasi Cantt* : Lal Bahadur Singh (Con.-R)
 424. *Varanasi North* : Shankar Prasad Jaiswal (JS)
 425. *Varanasi-South* : Shachindra Nath Bakshi (JS)
 426. *Nominated* : A. C. Grice

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman : Virendra Swarup

Deputy Chairman : Debendra Pratap Singh

1. Ajay Kumar Basu	Legislative Assembly	56. Jagdish Prasad Agarwala	Teachers
2. Istafa Hussain	"	57. Ram Singh	"
3. Jagar Nath	"	58. Prabhu Dayal	Local Authorities
4. Smt. Mohisina Kidwai	"	59. Yashpal Singh Azad	"
5. Kailash Prakash	"	60. Prem Sunder Narayan Singh	"
6. Gopal Narain	"	61. Smt. Malti Pandey	"
7. Baldev Singh Arya	"	62. Ram Milan Singh	"
8. Nathu Ram	"	63. Yashpal Singh	"
9. Smt. Sunita Chauhan	"	64. Abdur Rauf Khan	"
10. Ram Gulam	"	65. Dau Dayal Khanna	"
11. Purshottam Das Kapur	"	66. Sultan Singh Bhandari	"
12. Shiv Prasad Singh	"	67. Hukum Singh Visain	"
13. Shakir Ali Siddiqi	"	68. Hira-Singh	"
14. Pratap Narain	"	69. Pyare Lal Gupta	"
15. Rajendra Pal Singh	"	70. Mathura Prasad Pandey	"
16. Ram Chandra Shukla	"	71. Sri Krishna Goyal	"
17. Muzaffar Hasan	"	72. Sultan Singh Pachori	"
18. Sita Ram	"	73. Chander Bhal Dev	"
19. Chhedi Lal Sathi	"	74. Shiv Prasad Gupta	"
20. Ram Naresh Singh	"	75. Balbir Singh	"
21. Virendra Shah	"	76. Munishwar Dutt Upadhyaya	"
22. Ram Dhari Pandey	"	77. Parmanand Sinha	"
23. Rajbahadur Dwivedi	"	78. Guru Narain	"
24. Bansi Dhar Shukla	"	79. Debendra Pratap Singh	"
25. Ram Charan Pandey	"	80. Ram Narain Pandey	"
26. Ram Avadh Singh	"	81. Shiv Chandra Dixit	"
27. Ganesh Dutt Paliwal	"	82. Ram Rattan Singh	"
28. Viri Singh	"	83. Behari Lal Vashishtha	"
29. Ram Chandra Azad	"	84. Radha Krishna Tripathi	"
30. Ram Chandra Singh	"	85. Nand Kishore Tiwari	"
31. Smt. Shivraj wati Nehru	"	86. Birendra Bahadur Singh Chandel	"
32. Saligram Jaiswal	"	87. Chaudhari Mulaim Singh	"
33. Smt. Dayawati	"	88. Uma Shanker	"
34. Sayed-ul-Hassan	"	89. Jitendra Prasad	"
35. Sripati Misra	"	90. Vindhyachal	"
36. Harpal	"	91. Har Mohan Singh Yadav	"
37. Gauri Shankar Rai	"	92. Nawab Singh	"
38. Aga Zaidi	"	93. Ishwar Saran Singh	"
39. Nand Kumar Dev Vashisht	"	94. Prabhu Narain	"
40. Jagdish Prasad Srivastava	Graduates	95. Rudra Pratap Singh	"
41. T. P. Misra	"	96. Sri Niwas	"
42. Purshottam Das	"	97. Smt. Shila Kaul	Nominated
43. Hirdey Narain Singh	"	98. Sultan Alam Khan	"
44. Virendra Swarup	"	99. Purushottam Das Tandan	"
45. Surti Narayanamani Tripathi	"	100. Vacant	"
46. Hari Krishna Avasthi	"	101. Vacant	"
47. Shambhunath Agnihotri	"	102. Vacant	"
48. Jagan Nath Sharma	"	103. Vacant	"
49. Maheshwar Pande	Teachers	104. P. N. Mehta	"
50. Jagvir Singh	"	105. Smt. Prem Wati Tiwari	"
51. Paras Nath Singh	"	106. Raja Ram Shastri	"
52. Girish Chandra Tiwari	"	107. Surendra Nath Ghosh	"
53. Om Prakash Sharma	"	108. Ram Chander Gupta	"
54. Harihar Pandey	"		
55. R. N. Thakurai	"		

WEST BENGAL

Area : 87,676 sq. km.
Principal language : Bengali

Population : 3,49,26,279
1969 (Estimate) 4,33,73,000

Capital : Calcutta

Governor : S. S. Dhawan

Chief Secretary

N. C. Sen-Gupta

Chief Minister Ajoy Mukherjee tendered his resignation to the Governor on March 16, 1970. President's rule was promulgated and the State Legislative Assembly was suspended on March 19, 1970. The Assembly was later dissolved on July 30, 1970.

HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice P. B. Mukherji
Judges P. N. Mookerjee, S. P. Mitra, A. C. Ray, C. N. Laik, A. K. Mukherjee, R. N. Dutt, B. C. Mitra, D. D. Basu, A. C. Gupta, S. S. A. Masud, A. K. Das, A. N. Sen, S. K. Mukherjee, S. N. Bagchi, A. N. Chakrabarti, S. C. Ghose, R. M. Dutta, N. C. Talukdar, K. L. Roy, S. C. Deb, A. K. Sinha, K. K. Mitra, S. K. Chakrabarti, Sabyasachi Mukharji, T. K. Basu, S. K. Datta, P. K. Banerjee, B. Banerjee, J. Sarma Sarkar, A. K. Basu, A. K. Sen, A. P. Das, C. Mukherji, A. K. Mookerji, M. M. Dutt

Advocate-General S. K. Acharya

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman S. M. Bhattacharyya
Members B. N. Sen, J. N. Mandal, A. W. Mahmood

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District	Area (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarters
1. Bankura	6,884	16,64,513	Bankura
2. Birbhum	4,552	14,46,158	Suri
3. Burdwan	7,035	30,82,846	Burdwan
4. Calcutta (Presidency Town)	26	29,27,289	Calcutta
5. Cooch-Behar	3,339	10,19,806	Cooch-Behar
6. Darjeeling	3,005	6,24,640	Darjeeling
7. Hooghly	3,148	22,31,418	Hooghly Chin- surah
8. Howrah	1,489	20,38,477	Howrah
9. Jalpaiguri	6,233	13,59,292	Jalpaiguri
10. Malda	3,713	12,21,923	English Bazar
11. Midnapore	13,618	43,41,855	Midnapore
12. Murshidabad	5,324	22,90,010	Baharampur
13. Nadia	3,922	17,13,324	Krishnanagar
14. Purulia	6,256	13,60,016	Purulia
15. 24-Parganas	13,767	62,80,915	Alipore
16. West Dinajpur	5,365	13,23,797	Balurghat

*As on March 26, 1970.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

<i>Area</i> : 8,293 sq. km.	<i>Population</i> : 63,548 1969 (Estimate) 89,000	<i>Headquarters</i> : Port Blair
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Chief Commissioner : H. S. Butalia

CHANDIGARH

<i>Area</i> : 115* sq. km.	<i>Population</i> : 1,19,881** 1969 (Estimate) 1,53,000	<i>Headquarters</i> : Chandigarh
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Chief Commissioner : B. P. Bagchi

- *(a) Area figures are provisional since the boundary passing through Chandigarh aerodrome has not yet been surveyed.
 (b) The jurisdiction of the High Court of Punjab and Haryana extends to the Union Territory of Chandigarh. For composition of the High Court, see under Punjab and Haryana.

DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

<i>Area</i> : 489 sq. km.	<i>Population</i> : 57,963 1969 (Estimate) 70,000	<i>Headquarters</i> : Silvassa
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Administrator : Nakul Sen

DELHI

<i>Area</i> : 1,483 sq. km.	<i>Population</i> : 26,58,612	<i>Headquarters</i> : Delhi
<i>Principal languages</i> :	Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi	Projected mid-year 1970: 39,75,000

Lt. Governor : A. N. Jha

Chief Secretary : S. C. Varma

HIGH COURT†

<i>Chief Justice</i>	Hans Raj Khanna
<i>Judges</i>	H. Hardy, S. N. Andley, T. V. R. Tatachari, Jagjit Singh, S. N. Shanker, Om Prakash, V. S. Deshpandey, P. N. Khanna, S. I. Rangarajan, Prakash Narain, P. S. Safer, M. R. A. Ansari, B. C. Mishra, Prithvi Raj, V. D. Mishra and Rajendra Sachar

**As estimated by the Registrar General of India on the basis of the 1961 census.
 NOTE—Under the Delhi Administration Act, 1966 a 61-member Metropolitan Council (56 elected and 5 nominated) with legislative functions has been set up. Four Executive Councillors, headed by a Chief, assist and advise the Lt. Governor in the exercise of his administrative functions.

†As on May 25, 1970. Jurisdiction extends over the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh under the provisions of the Delhi High Court Act, 1966.

METROPOLITAN COUNCIL*

Chief Executive Councillor V. K. Malhotra

Executive Councillors A. C. Shubh, R. L. Varma and
S. N. Sarsunia

Chairman : S. C. Gupta

Deputy Chairman : J. Gupta

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Abdul Aziz (Con.R) | 32. Prem Singh (Con.-R) |
| 2. Amar Chand Shubh (JS) | 33. R. K. Bhardwaj (JS) |
| 3. Anwar Ali Dehlvi (JS) | 34. Raghubir Singh (Con.-R) |
| 4. Bansi Lal Chauhan. (Con-R) | 35. Ram Nath Vij (JS) |
| 5. Brij Lal Dua (Con.R) | 36. Ram Prakash Gupta (JS) |
| 6. Babu Lal Kelkar (Rep) | 37. Ram Babu Maheshwari (JS) |
| 7. B. D. Wadhwa (Con.R) | 38. Ram Bhaj (JS) |
| 8. Bharat Singh (Con.R) | 39. Ram Lal Varma (JS) |
| 9. Smt. B. Sivakamamma (Nominated) | 40. Ram Singh (Con.-R) |
| 10. Daljit Singh (Nominated) | 41. Roshan Lal (Con.-R) |
| 11. Devender Nath Verma (JS) | 42. Shyam Charan Gupta (JS) |
| 12. Dharam Vir Bali (JS) | 43. S. L. Kapoor (Con.-O) |
| 13. Fateh Singh (Con.R) | 44. Shiv Charan Gupta (Con.-R) |
| 14. Gurbux Singh (Con.R) | 45. Shiv Nath (JS) |
| 15. Govind Ram Varma (JS) | 46. Shiv Narain Sarsunia (JS) |
| 16. Hira Singh (Con.R) | 47. Shyama Pad Banerji (JS) |
| 17. Iqbal Kishan Trehan (Con.-R) | 48. Sri Chand (JS) |
| 18. Inder Mohan Sehgal (JS) | 49. Satyapal Chugh (JS) |
| 19. Imdad Sabri (Rep) | 50. Sanwal Dass (JS) |
| 20. Janardhan Gupta (JS) | 51. Smt. Surrender Saini (Con.-R) |
| 21. Kishan Lal (JS) | 52. Som Dev Arya (JS) |
| 22. Krishan Sarup (JS) | 53. Som Nath (JS) |
| 23. Kedar Nath Sachdev (JS) | 54. S. C. Sircar (Nominated) |
| 24. Lokvir Singh (JS) | 55. Tilak Raj Varma (JS) |
| 25. Madan Lal Khurana (JS) | 56. Uttam Parakash (JS) |
| 26. Mool Chand (Con.-R) | 57. Vashist Kumar Pushkarna (JS) |
| 27. Om Prakash Bahl (Con.-R) | 58. Vijay Kumar Malhotra (JS) |
| 28. Onkar Singh Charak (JS) | 59. Vijay Pal Singh (Con.-R) |
| 29. Parmeshwari Dass (JS) | 60. Yudhvir Singh (Nominated) |
| 30. Smt. Pushpa Devi Gupta (Con.-R) | 61. Vacant |
| 31. Prem Chand Gupta (JS) | |

*As on June 2, 1970. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress—Ruling (Con.-R) and Opposition (Con.-O); Bharatiya Jana Sangh (JS); Republican Party (Rep.).

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

Area : 3,733 sq. km.

Population : 6,26,667
1969 (Estimate) 6,79,000

Capital : Panaji

Lt. Governor : Nakul Sen

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers

Portfolios

Dayanand B. Bandodkar Chief Minister, General Administration, Special Department, Home, Planning and Development (excluding Agriculture), Finance, Information and Tourism

Anthony J. D'Souza Law, Industries, Labour and Agriculture

Gopal Govind Mayekar Education, Public Health and Public Works

Minister of State

A. K. S. Usgaonkar Planning, Development, Animal Husbandry, Irrigation, Public Assistance and Social Welfare

Chief Secretary

M. N. Srivastava

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District						Area (in sq. km.)	Population	Head- quarters
1.	Goa	..	..	..	..	3,635	5,89, 997	Panaji
2.	Daman	..	..	..	..	60	22,390	Daman
3.	Diu	..	..	..	..	38	14,280	Diu

*As on May 8, 1970.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Gopal Apa Kamat

Deputy Speaker : Monju B. Gaonker

GOA

1. *Aldoha* : Orlando Sequeira Lobo (U. G. -Sequeira)
2. *Benaullim* : Smt. Elu Jose Miranda (U. G. -Sequeira)
3. *Bicholim* : Dattaram Keshav Chopdenkar (MG)
4. *Calangute* : Valente Sequeira (UG-Sequeira)
5. *Canacona* : Manju Balkrishna Naik Gaonkar (MG)
6. *Cortalim* : Luis Proto Barbosa (UG-Sequeira)
7. *Cuncolim* : Roque Santana Joao A. Fernandes (UG-Sequeira)
8. *Churchorem* : Abdul Razak (UG-Sequeira)
9. *Curtorim* : Roque Joaquim Barneto (UG-Sequeira)
10. *Mandrem* : Anthony J. D'Souza (MG)
11. *Mapusa* : Gopal Govind Mayekar (MG)
12. *Marcaim* : Dayanand Balkrishna Bandodkar (MG)
13. *Margao* : Anant Narcinva Naik (UG-Sequeira)
14. *Marmagao* : Gajanan Patil (MG)
15. *Navelim* : Leo Mauricio Velho (UG-Sequeira)
16. *Pale* : Achyut Kashinath Sinai Us-gaonkar (MG)

17. *Panaji* : Yeshwant S. Desai (UG-Sequeira)
18. *Pernem* : Babal Laxman Kinlekar (MG)
19. *Ponda* : Smt. Shashikala Gurudatta Kakodkar (MG)
20. *Quepem* : Shaba Krishnarao Desai (MG)
21. *Sanguem* : Vasudeo Datta Morajkar (MG)
22. *Santa Cruz* : Jack de Sequeira (UG-Sequeira)
23. *Santo Andre* : Teotonio Francisco Pereira (UG-Sequeira)
24. *St. Estevam* : Pratap Shrinivas Bakal (MG)
25. *Satari* : Gopal Apa Kamat (Speaker)
26. *Siolim* : Punaji Pandurang Achrekar (MG)
27. *Siroda* : Krishnanath Baburao Naik (MG)
28. *Tivim* : Jaisingrao Rane (MG)

DAMAN

29. *Daman* : Makanbhai Morarji Bhat-hela (Ind.)

DIU

30. *Diu* : Naraina Srinivassa Fugro (Ind.)
31. *Nominated* : Jiwa Bhagdo Gaonkar
32. *Nominated* : Shantaram Motiram Kamle

*As on May 8, 1970. Abbreviations : Maharashtrawadi Gomantak (MG); United Goans (Sequeira Group) (UG-Sequeira); Independent (Ind.).

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Area : 55,658 sq. km.† Population : 28,12,463** Capital : Simla
Principal languages : Hindi and Pahari 1969 (Estimate) 34,95,000

Lt. Governor : K. Bahadur Singh

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	Portfolios
Dr. Y. S. Parmar	Chief Minister, General Administration, Home and Vigilance, Planning, Publicity and Tourism
Karam Singh	Finance, Public Works, Multi-purpose Projects and Law
Lal Chand Parthi	Revenue, Medical and Public Health and Welfare
Padam Dev	Forests, Industries and Elections
Hari Ram Chaudhry	Transport, Panchayats and Local Self-Government
Ram Lal	Education, Civil Supplies and Co-operation
Sukh Ram	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Development, Excise and Taxation

Deputy Ministers

Nek Ram Negi	Publicity and Tourism, Civil Supplies and Co-operation, Excise and Taxation
Daulat Ram Sankhyan	Agriculture, Development, Medical and Public Health
Kartar Singh Wazir	Local Self-Government, Forests and Panchayats
Mehnga Singh	Industries, Animal Husbandry and Law
Vidya Dhar	Welfare, Public Works, Multi-purpose Projects and Elections

Chief Secretary

K. N. Channa

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District	Area† (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarters
1. Bilaspur	1,161	1,58,806	Bilaspur
2. Chamba	8,124	2,19,158	Chamba
3. Kangra	8,379	12,57,194***	Dharamsala
4. Kinnaur	6,520	40,980	Kalpa
5. Kulu	5,455	—	—
6. Lahaul and Spiti	12,210	20,453	Keylong
7. Mahasu	5,624	3,58,969	Kasumptati
8. Mandi	3,945	3,84,259	Mandi
9. Simla	1,404	1,75,093	Simla
10. Sirmur	2,836	1,97,551	Nahan

*As on May 6, 1970. The jurisdiction of the Delhi High Court extends to the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh. For the composition of the High Court, see under Delhi.

**As estimated by the Registrar General on the basis of 1961 Census.

†As on 1-11-1966. Figures are provisional since a portion of the boundary of Chandigarh passing through Chandigarh aerodrome could not be surveyed on the ground so far.

***The 1961 population of Kulu is included in Kangra District figures.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Des Raj Mahajan

Deputy Speaker : Amin Chand

BILASPUR

1. *Bilaspur* : Daulat Ram Shankhyan (Con.)
2. *Geharwin* : Nikkoo Ram (Con.)
3. *Ghumarwin* : Khazan Singh (Con.)

CHAMBA

4. *Banikhet* : Des Raj Mahajan (Speaker)
5. *Bharmaur* (R) : Ram Chand (Ind.)
6. *Bhattiyat* : Inder Singh (JS)
7. *Chamba* : Kishori Lal (JS)
8. *Rajnagar* (R) : Vidya Dhar (Con.)

KANGRA

9. *Amb* : Hari Ram (Con.)
10. *Bainath* : Bansi Ram (Con.)
11. *Bhota* : Dian Singh (JS)
12. *Dehra* : Ved Bhushan (Ind.)
13. *Dharamsala* : Kultar Chand (Con.)
14. *Gagret* (R) : Mehnga Singh (Con.)
15. *Gangath* (R) : Dhinoor Ram (Con.)
16. *Guler* : Churamani (Con.)
17. *Hamirpur* : Kanshi Ram (JS)
18. *Jaswan* : Paras Ram (CPI)
19. *Jawali* : Ram Chandra (Ind.)
20. *Kangra* : Hari Ram (Con.)
21. *Kutleher* : Ranjit Singh (Ind.)
22. *Mewa* (R) : Amar Chand (JS)
23. *Nadaun* : Babu Ram (Con.)
24. *Nadaunta* : Amin Chand (Con.)
25. *Nagrota* : Hardial (Con.)
26. *Nurpur* : Kartar Singh (Con.)
27. *Palampur* : Kunj Bihari Lal Butail (Con.)
28. *Rajgir* (R) : Wazir Chand (Con.)
29. *Santokhgarh* : Kashmiri Lal (Ind.)
30. *Sulah* : Durga Chand (JS)
31. *Una* : Prakash Chand (Con.)

KINNAUR

32. *Kinnaur* (R) : T. S. Negi (Ind.)

KULU

33. *Inner Seraj* : Dile Ram (Con.)

34. *Kulu* : Lal Chand Prarthi (Con.)

35. *Outer Seraj* (R) : Ishar Das (Con.)

LAHAUL-SPITI

36. *Lahaul-Spiti* : Devi Singh (Ind.)

MAHASU

37. *Chopal* : Kewal Ram (Con.)
38. *Jubbai* : Ram Lal (Con.)
39. *Kasumpti* : Sita Ram (Con.)
40. *Rampur* : Nalu Ram (Ind.)
41. *Rohru* : Padam Dev (Con.)
42. *Theog* : Jai Behari Lal Khachi (Ind.)

MANDI

43. *Balh* (R) : Piru Ram (Con.)
44. *Chachiot* : Karan Singh (Con.)
45. *Gopalpur* : Hari Singh (Con.)
46. *Dharampur* : Kashmir Singh (Con.)
47. *Joginder Nagar* (R) : Gopi Ram (Con.)
48. *Karsong* (R) : Mansa Ram (Con.)
49. *Mandi* : Sukh Ram (Con.)
50. *Sundernagar* : Lachhmi Datt (Con.)

SIMLA

51. *Arki* : Hira Singh Pal (Ind.)
52. *Doon* : Lakh Ram (Ind.)
53. *Kandaghat* (R) : Nek Ram Negi (Con.)
54. *Nalagarh* : Arjan Singh (Con.)
55. *Simla* : Daulat Ram Chauhan (JS)
56. *Solam* (R) : Keshav Ram (Con.)

SIRMUR

57. *Nahan* : Tapindra Singh (Con.)
58. *Pachhad* (R) : Zalam Singh (Con.)
59. *Paonta* : Guman Singh Chauhan (Con.)
60. *Rainka* : Y. S. Parmar (Con.)

Nominated

61. N. L. Verma
61. Surat Singh Vaid
63. Brahmanand

*As on May 6, 1970. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Communist Party of India (CPI); Bharatiya Jana Sangh (JS); Independent (Ind.)

LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Area : 28 sq. km.

Population : 24,108

Headquarters : Kavaratti

1969 (Estimate) 27,000

Administrator : K. D. Menon

MANIPUR

Area : 22,346 sq. km.

Population : 7,80,037
1969 (Estimate) 10,63,000

Capital : Imphal

Lt. Governor : D. R. Kohli*

Chief Secretary

D. G. Bhawe

*As on March 17, 1970. President's rule was promulgated and the Manipur Territorial Assembly dissolved on October 16, 1969.

PONDICHERRY

Area : 473 sq. km.

Population : 3,69,079

Capital : Pondicherry

Principal languages : Tamil and French

1969 (Estimate) 4,36,000

Lt. Governor : B. D. Jatti

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	Portfolios
M. O. H. Farook	Chief Minister, Confidential, Cabinet and General Administration Departments (including matters concerned with Defence of India Act), Appointments, Finance, Planning, Revenue, Labour, Fisheries, and any other subject not allocated to other Ministers
S. Ramasamy	Home (excluding Defence of India Act), Local Administration, Industries (included in Development Department), Jails, Borstal Institutions and Lunatics, Fire Services, and Community Development
V. Kailasa Subbiah	Agriculture, Co-operation, Medical Public Health and Family Planning, Guild of Service (included in Health, Education and Local Administration) and Animal Husbandry
S. Arumugham	Education, N.C.C., Food, Rationing, Civil Supplies, and Law
D. Ramachandran	PWD, Electricity, Ports, State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Child Welfare, Women's Welfare, Poor Houses and Orphanages, Harijan Welfare, Local Development Works, Rural Works, Housing, Town Planning and Slum Improvement

Chief Secretary

Smt. J. Anjani Dayanand

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : S. Perumal

Deputy Speaker : Marie Lourdes Selvaradjou

KARIKAL TERRITORY

1. *Cotchery (R)* : M. Balayya alias Bala-krishnan (Con.)
2. *Karikal Nroth* : M. Jambulingam (Con.)
3. *Karikal South* : Marie Lourdes Selvaradjou (DMK)
4. *Nedungadu* : P. Shanmugam (Con.)
5. *Neravy* : S. Ramasamy (DMK)
6. *Tirumalarayanpattinam* : V. Pandari-nathan (DMK)
7. *Tirunallar* : R. Subbarayalu Naicker (DMK)

MAHE TERRITORY

8. *Mahe* : Irayi Kunnathedathil Kumaran (Ind.)
9. *Pallour* : Vammeri Nadayi Purusho-thaman (Con.)

PONDICHERRY TERRITORY

10. *Ariankuppam* : S. Perumal (DMK)
11. *Bahour (R)* : K. Krishnasamy (Con.)
12. *Bussy* : C. M. Achraff (DMK)
13. *Calapeth* : M. O. H. Farook (DMK)

14. *Cassicade* : P. Ansari Doraisamy (Con.)
15. *Couroussikuppam* : G. Perumal Raja (DMK)
16. *Courouvinatham* : K. P. Subramanya Padayachi (Con.)
17. *Embalam (R)* : M. Verrammal (Con.)
18. *Mannadipet* : S. M. Subbarayan (DMK)
19. *Mudaliarpet* : V. Kailasa Subbiah (CPI)
20. *Muthialpet* : K. Murugayan (DMK)
21. *Nellitope* : N. Ranganathan (CPI)
22. *Nettapakkam* : D. Ramachandran (DMK)
23. *Oulgret* : S. Muthu (DMK)
24. *Ouppalam* : S. Govindarajulu (DMK)
25. *Oussoudou (R)* : V. Nagarathinam (Con.)
26. *Poudousaram* : N. Gurussamy (CPI)
27. *Raj Nivas* : D. Kantharaj (Con.)
28. *Tirubuvanai (R)* : M. Thangavelu (DMK)
29. *Villianur* : S. Arumugam (DMK)

YANAM TERRITORY

30. *Yanam* : Kannichetty Sri Parasurama Varaparasada Rao Naidu (Ind.)

*As on April, 27, 1970. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK); Communist Party of India (CPI); Independent (Ind.).

TRIPURA

Area : 10,451 sq. km.

Population : 11,42,005
1969 (Estimate) 14,53,000

Capital : Agartala

Lt. Governor : A. L. Dias

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers

Sachindra Lal Singh	Chief Minister, Confidential and Cabinet, Home (excluding Jails), Secretariat Administration, Administrative Reforms, Revenue, Law, Food and Civil Supplies, Public Works, Development (excluding Tribal Welfare and Welfare of Scheduled Castes), Printing and Stationery, Statistics Rehabilitation, Industry and Transport
Krishandas Bhattacharjee	Education and Finance (excluding Statistics, Printing and Stationery)
Tarit Mohan Das Gupta	Medical and Public Health and Labour
Prafulla Kumar Das	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services and Jails
Raj Prasad Chowdhury	Tribal Welfare, Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Local Self-Government

Portfolios

Deputy Minister

Md. Monsur Ali	Agriculture and Forests
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Chief Secretary

Iswari Prasad Gupta

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Manindra Lal Bhowmik

Deputy Speaker : Monoranjan Nath

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Agartala Sadar I (R) : Benode Behari Das (Con.) | 17. Kanchanpur (R) : Raj Prasad Choudhuri (Con.) |
| 2. Agartala Sadar II : Sachindra Lal Singh (Con.) | 18. Khowai : Sunil Chandra Dutta (Con.) |
| 3. Agartala Sadar III : Tarit Mohan Das Gupta (Con.) | 19. Kulaihawer (R) : Ghanashyam Dewan (Con.) |
| 4. Agartala Town : Krishnadas Bhattacharjee (Con.) | 20. Mohanpur : Promode Ranjan Das Gupta (Con.) |
| 5. Belonia : Upendra Kumar Roy (Con.) | 21. Muhuripur : Suresh Chandra Choudhuri (Con.) |
| 6. Birganj (R) : Baju Ban Reang (Con.) | 22. Old Agartala : Jatindra Kumar Majumdar (Con.) |
| 7. Bishalgarh : Umesh Lal Singh (Con.) | 23. Radhakishorpur : Nishikanta Sarkar (Con.) |
| 8. Charilam : Aghore Deb Barma (CPI) | 24. Salgarh : Md. Ersad Ali (Con.) |
| 9. Dharamanagar North : Benoy Bhushan Banerjee (Con.) | 25. Sambroom (R) : Anju Mag (Con.) |
| 10. Dharmanagar South : Monoranjan Nath (Con.) | 26. Sonamura North : Debendra Kishore Chowdhuri (Con.) |
| 11. Dumboornagar (R) : Rabindra Chandra Deb Rankhal (Con.) | 27. Sonamura South : Monchur Ali (Con.) |
| 12. Fatikroy : Radhika Ranjan Gupta (Con.) | 28. Takarjala (R) : Monomohan Deb (Con.) |
| 13. Kadamtala : Abdul Wazid (Con.) | 29. Teliamura (R) : Prafulla Kumar Das (Con.) |
| 14. Kailashahar : Manindra Lal Bhowmik (Speaker) | 30. Uttar Debendranagar (R) : Aghiram Deb Barma (CPI-M) |
| 15. Kalyanpur (R) : Bidya Chandra Deb Barma (CPI-M) | 31. Nominated : Rajkumar Kamaljit Singh |
| 16. Kamalprur (R) : Kshitish Chandra Das (Con.) | 32. Nominated : Naresh Chandra Roy |
| | 33. Nominated : Smt. Renu Chakraborty |

*As on April 7, 1970. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Communist Party of India (CPI); Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M).

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CHAPTER XXVII

INDIA AND THE WORLD

One of the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution of India requires the State to endeavour to promote international peace and security, maintain just and honourable relations between nations, and to foster respect for international law and treaty obligations. In the light of this Directive, the conduct of India's external relations since independence has been governed by : (i) pursuit of an independent foreign policy avoiding alignment with power blocs, (ii) support to the principle of freedom for dependent people and opposition to racial discrimination, and (iii) co-operation with all peace-loving nations and the United Nations to promote international peace and prosperity without exploitation of one nation by another.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

India's relations with individual countries and international organisations during 1969 and a few subsequent months are briefly reviewed in the following pages.

INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

Afghanistan

The close and friendly relations between India and Afghanistan were highlighted by the visit of Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi to Afghanistan from June 5 to 10, 1969. An important outcome of her visit was the setting up of a Joint Commission at the Ministerial level to study and plan various projects for the mutual benefit of the two countries based on the coordination of the resources and capabilities of each country. The Joint Commission held its first meeting in New Delhi on March 16 and 17, 1970 when a large area of economic and technical cooperation programmes to be undertaken by the two countries was identified.

The trade arrangements between India and Afghanistan were renewed in a Protocol signed in New Delhi in August 1969.

Burma

India's friendly ties with Burma were reaffirmed when Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi visited that country from March 27 to 30, 1969. General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma, visited India twice (February 1969 and January 1970); these visits provided opportunities for exchange of views between the leaders of India and Burma. An important outcome was the decision to expand trade relations.

As a result of high-level discussions, there have been significant developments in settling the problems relating to persons of Indian origin in Burma. Burma has agreed to deal with the problems of repatriates, detenus and assets expeditiously and has also taken up the question of conferment of Burmese citizenship on those who are eligible for it under the Burmese law. Joint consideration of these matters is in progress.

The Joint Indo-Burma Commission for demarcation of the boundary completed the demarcation work of 400 kms. during the field season from November 1968 to April 1969. Also, in pursuance of a meeting of the Commission in May 1969, it has taken in hand verification of a further 416 kms. of the border.

Ceylon

The warmth of relations with Ceylon was again evident from the welcome extended to the President of India during his State visit to Ceylon from January 8 to 12, 1970.

Economic relations between the two countries were strengthened following the visit of the then Commerce Minister, Shri Dinesh Singh, to Ceylon in January 1969. A further credit of Rs. 50 million was made available by India to Ceylon and the Shipping Corporation of India has entered into a collaboration agreement to assist the newly established Shipping Corporation of Ceylon. A number of joint ventures are in the process of being set up in Ceylon including those in the field of textiles, scooter production and assembling of trucks. The visit of Shri K. L. Rao, India's Minister for Irrigation and Power, provided an occasion for an exchange of views with the Ceylon Government in respect of one of the major irrigation projects in that country. India and Ceylon continued their efforts to evolve the co-ordinate joint international packaging and marketing of tea.

In implementation of the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964 over 2,20,000 persons have applied for Indian citizenship and over 2,50,000 persons for Ceylonese citizenship. Indian citizenship has been conferred on over 66,000 persons, 15,000 of whom have returned to India. A beginning has been made in the conferment of Ceylonese citizenship by granting it to some 2,500 persons.

Nepal

The Minister of External Affairs, Shri Dinesh Singh, visited Nepal, first in June 1969 and again in February 1970. The latter visit was in response to an invitation by H.M. the King of Nepal. The Foreign Minister of Nepal paid a goodwill visit to India in May 1969. The Minister of External Affairs affirmed India's abiding interest in the progress of Nepal. The two Governments agreed that official groups would go into the various questions of mutual interest in greater depth in order to evolve recommendations for the solution of specific problems and to work out plans for further cooperation.

In pursuance of this decision, a Nepalese official delegation led by the Nepalese Foreign Secretary held discussions in Delhi between August 29 and September 4, 1969 with an Indian delegation led by the Indian Foreign Secretary. Joint and separate recommendations were made by the delegations of the two countries to their respective Governments.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Nepal made a brief halt at Delhi on September 5, 1969 on their way to Europe and had talks with the President, the Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister of India. In February 1969, the then Indian Chief of Army Staff, visited Nepal at the invitation of Nepalese Commander-in-Chief. The King of Nepal honoured the Indian Chief of Army Staff by investing him with the honorary rank of General in the Royal Nepal Army. In December 1969, the C-in-C of the Nepalese Army, General Surendra Bahadur Shaha, paid a 10-day return visit to India and the honorary rank of General in the Indian Army was conferred on him by the President of India.

A 17-member delegation of the Rashtriya Panchayat of Nepal led by the Chairman, Hon'ble Shri Lalit Chand, visited India in December 1969-January 1970.

India had provided an expenditure of nearly Rs. 60 crores towards the Indo-Nepalese cooperation programme up to March 31, 1969. A sum of Rs. 14.5 crores was allocated for 1969-70. Projects constructed under Indo-Nepal Programme of Economic Cooperation (Dakshin Kali Road, Pokhara Hydel Project-II phase and Tribhuvan University Girls Hostel and Boys Hostel and Arts Blok) were inaugurated and handed over to Nepal.

Two major projects, Sonauli-Pokhara Road (210 kms.) and the Kathmandu-Calcutta telephone links, are nearing completion. Satisfactory progress has also been made on other projects such as the Eastern Sector of the Mahendra Raj Marg, the 5 kw. radio telephone link between Delhi and Kathmandu, the Trisuli Hydel Project and the Chatra Canal. Under the Chatra Canal Scheme, India has taken additional responsibility for the construction of irrigation canals up to 5 cusecs at a cost of Rs. 50 lakhs.

During 1969, work was started on a modern stadium in Kathmandu. Apart from the construction of hospitals, a significant project of medical assistance was the running of eye relief camps in Kathmandu, Pokhara and Dharan by the Blind Relief Society of India with the deployment of Indian doctors and equipment. An Indian Railway Survey Team began a traffic and engineering survey for the laying of a broad gauge railway line from Raxaul at the Indian border to Hitauda in Nepal.

Till 1969-70, Nepal had deputed 2,452 candidates for training in India under the Technical Cooperation Scheme of Colombo Plan.

Pakistan

India continued to make efforts to improve relations with Pakistan. The Prime Minister of India wrote to President Yahya Khan in July 1969 proposing normalisation of relations and the setting up of an Indo-Pakistan body for settling differences through bilateral consultations and negotiations. Pakistan's response to this proposal was a negative one.

The representative of Pakistan, as usual, referred to Kashmir in his address to the U.N. General Assembly in October 1969. The Minister of External Affairs, Shri Dinesh Singh, exercising his right of reply explained the Indian position in the correct perspective and reminded the UN that it was India and not Pakistan which had brought up the question of Kashmir before the world organisation and that the only question was Pakistan's aggression in the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Pakistan has been constructing, with the assistance of the People's Republic of China, a second road in Pakistan-occupied part of Kashmir from Mor Khun in northern Kashmir to the Khunjerab Pass on the Kashmir—Sinkiang border. The road is being built mainly for military purposes and it extends the Chinese road network in Tibet and Sinkiang into the sub-continent. The Government of India lodged protests with the Governments of Pakistan and China against the construction of the road, pointing out that it was a threat to the peace and tranquility of the region.

In regard to the Ganga waters and projects on the Eastern Rivers, talks between India and Pakistan continued during the year at official level. In continuation of the meeting of December 1968, meetings were held at Islamabad in March 1969 and at New Delhi in July 1969 during which technical data was exchanged between the two sides. Unfortunately, the value of this exchange was offset by Pakistan putting forward a wholly unrealistic scheme for a barrage on the Padma River which would utilise about 58,000 cusecs of water. During the summer months, this comprises practically the entire flow of the Ganga. The proposed Pakistan barrage would result in large-scale flooding of Indian territory and damage to Indian interests. Further, India's needs of the waters of the Ganga were overwhelmingly greater, considering the economic and social needs of the area through which it flows. India therefore, explained to Pakistan that such an unrealistic approach could not possibly form the basis of a meaningful discussion of this question.

India made the 10th and the last instalment of the payment under the Indus Water Treaty to the World Bank in July 1969.

Demarcation of the Kutch-Sind border was completed in accordance

with the Kutch Tribunal Award and Plenipotentiaries of the two countries countersigned the maps of the demarcation at Islamabad on July 4, 1969.

Not much progress has been possible in the demarcation of the West Bengal-East Pakistan boundary mainly because of Pakistan's insistence that the division of Berubari, agreed to under the Nehru-Noon Agreement, be taken up simultaneously with the demarcation work in this sector of the boundary. The matter of actual demarcation work and naming of the "appointed day" for the transfer of the southern half of Berubari are subject of an appeal before the Supreme Court of India against an order of the Calcutta High Court.

In the Tripura-East Pakistan sector differences regarding the exact location of the boundary still persist.

Major portion of the boundary between Assam and East Pakistan has been demarcated by the erection of boundary pillars.

Pakistan continued to make strenuous efforts to obtain arms from various quarters. While the American policy banning supply of lethal military equipment to the sub-continent is still under review, the Government of India have impressed upon the United States that resumption of supply of arms to Pakistan would greatly endanger the peace of the region and lead to an arms race.

During 1969, Pakistan received from the Soviet Union T-54/T-55 Tanks, 130 mm Guns, helicopters, ammunition and spares. India's concern over the Soviet supply of arms to Pakistan has been repeatedly expressed to the Soviet leaders.

Pakistan has persistently refused to negotiate with India on the question of the restoration of Indian properties seized by Pakistan during and after the August/September 1965 conflict.

Minorities in Pakistan have continued to suffer disabilities of social, cultural, religious and of economic nature. India continued its efforts to persuade Pakistan to discharge its obligations towards the minorities under the Nehru-Liaquat Pact of 1950. The flow of migrants into India from across the borders continued during the year.

In 1969, five parties comprising 6,746 pilgrims from India visited Pakistan. Nine parties of Pakistani pilgrims comprising 532 persons came to India from Pakistan.

People's Republic of China

There was little improvement in India's relations with China. Chinese forces continued to remain in occupation of 14,500 square miles of Indian territory as a consequence of the 1962 aggression. While there were no ground clashes on the Sino-Indian border, there were a few instances of Chinese aerial and land intrusions in Ladakh and in the Eastern and Middle Sectors.

Chinese troops continued to remain in strength across our borders in Tibet and Sinkiang. They appear to have constructed and improved roads linking military stations across the India-China, Bhutan-Tibet, Sikkim-Tibet, Nepal-Tibet and Sino-Burmese borders, evidently aimed at facilitating the movement of Chinese troops from one part of the border to another.

Along the Sikkim-Tibet border the broadcasts directed at Indian troops, which started in mid-1967, continued. However, there has been no military clash on the Sikkim-Tibet border since September-October 1967.

The general political propaganda against India by Chinese radio and press continued unabated. There was a deliberate attempt to discredit parliamentary democracy in India. In a note sent to the Embassy of China in New Delhi on April 21, 1969, India protested against the encouragement and aid given by the Chinese authorities to a section of Indian Nagas in their unlawful activities.

STATES IN SPECIAL TREATY RELATIONS WITH INDIA

Bhutan

The Royal Mothers of Bhutan, Their Royal Highnesses Ashi Pema Chhoden and Ashi Pema Dechen, came to India in October 1969 at the invitation of the Prime Minister of India. The Home Minister of Bhutan visited India in April 1969. The Home Minister and the Finance Minister of Bhutan came to India in February 1970. A Bhutanese dance troupe participated in the Republic Day celebrations in Delhi in January 1970.

The Foreign Secretary and the Defence Secretary of India visited Bhutan in April and October 1969 respectively and held discussions with H.M. the King, Ministers and other officials of the Government of Bhutan.

With India's sponsorship Bhutan was admitted as a member of the Universal Postal Union in March 1969.

A number of experts and advisory teams visited Bhutan for discussions with the Bhutan Government on developmental activities.

The Government of India continued to assist Bhutan in its second Five Year Plan ending 1971. A provision of Rs. 20 crores has been made under the Plan for various development activities. The tempo of Indian assistance in the construction of a network of communications, including roads, telephone links, transport services was maintained so that Bhutan would have an infra-structure of development. A teleprinter link between Phuntsholing and Siliguri was commissioned with Indian assistance on May 2, 1969. Nearly 200 Bhutanese scholars continued to receive scholarships for study in various educational institutions in India.

Sikkim

For the effective fulfilment of Sikkim's third Five Year Plan India has agreed to a total outlay of Rs. 9 crores by way of grants and loans for specific projects. The Government of India provided experts to help carry on these projects. A sum of over a crore of rupees has been provided by India to repair the damage caused by the floods in October 1968.

Nearly 200 Sikkimese scholars continued to receive scholarships for study in educational institutions in India.

Under the Cultural Activities Programme, a 10-member delegation of Sikkim women visited Delhi, Bombay, Bangalore and Madras from February 16 to March 1, 1970.

Dr. Karan Singh, Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation, visited Sikkim in November 1969 and held discussions with H.H. the Chogyal on the prospects of tourism in Sikkim. Secretary, Foreign Trade, visited Sikkim in April 1969 and had fruitful meetings with the Chogyal and officials of the Government of Sikkim.

The Chogyal came to India in May 1969 to attend the funeral of the late Dr. Zakir Husain.

SOUTH EAST ASIA

Australia

Relations between India and Australia continued to grow. In October 1969, Australia made a gift of 70,000 metric tons of wheat to India under the Food Aid Consortium. India participated in the Sydney Trade Fair in October 1969 and orders worth Rs. 4 million were secured. The special Australian Tariff Legislation, giving preference for products from developing countries, benefited Indian exports.

The Union Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation, the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Chief of Naval Staff were the three important Indian visitors to Australia. Return visits were paid by the Premiers of two Australian States.

Cambodia

The Foreign Secretary visited Cambodia in June 1969 when he met the Head of State, Foreign Minister and other important dignitaries.

India, along with other members of the International Control Commission in Cambodia, accepted the decision of the Cambodian Government that the International Commission should adjourn sine die mainly because of financial reasons.

Fiji

The dialogue between India and Fiji was developed further when Dr. Karan Singh, Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation, visited Fiji from September 23 to 26, 1969. INS Delhi was the first Indian naval ship to visit that country.

Indonesia

The close relations between India and Indonesia were strengthened by the State visit of the Indian Prime Minister to Indonesia from June 28 to July 3, 1969.

Hadji Harsono Tjokroaminoto, Indonesia's State Minister for Administrative Reforms, visited India from September 3 to 8, 1969 to study the Indian Administrative Organisations.

Following India's participation in the Jakarta Fair, there was considerable increase in Indian exports to Indonesia.

Laos

The Foreign Secretary of India paid a visit to Laos from June 16 to 21, 1969 and called on the King and Cabinet Ministers.

Two Laotian Ministers, Mr. Impeng Suryadhay, Minister of Justice, Planning and Cooperation, and Mr. Phen Phongsavan, Minister of Interior and Social Welfare, visited India in April 1969.

The Prime Minister of Laos, Prince Souvanna Phouma, paid a visit to India in October 1969.

Malaysia

The cordial relations between India and Malaysia are being cemented by effective cooperation between the two countries. Agreements covering trade, culture, extradition and copyright are under negotiation.

The Malaysian Labour Minister, Mr. Manickavasagam, visited New Delhi in January 1969 to represent Malaysia at the Asian Labour Ministers' Conference. He also paid a visit in November 1969 when he represented Malaysia at the Asian Transport Ministers' Conference.

A gift of medical supplies and medicines valued at Rs. 25,000 was presented to the Malaysian Red Cross to help the victims of race riots in that country.

Although there was some initial concern about people of Indian origin in Malaysia, the Government of Malaysia have assured India that the problem of employment of non-citizens will be dealt with fairly and impartially and the question of citizenship will be considered generously.

New Zealand

A high-power delegation of the State Trading Corporation visited New Zealand and held talks with Government departments, private importers of steel and engineering goods and representatives of the dairy, meat and wool industries.

The Philippines

The Philippines Foreign Minister, General Carlos P. Romulo, visited

India in September 1969. A Cultural Agreement was signed between the two countries during his visit.

A delegation led by Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah, Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, Shipping and Transport, represented India at the inauguration of President Marcos on December 30, 1969.

Chief Justice, Shri Hidayatullah, attended the anniversary of the Constitution of the Philippines between 4 and 11, February, 1970 at the invitation of the Philippines Government. An honorary degree was conferred on him by the University of Philippines.

Singapore

The former Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, visited Singapore in April 1969 and the Law Minister, P. Govinda Menon, visited Singapore in September.

Mr. S. Rajaratnam, Foreign and Labour Minister of Singapore, came to India in January 1969 in connection with the Asian Labour Ministers' Conference. This visit was followed by a study tour by Mr. Tuan Haji Ya'acob, Minister of State in the Singapore Prime Minister's office, in February-March, 1969.

Thailand

The visit of Thai Economic Affairs Minister, Mr. Bunchana, from August 20 to 25, 1969 served not only to confirm Thailand's traditional role as a supplier of rice to India, but also provided an opportunity for exploring possibilities for expansion and diversification of Indo-Thai trade in non-traditional items.

In October, a Joint Working Group studied Thailand's import agreements, the possibilities of increasing Indian imports of Thai shellac, and prospects of entering into long-term arrangements for diversifying trade.

Vietnam

The Government of India remains in touch with all the concerned governments and continues to hope that a peaceful settlement can be found within the broad framework of the Geneva Agreement of 1954, which will permit the Vietnamese people to pursue their destiny free of external interference. A delegation led by India's External Affairs Minister attended the funeral of Dr. Ho Chi Minh in Hanoi on October 9, 1969.

A Parliamentary Delegation from South Vietnam visited India. Another delegation attended the Inter-Parliamentary Union meeting at New Delhi. Dr. Phan Quang Dan, Minister of State, came to India in November 1969.

EAST ASIA

Japan

The Prime Minister of India visited Japan from June 23 to 28, 1969. She and the Prime Minister of Japan exchanged views on a wide range of subjects including the current international situation, particularly in the Asian region, international peace and cooperation and bilateral relations with special reference to the growing scope for economic cooperation between the two countries. In the joint communique issued on June 28, at the conclusion of the visit, the Japanese Premier agreed to resume project aid to India, starting with the development of the outer harbour of Vishakapatnam and oil exploration. It was agreed to explore the possibilities of diversification of trade on a long-term basis. It was also agreed that further efforts should be made under the Indo-Japan Cultural Agreements for educational, cultural and scientific cooperation.

India participated in the Japan World Exhibition held at Osaka from March 14 to September 13, 1970.

Wide-ranging official and non-official contacts between India and Japan continued to develop. Particularly noteworthy was the third joint meeting of the India-Japan Business Cooperation Committee which was held in Bombay in December 1969.

Korea

India's trade with the Republic of Korea has made progress over the last two years especially in the field of Indian railway equipment.

A goodwill delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Mr. Guan He Gyong, a Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, visited India between July 16 and 22, 1969. A goodwill and economic mission, led by Dr. Pyo Wook Han, Republic of Korea's Ambassador in Bangkok, visited India from August 6 to 12, 1969.

Mongolia

A delegation from the Foreign Ministry of the Mongolian People's Republic visited India between March 31 and April 5, 1969 and exchanged views on matters of mutual interest.

The opening of a Resident Mission in Ulan Bator is under active consideration.

WEST ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA

Iran

There was a significant move forward in the cooperation between India and Iran. The Indo-Iranian Joint Commission met at Teheran in June 1969 and gave a new momentum to economic collaboration between the two countries. The oil refinery built at Madras with Indo-Iranian-American collaboration was inaugurated by the President in October 1969. The Joint Commission again met in New Delhi in February 1970. The two countries signed a Protocol for economic, trade and technical cooperation. Under the Protocol, India will import ammonia, phosphoric acid and sulphur from Iran, while Iran will buy railway wagons from India.

Bahrain, Qatar and The Trucial States

Shri Surendra Pal Singh, Deputy Minister of External Affairs, paid a goodwill visit to Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm al-Qaiwan and Ras al-Khaima from February 2 to 10, 1970.

Kuwait

Mr. Abdul Aziz Abdullah al Sarawi, Kuwaiti Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, paid a visit to India from July 17 to 24, 1969 and Shri Surendra Pal Singh, Deputy Minister of External Affairs, paid a goodwill visit to Kuwait from January 29 to February 2, 1970 at the invitation of the Government of Kuwait.

Iraq

India's relations with Iraq remained cordial and friendly. The Government of Iraq formally expressed its appreciation of India's continuing support to the Arab cause.

An Iraqi Trade Delegation visited India in October 1969 for the Annual Trade talks between the two countries. The Iraqi Minister of Communications, accompanied by a team of experts in various fields of transport and communications, visited India in January 1970 to explore possibilities of Indian participation in some of the Iraqi development projects.

India continued to give training to Iraqi officials and technicians.

Jordan

Relations with Jordan received a setback on account of Jordan's attitude

towards Indian participation in the Islamic Summit Conference at Rabat. Consequently, the Government of India recalled their Charge d' Affaires from Amman.

Lebanon

India's relations with Lebanon continued to be cordial. After the Rabat Islamic Conference, Prime Minister Rashid Karamé issued a statement, expressing appreciation of India's consistent support to the Arabs and expressing the hope that India would be able to attend future such gatherings.

Some difficulties that arose between the Lebanon's Middle East Airlines (MEA) and the Civil Aviation authorities in India, were settled through bilateral talks and the MEA has resumed its flights to Bombay.

Libya

On September 1, 1969 monarchy was overthrown in Libya and a Revolutionary Council was formed with Col. Moamer El Qathafi as President.

The Government of India established a Resident Mission in Tripoli in January 1969 with a First Secretary Charge d' Affaires.

Morocco

Relations with Morocco, received a setback owing to developments on the occasion of the Islamic Summit Conference held at Rabat in September 1969. This led the Government of India to recall their Ambassador from Rabat.

People's Republic of Southern Yemen

The PRSY Government's relations with India remained very friendly and cordial and India continued to render technical and economic assistance to the Republic.

Saudi Arabia

As a first step in building Indo-Saudi collaboration projects, a technical Petro-Chemical Experts' team from India visited Saudi Arabia from August 15 to 18, 1969 for exploring possibilities for participating in a fertilizer complex. This was followed by the visit of Dr. Triguna Sen, Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals, to Saudi Arabia from October 10 to 15, 1969.

Sudan

There was a change of Government in Sudan on May 24, 1969 resulting in the formation of a Revolutionary Council under Major General Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri. The existing friendly relations between India and Sudan continued to develop further. The annual Indo-Sudan Trade Agreement was signed in Khartoum during the year. India has now become an important buyer of Sudanese cotton and Sudan of Indian jute goods.

Syria

The Minister of Foreign Trade, Shri B. R. Bhagat, led a Trade Delegation to Syria in October 1969 and signed the first Trade Agreement between the two countries. The Agreement provides for the promotion of trade, the strengthening of economic relations and the exchange of scientific know-how. The Indian offer for the construction of 135 km. railway line between the phosphate mines in Syria and the city of Homs, which would facilitate the transport of rock phosphate to the site of the Triple Phosphate Plant, is under negotiation.

Tunisia

The Tunisian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Habib Bour-

guiba (Jr) paid an official visit to India in June 1969. A cultural agreement was also signed between the two countries.

United Arab Republic

The traditionally friendly relations between India and the UAR were developed further during the year. The Minister of External Affairs paid a visit to Cairo in July 1969 *en route* to New York. He met President Nasser and had discussions with the UAR Foreign Minister, Dr. Mahmoud Riad, and the Special Assistant to the President on Foreign Affairs, Dr. Mahmoud Fawzy.

The Foreign Secretary paid a visit to Cairo on July 13 and 14, 1969.

The Speaker of the UAR National Assembly, Dr. Labib Shukeir, led a high-powered UAR delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference held in New Delhi in October 1969.

Shri R. D. Bhandare, MP was invited by UAR National Assembly to attend the Preparatory Committee meeting of the International Conference of Parliamentarians in Cairo from June 23 to 25, 1969.

The United Arab Airlines resumed their flights to India which were suspended after the June 1967 conflict in June 1969.

A Ministerial level meeting between India, the UAR and Yugoslavia was held in Cairo on July 15 and 16, 1969. Owing to the unavoidable absence of the Minister of Foreign Trade and Supply, India was represented by the Secretary, Foreign Trade, Shri K. B. Lall. The three countries agreed to take far-reaching measures for strengthening and widening economic cooperation and trade exchanges.

Yemen Arab Republic

The Y.A.R. Government's relations with India remained very friendly. India continues to provide technical and economic assistance to the Y.A.R. The Government of India has decided to establish an Embassy at S'aana under a Charge d' Affaires.

AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

The problem of Rhodesia has continued to defy solution. During the year the illegal regime in Rhodesia further consolidated itself and moved towards the goal of complete apartheid in the break-away British colony.

India has condemned all the acts of the illegal regime which seeks to perpetuate a racial government in Zimbabwe by a small minority of white settlers. India is convinced that the measures so far taken by the British Government have proved to be ineffective and has advocated strong measures in the form of comprehensive mandatory sanctions under the United Nations Charter. India also maintains that it is primarily the responsibility of the British Government, as the Administering Power, to ensure the advent of majority rule in Rhodesia and to take effective measures, including the use of force, to bring down the racist regime.

The situation in Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, South Africa and Zambia continued to be a source of concern. India has consistently and unequivocally condemned Portuguese colonialism and South Africa's policy of apartheid. It has lent full moral support to the cause of the oppressed people in Southern Africa at various international forums and has endeavoured to extend as much material support as possible, within its means, to the liberation movements in Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe. Besides, India has provided a number of scholarships and training facilities to students from Southern Africa.

There was increased mutual cooperation in the economic and technical fields between India and most of the countries of Africa, notably Ethiopia,

Zambia, Ghana, Somalia, Nigeria and Tanzania. In 1969, 7 Indo-African joint ventures with countries in Africa were approved by the Government of India. These ventures included an aluminium sheet rolling mill, a malt processing project, sugar and jute mills, radio assembly unit and rubber factory. A number of technical experts were deputed to various African countries. India also provided training facilities to the nominees of a number of African Governments in technical and defence institutes and other places of higher learning in India.

The drive for Africanisation in trade and services in the various East and Central African countries continued unabated in 1969. While the Government of India fully appreciated the desire and the aspirations of the African Governments to put the trade and commerce in their respective countries in the hands of their own nationals, it was of the view that such measures should be applied in a manner that no undue hardship was caused to the people concerned who have been living in these African countries for long periods of time. The majority of the persons of Indian origin affected by various Africanisation measures were British passport holders. The Government of India repeatedly impressed upon the British Government to take full responsibility for all persons of Indian origin who held British passports. In spite of the legal handicaps involved, Government of India have endeavoured to safeguard the interests of persons of Indian origin in these countries to the extent possible.

A Conference of Heads of Indian Missions in Africa was organised in New Delhi in 1969 to discuss ways and means to further strengthen the existing cordial relations between India and the independent African countries and to identify areas of cooperation with the African countries in the context of changing conditions in African continent. Major emphasis was laid on improving India's political, cultural and economic relations with African countries in the context of the technological advances made in India.

Mauritius Prime Minister, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam paid a State visit to India in December 1969. A number of other Ministers from Mauritius (Minister of Health, Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Finance and Foreign Minister) also visited India. From Ethiopia the Vice-Minister for Wild Life Conservation and the Vice-Minister for Irrigation and Power also came to India. The Congolese Minister of Agriculture also paid a visit to India during the year. From India the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha visited some of the countries in East Africa. A non-official Parliamentary Delegation from India visited East African countries. Indian naval ships paid goodwill visits to a number of countries in West and East Africa.

EUROPE

U.K.

The External Affairs Minister, Shri Dinesh Singh, visited London in July 1969 on his way to the United States and held discussions with Mr. Michael Stewart, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The annual bilateral official level talks were held in London in January 1970. A 5-member Select Committee of the House of Commons on Race Relations and Immigration led by Mr. Arthur Bottomley visited India. In February, Mrs. Judith Hart, Minister for Overseas Development in Britain, paid a visit to India when the question of technical collaboration between the two countries was discussed in detail with Indian Ministers and officials. Following the visit of Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Minister for Industrial Development, an Indo-UK Technical Collaboration Committee was set up to act as a clearing house for the flow of technical know-how from the U.K. to India in specific fields of industry.

France

During December 1969, an Indo-French Colloquium was held in New Delhi. This was attended by scholars and intellectuals from both countries and contributed to the deepening of understanding between the two countries.

Federal Republic of Germany

H.E. Mr. Walter Scheel, Deputy Speaker of the German Parliament, visited India to attend the funeral of the former President Zakir Husain, and also a second time during the year to hold discussions with the Indian External Affairs Minister.

German Democratic Republic

India opened a Trade Representation in East Berlin on October 4, 1969. The late Shrimati Violet Alva, the then Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, responded to a GDR invitation to be present at their 20th anniversary celebrations. Earlier, Mr. Max Seftin, Deputy Prime Minister of GDR, visited India in a private capacity and was received, amongst others, by the Prime Minister.

Yugoslavia

Dr. Uvalic, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia, visited India twice during 1969. Shri T. N. Kaul, Foreign Secretary, led the Indian Delegation to the non-aligned meeting in Belgrade in July 1969. Shri Dinesh Singh, External Affairs Minister, visited Belgrade in September 1969 and held discussions with the new Yugoslav Foreign Minister, Mr. Mirko Tepavac. The then Prime Minister of Yugoslavia represented his country at the funeral of the late Dr. Zakir Husain, on which occasion he and our Prime Minister reviewed the world situation and the state of bilateral relations. An Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by the then Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy, visited Yugoslavia in June 1969. The Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia visited India from March 30 to April 4, 1970.

Other European Countries

The President of Rumania, H.E. Mr. Nicolae Ceausescu, accompanied by a high-powered delegation visited India in October 1969. The President of Hungary, H.E. Mr. Pal Losonczi, visited India in November, accompanied by a high-powered delegation.

The King of the Belgians, accompanied by his Queen, came to India early in 1970 on a State visit.

U.S.S.R.

Relations between India and the USSR registered a significant growth. Prime Minister Kosygin came to Delhi to attend the funeral of the late Dr. Zakir Husain in May 1969. He passed through Delhi in September 1969 en-route to Hanoi to attend the funeral of Ho Chi Minh. On both occasions talks were held between him and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi; Marshal Grechko visited India in March 1969 and this visit was returned by our Defence Minister in October 1969. The External Affairs Minister, Shri Dinesh Singh, visited Moscow in September 1969 and held talks with Mr. Brezhnev, Mr. Kosygin and Mr. Gromyko and other leaders. The Minister for Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, held talks in Moscow in June 1969 and Shri Bhakt Darshan, Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Youth Services, visited Moscow, to sign a Cultural Exchange Programme. Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Minister of Education and Youth Services, paid a visit to the Soviet Union in October 1969.

The Government of India made known on a number of occasions to the USSR Government the danger to India's security and peace on the sub-continent arising out of military supplies by the USSR to Pakistan.

THE AMERICAS

USA

There was a significant number of high level visits and discussions between India and the United States during 1969-70. The Secretary of State Mr. William P. Rogers visited India in May 1969 and had talks with Indian leaders. The External Affairs Minister of India visited the United States in July when he had discussions with a wide spectrum of US personalities, including the Secretary of State and President Nixon. Later, in August 1969, President and Mrs. Nixon paid a visit to India. The annual official level talks between India and the United States took place in Washington in September.

India has also noticed in the last year or two a growing desire in the United States that India and Pakistan can and must settle their problems amongst themselves without any third-party intervention. India hopes that the United States will give practical effect to its new policy by forbearing from resuming supplies of arms to Pakistan.

Canada

The relations between India and Canada were marked by traditional cordiality and cooperation. Canada continued to give assistance to India for specific projects as well as under the Wheat Agreements. India was happy to welcome a 8-member Canadian Parliamentary Delegation led by the Speaker of the House of Commons in January 1970.

Latin America

The Prime Minister's visit to some of the South American countries in September 1968 had broken new ground and demonstrated the fund of goodwill which existed for India in that continent and the great potentialities for cooperation between the countries of the region and India. Diplomatic representation in the region was expanded by opening up two new Resident Missions in Peru and Venezuela. India and Brazil have signed an agreement for cooperation in peaceful uses of atomic energy.

In April-May 1969, an important and high level economic and trade delegation from India visited several countries of this region.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

United Nations and International Conferences

India was appointed a member of the Committee of 25 nations set up by the United Nations to coordinate plans for the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the UN in 1970.

The Minister for External Affairs, Shri Dinesh Singh, who led the Indian Delegation to the 24th General Assembly, suggested that the 25th anniversary of the UN should re-affirm the principle of peaceful co-existence and the noble ideals of the Charter and make a credible declaration for the renunciation of force in the settlement of disputes.

The Indian delegation to the 24th session of United Nations took active interest in the deliberations of the Main Committees of the Assembly, particularly on major issues like decolonization, Southern Rhodesia, South-West Africa, Disarmament, Territories under Portuguese administration and Development.

India also took an active part in the work connected with the United Nations Second Development Decade. India is a member of the Economic

Committee of ECOSOC which has been charged with preparatory work for the Second Development Decade. A member of the Indian Delegation is Rapporteur to this Committee. India's approach to the programme of development is that while the advanced countries have a clear responsibility, the less developed countries also have the responsibility of contributing to the maximum possible limit from their own resources for their economic development. In India, an Inter-Ministerial Committee has been set up to prepare a detailed statement of objectives and programmes for the Second Development Decade.

In the Trade and Development Board, India advocated international trade policies advantageous to developing countries stressing the need for diversifying and increasing exports to the advanced countries. It also advocated, along with other Afro-Asian and Latin American countries, reduction of tariffs on non-reciprocal basis, the granting of special trade preferences and the creation of suitable conditions in advanced countries for exports emanating from the less developed countries. India pleaded for increase in the resources and activities of UNIDO and supported a resolution by the UNIDO in the summer of 1969 requesting the UN General Assembly to consider the convening of a high-level conference to strengthen and widen the mandate of the UNIDO.

Another economic development of international importance in 1969 was the conversion of the International Union of Official Travel Organisations into an Inter-Governmental Organisation with financial and organisation connections with the UN and the UNDP. India played an important part in piloting the proposal through the ECOSOC and in finally getting it accepted in UN General Assembly.

Two important studies in the sphere of UN developmental work were undertaken in 1969. One was the Report of the Commission on International Development under the Chairmanship of Mr. Lester Pearson, the other was the Capacity Study of the UN Development System undertaken by Sir Robert Jackson. The Government of India are making a study of these two reports.

In 1969, India pledged 3.5 million dollars in non-convertible rupees to UNDP for the year 1970. India has also contributed Rs. 50,000 to the UNIDO as a voluntary contribution and Rs. 35,000 in non-convertible currency to the International Atomic Energy Agency. India also increased her contribution to the office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 75,000 for 1969. The UNHCR had allocated \$ 340,000 for relief work among the Tibetan refugees in India in 1969.

Disarmament

The principal issues in the field of disarmament remain unresolved. General and complete disarmament under effective international control, an objective shared by the international community in principle, was hardly even discussed at the Geneva Disarmament Committee. Progress on an agreement to ban underground nuclear-weapon tests continues to be hampered by differences between the USA and the USSR regarding verification procedures. India has suggested, along with some other countries that the nuclear powers should suspend nuclear-weapon tests in all environments pending an agreement on the subject.

Another collateral measure, to which India attaches great importance, relates to the cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes. The Indian delegation continued to press for an early agreement on the cut-off.

The subject of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons was discussed at considerable length in the Geneva Committee. The group of

experts appointed by the Secretary-General in terms of Resolution 2454 (xxiii)-A, submitted its report on the chemical and bacteriological (biological), weapons on July 1, 1969. The report, together with the Secretary-General's foreword to it, was the subject of extensive debate in Geneva as well as at the XXIV Session of the General Assembly. The Indian Delegation took an active part in the deliberations on the question.

The question of the de-militarisation of the sea-bed and the ocean floor received serious consideration. Agreement was reached between the super powers who presented a joint draft to the Geneva Committee on October 30, 1969. The joint draft proposes de-nuclearisation, as distinguished from de-militarisation, of the sea-bed and ocean floor beyond a limit of 12 miles. India generally supported the principles of the joint US-USSR draft treaty. However, India found the provisions regarding verification particularly unsatisfactory. The General Assembly has decided to transmit the draft treaty back to the Geneva Disarmament Committee for further examination.

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which was opened for signature on July 1, 1968, has so far received over 90 signatures and about 24 ratifications. India has not signed the Treaty because of her fundamental objections to it.

International Law

The Convention on the Law of Treaties was prepared by a Conference of Plenipotentiaries held in Vienna in 1968 and in 1969 under the auspices of the United Nations. It deals with matters relating to the conclusion of treaties, procedure to be followed, revision and amendment of treaties, reservations, validity and termination of treaties, registration of treaties and settlement of disputes. The Convention on the Law of Treaties codifies and develops International Law and State Practice on the subject and will provide the framework law for the conclusion of treaties. India participated in UN Plenipotentiaries' Conference.

The question whether India should become a party to this Convention is under consideration of the Government of India.

India played a significant role in the deliberations of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law as a forum for unification and harmonisation of International Trade Law, taking into account the special needs and requirements of the developing countries in the promotion and development of international trade. India is a member of the Commission for six years. The subject of International Shipping Legislation was accorded priority at the Second Session of UNCITRAL at the initiative of India, Ghana and Chile. The resolution on the subject was adopted unanimously. The Leader of the Indian Delegation, Dr. Nagendra Singh, was elected Chairman of the Committee on International Sale of Goods of UNCITRAL. Of the three Working Groups set up by UNCITRAL at the second session, India is a member of two; one on the International Sale of Goods and the other on International Shipping Legislation. India has suggested that the subjects under consideration of UNCITRAL should also be studied by the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee so as to harmonise the viewpoints of the Asian-African countries on these subjects.

India also attended the 1969 Session of the UN Committee on Friendly Relations which met in New York in August-September 1969. The Committee is preparing formulations on the principles of International Law which will promote friendly relations and cooperation among States. The 1969 Session devoted itself to the study of the principles of non-use of force and of equal rights and self-determination of Peoples. India has played an active role in the work of this Committee since 1964.

Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

India continued to be represented on almost all the important organs

of the Organisation. India's Delegation to the 15th Session of the FAO Conference held at Rome from November 8 to 27, 1969 was led by Shri Gurnam Singh, the then Chief Minister of Punjab. The 52nd Session of the FAO Council held at Rome from June 9 to 20, 1969 was attended by Shri B. R. Patel, Secretary, Agriculture. India's Delegation to the 53rd and 54th Sessions of the FAO Council held in Rome in November, 1969 was led by Shri S. J. Majumdar, Additional Secretary, Department of Agriculture.

In addition, India participated in several other meetings of the FAO. These included 16th Session of the FAO Programme Committee, 4th Session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries, FAO Technical Conference on Fish Inspection and Quality Control, FAO 2nd World Consultation on Forest Tree Breeding, FAO Conference on Propagation of Tropical and Sub-tropical Fruits, Meeting of the FAO Statistical Advisory Committee, 44th Session of the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems, 8th Session of the Consultative Committee of FAO Study Group on Jute, Kenaf and other allied fibres, FAO/OIE Regional Conference on Epizootics in Asia and the Far East, 2nd Session of the FAO Committee on Forest Development and 13th Session of the FAO Desert Locust Control Committee.

India was elected member of three committees of the FAO Council, namely, Programme Committee, Committee on Commodity Problems and Committee on Fisheries.

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

The International Labour Conference in 53 sessions held till 1969 has adopted 130 Conventions and 134 Recommendations. India has ratified 29 of the Conventions. In addition, the main provisions of a number of other Conventions and Recommendations are being implemented to the extent possible.

The 53rd session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June 1969 was attended by a tripartite delegation from India. Tripartite delegations/experts attended the 7th session of the Chemical Industries Committee; the 8th session of the Iron and Steel Committee; the Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference; the Tripartite Technical Meeting for the Leather and Footwear Industry; the Tripartite Technical Meeting on Dock Labour; the International Congress on Occupational Safety and Health; the Technical Meeting on Training of Teaching Staff for Industrial Training Schemes and the Seminar on Equality of Opportunity in Employment.

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office met four times during 1969. The Government of India was represented at all the sessions.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

India, one of the founder members of UNESCO, continued its active participation in the projects and programmes of the Organisation. Shri Prem Kirpal, Indian member on the Executive Board of UNESCO, as well as its Vice-President, attended the meetings of the Board.

As a result of the work done by the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO, 93 countries in different parts of the world took part in the observance of the Gandhi Centenary. UNESCO, which advised all its members countries to observe the Centenary, also organised an international Symposium on the theme "Truth and Non-violence in Gandhi's Humanism" in Paris from October 14 to 17, 1969. About 25 leaders of thought and opinion from various countries attended the Symposium. Shri Romesh Thapar and Shri G. Ramachandran represented India, while Shri S. Chakravarti, Secretary-General, Indian National Commission

for UNESCO, represented the Indian National Commission. During the Gandhi Centenary Year Abroad (October 2, 1968 to October 2, 1969), 341 exhibition kits on the life of Mahatma Gandhi, more than 30,730 books by and on Gandhi (mostly in English but a few in German, Arabic and Spanish), and 50 photographic exhibitions, each consisting of 100 large photographs of Gandhiji, were sent to foreign countries by the Sub-Committee for the Gandhi Centenary Abroad.

The Government of India have agreed to make a contribution of Rs. 3 lakhs in the form of goods and services of Indian origin for UNESCO's international campaign to save the monuments of Philae, UAR. Another sum of Rs. 12 lakhs was contributed during 1969-70 for export of Indian goods to UAR against Indian contribution to save the monuments of Nubia from the rising waters of the Aswan Dam.

During the years 1969-70 (two calendar years) technical assistance equivalent to \$ 1.533 million was earmarked for India by UNESCO for projects in the fields of Education, Science, Technology and Mass Communication. This assistance is in the form of services of foreign experts, equipment not available in India, and fellowships for Indian scholars and scientists abroad.

The Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration in New Delhi, which has been established by the Government of India in collaboration with UNESCO, conducted its 10th training course for educational planners and administrators from September 1969 to January 1970. The course, which was in English, was attended by 23 participants from 12 Asian countries.

The UNESCO Research Centre on Social and Economic Development in South Asia, Delhi, ceased to be an integral part of UNESCO from January 1, 1967, when it was merged with the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi. The Government of India decided to meet the actual deficit in the recurring expenditure of the Centre subject to a limit of Rs. 2,31,000 per annum for the calendar years 1968, 1969 and 1970. A fresh review will be undertaken during 1970. The Centre has been renamed as the Asian Research Centre on Social and Economic Development.

The Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO has been set up by the Government of India to promote better understanding of the aims and objects of UNESCO and for acting as liaison agency between the Government and the institutions working in India for the advancement of education, science and culture and to advise the Government on matters relating to UNESCO. The Commission has been re-constituted recently with the object of making it more effective. The Minister of Education and Youth Services is the President of the Commission and the Secretary to the Ministry of Education and Youth Services is the Secretary-General of the Commission. The membership of the Commission is of two categories—(a) individual and (b) institutional. The members hold office for a term of four years. There are ten individual members nominated by the President of the Commission on each of the five Sub-Commissions for (i) Education, (ii) Natural Sciences, (iii) Social Sciences, (iv) Cultural Activities and Humanities and (v) Mass Communication. Institutions of an all-India character and those doing significant work of educational importance within the UNESCO's field of activities are eligible for institutional membership of the Commission.

Under a national project, undertaken by the Commission in support of UNESCO's world-wide Associated Schools Projects on Education for International Understanding and Co-operation, over 750 schools and teachers training institutions throughout India are participating in activities initiated by the Commission in the field of education for International Understanding. The Commission organised a series of workshops to enable teachers

of participating institutions to come together, exchange views on the programme and draw up concrete projects.

The Commission participated in several of UNESCO's regional projects, e.g., Regional Conference of Asian National Commissions for UNESCO held in Rangoon in February 1970. The Commission is also participating in UNESCO's new project on the study of civilizations of the peoples of Central Asia and has undertaken a number of activities in this behalf including organization of an International Conference on Central Asia in February 1969 and the preparation of a Survey Report for UNESCO on the study of History of Ideas and Philosophy in Central Asia. The project has two aspects (i) deepening of scholarly knowledge and (ii) better appreciation by the general public of Central Asia through the study of the Archaeology, History, Science and Literature etc. of the countries involved. The Commission obtained financial assistance from UNESCO for several projects in education, science, art, culture, etc.

The Commission has helped to organise a chain of about 95 UNESCO Clubs/Centres in various Universities and other institutions to disseminate the ideals of UNESCO, and to take up action programmes in the fields of Education, Science and Culture. It organized an orientation Course for these Clubs and Centres in November 1969.

World Health Organisation (WHO)

The World Health Organisation provided, under its regular Budget and United Nations Development Programme Fund, Rs. 88,42,530 and Rs. 81,54,675 for 1969 and 1970 respectively for implementation of various health programmes in India.

India's contribution to WHO during 1969 was Rs. 73,54,000. For 1970, it is Rs. 81,54,675.

United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

The UNICEF has allocated \$ 3,270,000 for 1969-70 and \$ 21,71,000 for 1970-71 for the implementation of health programmes such as Rural Health, Rural Water Supply, T.B. Control, Leprosy Control, Small-pox Vaccine Control, Medical Education and Health Transport & Equipment maintenance.

The Executive Board of UNICEF at its meeting held in May 1969, also approved a 5 years contract (1969-74) worth \$ 12,069,000.

India's contribution to UNICEF during 1969-70 was Rs. 60,00,000.

Twenty-sixth Session of the GATT

The Contracting Parties to the GATT held their 26th session at Geneva in February 1970. The session noted that the export trade of the developing world has failed to expand commensurately with the expansion of trade between the industrialised countries or in line with the expansion of world trade generally. It emphasised the need for additional positive measures for the expansion of trade and the improvement of trade position of developing countries. The 26th session urged the various organs of GATT to push ahead with their task of formulating conclusions on concrete action that might be taken to deal with the principal trade problems in their respective fields. The session also decided to establish appropriate consultation procedures so that any concrete problems relating to the application of Part IV can be resolved on a mutually satisfactory basis.

Kennedy Round of Trade Negotiations

The third stage of reduction in tariff agreed to at the 'Kennedy Round' of trade negotiations has been implemented by all the countries from January 1, 1970. Custom duties on a number of products from India are

now lower in the markets of developed countries as compared to the previous year.

Tripartite Conference

Another important outcome of the "Kennedy Round" conference is the better appreciation of the need for finding appropriate solution to the problems of expansion of trade among the developing countries. The heads of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the United Arab Republic and India who met in 1966 decided that arrangements for greater cooperation among themselves in the field of trade, industry and other economic activities should be concluded as soon as possible. As a result, detailed negotiations were held between the three Governments which led to the signing of the Agreement for Expansion of Trade among the three countries on a preferential basis. The Agreement was implemented on April 1, 1968 bringing into force preferential tariff rates of import duty in all the three countries for their mutual trade in respect of a 'Common List' of 77 products. The Ministers at the Second Ministerial Meeting held in Cairo in July 1969 to review the progress of tripartite economic cooperation signed a Protocol to the Agreement adding 57 group of products to the 'Common List'. The Protocol came into effect from October 1, 1969. The margin of preference for the 'Common List' items which was 40 per cent of the m.f.n. rates of customs duty was raised to 50 per cent with effect from April 1, 1969.

The Tripartite Agreement is open for participation of all other developing countries and it is hoped that participation in the Agreement would be enlarged on the basis of mutual advantage.

Expansion of Trade Among Developing Countries

Following the scheme for expansion of trade among developing countries under GATT auspices, 33 countries, including some non-GATT countries, have so far indicated their intention to participate in the negotiations with the object of expanding mutual trade. The participating countries have constituted a Trade Negotiations Committee. This Committee have approved certain Ground Rules for trade negotiations among developing countries. A number of participating countries have exchanged information on products entering their mutual trade and on the tariffs and other trade regulations applying to these products. Following this exchange of information, thirteen of the thirtythree participating Governments have presented list of requests of concessions to other participants. Some other participating countries have filed lists of products of export interest to them on which they might be interested in exploring the possibilities of seeking concessions in the context of negotiations. Substantive negotiations are expected to start soon.

GATT/UNCTAD International Trade Centre

India made requests to the GATT/UNCTAD International Trade Centre for market surveys in respect of certain commodities. The Centre has completed studies wholly or partially in respect of mica and mica products, railway products, electric fans, electric motors, sewing machines, air conditioners, wires and cables, automotive parts and repair kits and motor vehicle parts.

International Customs Tariff Bureau

The continuation of India's membership of the International Customs Tariff Bureau was reconsidered in 1969. It was decided to restore its membership of the Bureau from April 1, 1969.

Australian Scheme of Preferences

Australia has been according preferential treatment to imports of certain products from less developed countries since July 1966. Several additions have been made during 1969 to the list of preferential quota items. Quota limits in respect of certain items have been raised and preferential rates in respect of some others have been lowered. A number of these products are of particular export interest to India.

European Economic Community (EEC)

The Customs Union between the member States of the EEC (Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, France and Benelux countries) was completed by June 1968. From July 1 the same year, the member States eliminated customs duties in respect of substantially all trade between them. And from the same date, the member States started applying to trade with outside countries the full Common External Tariff of the Community.

The Common External Tariff of the Community on some of the products (Tobacco unmanufactured, Cotton fabrics—containing 85 per cent by weight of cotton—Jute fabrics and Sacks, Coir mats and matting and Woollen carpets—knotted and unknotted) exported by India remains at a fairly high level.

India has direct diplomatic relations with the EEC since 1962. Discussions have been held from time to time on improvement of trade between countries of the Community and India at diplomatic level as well as under the aegis of the GATT.

As a result of these discussions, the EEC has totally suspended customs duties on tea, cardamoms, coriander seeds, curry powder and paste, mango chutney, tobacco and seed oil. Custom duties have been partially suspended on coffee, cashew nuts and pepper.

Under special arrangements, the EEC extends duty-free treatment to import of handlooms (cotton and silk fabrics) and handicraft products from India up to specified value levels without duty. In the case of handlooms (cotton and silk fabrics) the level of imports allowed duty-free is US \$ 1 million for cotton fabrics and US \$ 1 million for silk fabrics per annum, and in the case of handicraft products, imports up to a value of US \$ 5 million per annum are eligible for duty-free entry. In addition, the EEC has eliminated the customs duty on import of East India Kips.

In November 1969, the EEC and India entered into an arrangement under which an annual quota of 5,500 tons for import of jute carpet backing cloth from India has been set up by the Community. The arrangement provides for an annual growth as also for unrestricted admission over and above the quota against proven demand.

The arrangement negotiated under the Cotton Textile Agreement with the EEC provides for import into the Community countries of cotton textiles from India up to a quantity of 7,800 tonnes per annum.

The EEC and India have set up a Joint Committee to examine measures for increasing the demand for coir products in the EEC market so that the industry in both India and the EEC may benefit from the additional demand.

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)

The 25th Annual Session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) was held in Singapore from April 15 to 28, 1969. The Session reviewed *inter-alia* the economic situation and developments in the ECAFE region, the activities of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning and the Asian Development Bank, social and agricultural development, and the reports of the various Committees and Working Groups of the ECAFE.

Shri K. B. Lall, Secretary, Foreign Trade, was elected to the Governing Council of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning for a period of three years from April 1969.

The Commission endorsed the strategy for integrated development of regional cooperation adopted at the Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Cooperation held in December 1968. An important proposal was made by India for trade liberalisation in the ECAFE region, which consisted of a six-point programme for the countries of the region. The programme was accepted by the Commission and has been incorporated in its report. The programme is an important element of the strategy for integrated development of regional economic cooperation as defined at the Third Ministerial Conference. It envisages the collection of basic information on products of export interest to member countries to be matched against import requirements of the region, measures of production, stimulation to achieve the export potential, a system of regional preferences to facilitate imports from countries within the region, the balancing of incremental exports and imports, the evolution of suitable payments arrangements to support trade liberalisation measures, and the improvement of the transportation and commercial infra-structure for trade exchanges.

An important resolution adopted at the 25th Session related to the Second Development Decade. It declared that an annual average rate of growth of 6 to 7 per cent for developing countries in Asia is feasible provided the developed countries achieve the flow of aid at the rate of one per cent of their gross national product as from the commencement of the Decade. The impressive increase in the capability of the Asian countries to plan, organise and manage their own economic development was noted; the developing countries were called upon to strengthen their internal economic development machinery and foster cooperation among themselves on a regional, sub-regional or multi-national basis within a comprehensive general framework, and the United Nations in general and the developed members of ECAFE in particular, were exhorted to provide the necessary support for these developmental endeavours.

In addition, the Session adopted various resolutions on important subjects such as (1) Establishment of an Asian Coconut Community; (2) Mineral Resources of the ECAFE region; (3) Establishment of an Asian Handicrafts Centre; (4) Proposal for the establishment of a Regional Computing Centre; (5) Social Development; (6) Outposting of Headquarters staff to Regional Economic Commission; (7) Fiftieth Anniversary of the ILO; and (8) Amendment to Rules of Procedure regarding Consultations with specialised agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

In pursuance of the resolution on strategy for integrated regional cooperation adopted at the Third Ministerial Conference in December 1968 and endorsed at the 25th Session of the Commission, the ECAFE Secretariat has set up a Task Force to elaborate an integrated programme of action, embracing liberalisation of trade exchanges, stimulation of national production, development of commercial infra-structure, and the organisation of a payments mechanism to stimulate the expansion of *inter-se* trade flows. The member Governments of the region have also set up National Units within their administrations. The Indian National Unit is located in the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

The first meeting of the representatives of the National Units of member countries of ECAFE was convened in Bangkok in August 1969, to provide them with an opportunity to hold consultations among themselves and with the ECAFE Task Force, and to exchange views on the work done till then at the national and regional levels in elaborating the integrated strategy for regional economic cooperation. The meeting considered the

main elements of the proposed Asian Trade Development and Liberalisation Programme which is geared to the objective of increasing intra-regional trade by matching, to the maximum extent possible, regional import requirements with exportable surpluses of the countries of the region on mutually advantageous terms. Several techniques for implementing the Programme were also considered. A time-table of action was approved in regard to the institution of regional payments arrangements. Specific proposals for development of tele-communications and shipping services within the region were also approved.

A further step was taken in the evolution of the Asian Trade Development and Liberalisation Programme during the course of the 9th series of Intra-regional Trade Promotion talks held at Teheran in October 1969. During these talks, discussions were held in relation to specific commodity groups with a view to drawing up regional plans of action to secure increased intra-regional trade exchanges. Specific measures of production stimulation and import facilitation were also identified wherever appropriate.

The work was carried a stage further at the second meeting of Representatives of National Units held at Bangkok from February 17 to 19, 1970. At this meeting, draft agreements were circulated on Asian Trade Development and Liberalisation and Regional Payments arrangements. The forms for preparing country/commodity plans were discussed. The progress made in evolving a strategy for development of regional transportation and commercial infra-structure was also discussed. A time-table for work was adopted. Further consultations are proposed to be held in order to formulate a concrete programme of action for submission to the next meeting of the Asian Council of Ministers which is likely to be held before the end of the year. The Asian Trade Development and Liberalisation Programme is likely to be implemented from July 1, 1970.

At the meetings of the Asian Industrial Development Council and the ECAFE Committee on Industry and Natural Resources in January, 1970, efforts were made to evolve the industrial components of the integrated strategy for development of regional cooperation. Similar action was taken in regard to the development of commercial and transportation infrastructure at the meeting of the ECAFE Committee on Transport and Communications held in February 1970.

Subsequent to the action taken at the 25th Session of ECAFE for establishing the Asian Coconut Community, the inaugural session of the Community was held at Colombo from September 2 to 8, 1969, to discuss the administrative regulations, budget and finance, and other related matters. In November 1969, a Group of Experts met at Bangkok to draw up the Programme of Work for the Community which was considered at the second meeting of the Community held at Bangkok in January 1970.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

India is a founder-member of IMF and holds the fifth largest quota in the Fund. Since the inception of the Fund and up to March 31, 1970, India has purchased foreign currencies of the value of Rs. 8,17.75 crores from the Fund, out of which Rs. 6,63.75 crores has been repaid.

The 24th annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Fund, held in Washington from September 29 to October 3, was attended by Shri L. K. Jha, Governor, Reserve Bank of India, as India's Governor on the IMF and Dr. I. G. Patel, Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs as India's Governor on the IBRD.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

India is a founder-member of the IBRD and holds the fifth largest share of its capital. Loans granted by the IBRD up to March 31, 1970

amounted to Rs. 785.78 crores, net of cancellation, for various projects in the public and private sectors. Of this, Rs. 687.08 crores was actually drawn up to March 31, 1970. IBRD has also assisted India in arranging annual meetings of Aid India Consortium to discuss India's foreign exchange requirements and devise methods of extending financial assistance.

International Development Association (IDA)

India is a founder-member of the Association, which is the soft loan affiliate of the IBRD. As on March 31, 1970, IDA has extended credits amounting to Rs. 845.53 crores, net of cancellation, to India for various Projects/Programmes such as Agriculture and Irrigation, Civil Aviation, Coal Industry, Industrial Imports (Non-Project), Power (Generation & Transmission), Ports (Calcutta, Madras, Bombay), Railways, Road Development, Steel Plants (IISCO & TISCO) and Telecommunications, out of which Rs. 753.53 crores was actually drawn upto March 31, 1970.

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

IFC is another affiliate of the IBRD, which supplements the activities of the latter by encouraging the growth of productive private enterprise in member countries, particularly in the less developed areas. India is a member of IFC which has made a total investment of Rs. 25.13 crores by the end of March 1970 in nine Indian companies engaged in the production of fertilisers, caustic soda, balls and bearings, pumps, etc.

United Nations Development Programme (Special Fund and Technical Assistance Components)

From 1966 to 1969, India's annual contribution to the Special Fund and Technical Assistance Components was Rs. 1,61,25,000 and Rs. 63,75,000 respectively. For 1970, the rupee equivalent of \$ 3.5 million has been pledged as a single contribution for the U.N. Development Programme. Separate pledges have not been made for the two components of the programme.

Up to January 1970, 53 Indian projects involving a total commitment of about \$ 54 million were approved for assistance from the Special Fund Component of the U.N. Development Programme.

India sent out 1,950 trainees and received approximately 1,950 experts and equipment worth \$ 8.5 million till the end of 1969. Rs. 18,00,000 approximately were contributed towards the living expenses of experts during 1969.

Colombo Plan

Since the inception of the Colombo Plan and the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan, India has provided training facilities to 4,350 nominees from various countries up to December 31, 1969. These trainees came from Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ghana, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Laos, Malaysia, Mauritius, Maldive Islands, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Sierra Leone, South Korea, Thailand, Tanzania, Uganda and Vietnam. Services of Indian experts were also provided in the fields of life insurance nationalisation, entomology, taxation, leather technology, cashewnut growing, statistical quality control, irrigation, transport, small-scale industries, training in steel production, agriculture. Plan publicity and for the Tonle Sap sector of Mekong River Valley Project.

Till 1969, India received the services of 508 foreign experts and training facilities for 5,393 Indians in the Colombo Plan countries in the fields of medical and health, education, food and agriculture, industries and

trade, power and fuel engineering, transport and communications, banking, labour administration, trade unionism, printing, etc.

Since the beginning of the Plan and up to March 31, 1969, India has received grant assistance from Australia (Rs. 58.20 crores) New Zealand (Rs. 4.93 crores); Canada (Rs. 366.16 crores) and U.K. (Rs. 2.54 crores).

Asian Development Bank

The Asian Development Bank, established in 1966 on the pattern of the World Bank, is an international development finance institution. The purpose of the Bank is to lend funds, promote investment and provide technical assistance to developing member countries. India with a share capital of Rs. 69.75 crores is the second largest regional share holder of the Bank, Japan contributing \$ 200 million.

India has not sought for any assistance from the Bank. She has, however, indicated her willingness to cooperate with the Bank for providing technical assistance and training services to its developing member countries. During 1968-69 India, in fact, made a beginning in this direction by providing the services of an expert for the Bank's Regional Transport Survey.

CHAPTER XXVIII
LAWS OF PARLIAMENT DURING 1969

Sl. No.	Bill	When introduced	When passed by the originating Chamber	When passed/returned by the other Chamber	Date of President's assent	Initiating Chamber
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	The Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Amendment Bill, 1969.	23-12-68	25-2-69	17-3-69	19-3-69	R.S.
2.	The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1969.	14-3-69	14-3-69	20-3-69	23-3-69	L.S.
3.	The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Continuance Bill, 1969.	24-2-69	3-3-69	24-3-69	26-3-69	R.S.
4.	The Appropriation Bill, 1969.	19-3-69	19-3-69	24-3-69	26-3-69	L.S.
5.	The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1969.	19-3-69	19-3-69	24-3-69	26-3-69	L.S.
6.	The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1969.	18-3-69	18-3-69	24-3-69	26-3-69	L.S.
7.	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1969.	21-3-69	21-3-69	24-3-69	26-3-69	L.S.
8.	The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 1969.	24-2-69	26-2-69	22-3-69	26-3-69	R.S.
9.	The Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Amendment Bill, 1969.	25-2-69	3-3-69	22-3-69	26-3-69	R.S.
10.	The Limitation (Amendment) Bill, 1969.	25-2-69	3-3-69	24-3-69	26-3-69	R.S.
11.	The Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1969.	18-2-69	22-3-69	25-3-69	28-3-69	L.S.
12.	The Customs (Amendment) Bill, 1969.	18-2-69	22-3-69	26-3-69	28-3-69	L.S.
13.	The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1969.	28-4-69	28-4-69	8-5-69	13-5-69	L.S.
14.	The Finance Bill, 1969.	28-2-69	6-5-69	12-5-69	13-5-69	L.S.
15.	The Estate Duty (Distribution) Amendment Bill, 1969.	31-3-69	7-5-69	12-5-69	19-5-69	L.S.
16.	The President (Discharge of Functions) Bill, 1969.	14-5-69	15-5-69	19-5-69	28-5-69	L.S.
17.	The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1969.	10-5-68	14-5-69	19-5-69	28-5-69	L.S.
18.	The Registration of Births and Deaths Bill, 1969.	18-12-67	27-2-68 15-5-69*	7-5-69	31-5-69	R.S.

*Amendments made by Lok Sabha on 7-5-69 considered and agreed to by the Rajya Sabha on 15-5-69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	The Union Territories (Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions) Bill, 1969.	26-4-68	7-5-69	15-5-69	31-5-69	L.S.
20.	The Constitution (Twenty-second Amendment) Bill, 1969.	10-4-69	15-4-69	30-4-69	25-9-69	L.S.
21.	The West Bengal Legislative Council (Abolition) Bill, 1969.	13-5-69	16-5-69	22-7-69	25-7-69	L.S.
22.	*The Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1969.	2-12-68	23-7-69	30-7-69	8-8-69	L.S.
23.	The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1969.	25-7-69	4-8-69	8-8-69	9-8-69	L.S.
24.	The Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Amendment Bill, 1969.	10-8-67	6-12-67 30-7-69**	23-7-69	11-8-69	R.S.
25.	The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 1969.	14-3-69	23-7-69	31-7-69	13-8-69	L.S.
26.	The Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1969.	21-7-69	7-8-69	13-8-69	21-8-69	L.S.
27.	The Gold (Control) Amendment Bill, 1969.	28-7-69	11-8-69	21-8-69	29-8-69	L.S.
28.	The Press Council (Amendment) Bill, 1969.	5-8-69	12-8-69	28-8-69	29-8-69	R.S.
29.	The Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1969.	25-7-69	7-8-69	21-8-69	30-8-69	L.S.
30.	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1969.	22-8-69	25-8-69	28-8-69	30-8-69	L.S.
31.	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1969.	25-8-69	26-8-69	28-8-69	30-8-69	L.S.
32.	The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1969.	25-8-69	26-8-69	28-8-69	30-8-69	L.S.
33.	The Bihar State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1969.	25-8-69	26-8-69	30-8-69	31-8-69	R.S.
34.	The Foreign Marriage Bill, 1969.	10-5-63	29-7-69	30-8-69	31-8-69	R.S.
35.	The Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill, 1969.	12-8-69	21-8-69	30-8-69	31-8-69	R.S.
36.	The Criminal and Election Laws Amendment Bill, 1969.	27-8-68	12-8-69	26-8-69	4-9-69	L.S.
37.	The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1969 (Diwan Chaman Lal).	3-5-63	15-12-67 ***22-8-69	16-5-69	7-9-69	R.S.

*The Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha as "The Indian Railways (Second Amendment) Bill, 1968". The Short Title of the Bill was changed to "The Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1969" when passed by Lok Sabha.

**Amendments made by Lok Sabha on 23-7-69 considered and agreed to by Rajya Sabha on 30-7-69.

***Amendments made by Lok Sabha on 16-5-69 considered and agreed to by Rajya Sabha on 22-8-1969.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
38.	The Delhi High Court (Amendment) Bill, 1969.	15-11-68	13-8-69	26-8-69	9-9-69	L.S.
39.	The Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 1969.	17-5-69	29-7-69	25-11-69	2-12-69	R.S.
40.	The Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 1969.	21-7-69	18-11-69	2-12-69	20-12-69	L.S.
41.	The Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1969.	8-12-69	19-12-69	22-12-69	26-12-69	L.S.
42.	The International Monetary Fund and Bank (Amendment) Bill, 1969.	30-8-69	21-11-69	10-12-69	26-12-69	L.S.
43.	The Bihar Land Reforms Laws (Regulating Mines and Minerals) Validation Bill, 1969.	8-12-69	13-12-69	22-12-69	26-12-69	L.S.
44.	The Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library Bill, 1969.	21-2-68	18-11-69	3-12-69	26-12-69	L.S.
45.	The Oaths Bill, 1969 ..	27-11-67	14-2-68 *8-12-69	1-12-69	26-12-69	R.S.
46.	The Indian Registration (Amendment) Bill, 1969.	5-8-68	14-8-68 **8-12-69	1-12-69	26-12-69	R.S.
47.	The Punjab Legislative Council (Abolition) Bill, 1969.	25-7-69	19-11-69	24-12-69	27-12-69	L.S.
48.	The Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Bill, 1969.	27-6-67	24-11-69	22-12-69	26-12-69	L.S.
49.	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 5 Bill, 1969.	20-12-69	20-12-69	23-12-69	27-12-69	L.S.
50.	The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1969.	20-12-69	20-12-69	23-12-69	27-12-69	L.S.
51.	The Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1969.	20-12-69	20-12-69	23-12-69	27-12-69	L.S.
52.	The Manipur Appropriation Bill, 1969.	20-12-69	20-12-69	23-12-69	27-12-69	L.S.
53.	The Bihar Appropriation Bill, 1969.	22-12-69	22-12-69	24-12-69	27-12-69	L.S.
54.	The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1969.	17-12-69	22-12-69	24-12-69	27-12-69	L.S.
55.	The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Bill, 1969.	18-8-67	24-7-69	18-12-69	27-12-69	R.S.
56.	The Assam Reorganisation (Meghalaya) Bill, 1969.	15-12-69	24-12-69	24-12-69	29-12-69	L.S.
57.	The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1969.	11-12-65	19-12-68 **22-12-69	27-11-69	29-12-69	R.S.
58.	The Constitution (Twenty-third Amendment) Bill, 1969.	21-8-69	9-12-69	17-12-69	23-1-70	L.S.

Note : All the above Bills, except Sl. No. 37, were Government Bills; Bill at Sl. No. 37 was a Private Member's Bill.

*Amendments made by Lok Sabha on 1-12-69 considered and agreed to by Rajya Sabha on 8-12-69.

**Amendments made by Lok Sabha on 1-12-69 considered and agreed to by Rajya Sabha on 8-12-69.

***Amendments made by Lok Sabha on 27-11-69 considered and agreed to by Rajya Sabha on 22-12-69.

CHAPTER XXIX

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF 1969

JANUARY

- 2 Shahinshah of Iran arrives in New Delhi on a State visit.
- 3 56th session of the Indian Science Congress inaugurated by the Prime Minister in Bombay.
- 5 Koraput factory produces first MiG-21 engine.
- Calicut station of All India Radio starts new daily services in Malayalam and Mahl for Laccadive Islands.
- Pre-Harappan relics found at Bagor, Rajasthan.
- 7 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi attends the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London.
- 9 K. Kamaraj wins Nagercoil parliamentary by-election.
- Supreme Court upholds International Tribunal Award on Kutch.
- 10 On the occasion of the anniversary of the Tashkent Declaration, India proposes to Pakistan setting up of joint machinery to discuss 'no-war' pact between them.
- Dr. Sampurnanand, former Governor of Rajasthan, passes away.
- 14 Madras State officially renamed Tamil Nadu.
- 15 International Development Association (IDA) announces \$ 125 million loan to India.
- 19 Gajendragadkar Commission report on regional imbalances in Jammu and Kashmir State released.
- 20 Services win 15th National Boxing Championship for sixth year running.
- 21 First India-built electronic digital computer commissioned.
- 22 Prime Minister Zhivkov of Bulgaria arrives in New Delhi on a State visit.
- Prime Minister Indira Gandhi presents Bravery Awards to eight children.
- 23 Netaji's birth anniversary celebrated.
- 24 Mrs. King receives 1966 Nehru Award for International understanding given posthumously to her husband, Dr. Martin Luther King.
- President Zakir Husain presents Awards to 26 craftsmen.
- 25 Padma Vibhushan Award announced for Indian-born scientist, Dr. Hargovind Khorana, Nobel Prize Winner.
- Mohan Ranade, Goan freedom fighter, released after 13 years of detention in Portugal.
- 26 Republic Day celebrated.
- 28 Asian Labour Ministers' Conference begins in New Delhi.
- 29 Southern Railway micro-wave link commissioned.
- New Zealand Prime Minister, Keith Holyoake, arrives in New Delhi on a State visit.
- 30 Martyrs' Day observed throughout the country.
- 31 Asian Labour Ministers' Conference concludes in Delhi.

FEBRUARY

- 1 India and Ford Foundation sign an agreement in New Delhi on training of planning staff.
- Mohan Ranade arrives in Bombay after 13 years of imprisonment in Portugal.
- Two-man rowing expedition to Andamans sets out from Calcutta.

FEBRUARY (contd.)

- 3 Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, C. N. Annadurai, passes away.
- 5 Reserve Bank of India decides to set up National Institute of Bank Management.
- 10 A new Ministry headed by Mr. Karunanidhi sworn in in Tamil Nadu.
- 11 Akali Dal wins 43 out of 104 seats in mid-term elections to Punjab Assembly.
- 12 United Front swept into power in West Bengal in mid-term polls.
- Mid-term election results in U.P. and Bihar; no single party gains majority.
- 13 Naga National Organisation voted back to power in Nagaland's second General Election.
- Prime Minister Indira Gandhi reshuffles Cabinet; creates a new ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply.
- 14 Indo-Japanese agreement for a fresh Yen credit for Rs. 21 crore signed.
- 17 Akali-Jan Sangh coalition Ministry headed by Gurnam Singh sworn in in Punjab.
- Ghalib Centenary stamp released.
- 19 New metallurgical laboratory at Bhadravati commissioned.
- Bombay retains Ranji Trophy for National Cricket Championship for the tenth year in succession.
- Hokishe Sema elected leader of the NNO, the majority party, in Nagaland Assembly.
- 20 Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik arrives in New Delhi.
- Andhra Pradesh High Court upholds validity of Mulki rule.
- 21 Home Minister Chavan rejects demand for Uttarakhand State.
- 22 The Aga Khan donates Poona Palace to Gandhi Smarak Nidhi.
- A new Ministry headed by Hokishe Sema sworn in in Kohima.
- President Zakir Husain inaugurates Ghalib Academy in Delhi.
- 25 U.F. Ministry headed by Ajoy Mukherjee sworn in in West Bengal.
- 26 First India-built Centaur rocket successfully tested at Thumba.
- Congress Ministry headed by C. B. Gupta sworn in in Uttar Pradesh.
- Harihar Singh sworn in as Bihar Chief Minister.
- 28 Union Budget for 1969-70 presented to Parliament.

MARCH

- 1 Jammu & Kashmir Land Commission suggests radical land reforms.
- 2 Soviet Defence Minister, Marshal Andrei Grechko, arrives in New Delhi on a 7-day visit.
- 7 Homi Mody, former Governor of Uttar Pradesh, passes away.
- 8 C. Subramaniam resigns from Congress Working Committee in protest against the inclusion of Raja of Ramgarh in the Congress-led coalition ministry in Bihar.
- 10 Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister, G. N. Singh, tenders resignation on account of growing opposition in SVD.
- DMK emerges as the largest party in Pondicherry mid-term elections.
- 12 Soviet Minister for Culture, Madam Furtseva, arrives in Delhi on a 8-day visit.
- 13 Raja Naresh Chandra sworn in as new Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister.
- West Bengal Cabinet decides to abolish the State Legislative Council.

MARCH (contd.)

- 13 Mohammed Farook Maricar elected leader of the DMK-CPI coalition in Pondicherry.
- 14 India voices concern over reports of USSR giving tanks to Pakistan.
- 15 Indian Navy's first Helicopter Squadron commissioned in Goa.
- 16 Rebel Naga army commander, Mowu Angami, captured.
- 18 Six top rebel Nagas captured in Kohima District.
- President Zakir Husain presents new colours to Punjab Regiment; country's oldest infantry regiment.
- 19 Raja Naresh Chandra resigns as Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister.
- 20 National Integration Council appoints 18-member sub-committee to go into the problem of communalism.
- Charan Singh replaces M. P. Sinha as BKD chief.
- 22 D. P. Mishra decides to step down from leadership of the M. P. Congress Legislature Party.
- 25 Constitution Amendment Bill on Reorganisation of Assam fails to get enough votes in Lok Sabha.
- 26 S. C. Shukla sworn in as Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister.
- Romesh Chandra, Secretary-General of World Peace Council, receives Lenin Prize.
- 28 Supreme Court holds invalid job reservations order in Telengana.
- 170 rebel Nagas arrested while returning from China.
- Konda Lakshman Bapuji, Information Minister for Andhra Pradesh, resigns over Telengana issue.

APRIL

- 1 External Affairs Minister Dinesh Singh re-affirms that India will not allow transportation of foreign troops through her territory.
- 3 LIC completes record business of Rs. 928.91 crores for the year 1968-69.
- Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Maharashtra agree to refer Krishna waters issue to a tribunal.
- Anti-China underground Nagas favour settlement of the Naga problem within the frame-work of the Constitution.
- 4 India and Pakistan resume talks on Kutch border demarcation.
- Telengana agitation takes a violent turn in Secunderabad.
- 5 Nirodh Factory commissioned in Trivandrum.
- First India-built tanker for Navy launched.
- 6 Sikhs demonstrate outside UK High Commission in New Delhi to protest against discrimination against Sikhs in Britain.
- India and Soviet Union sign a contract for supply by the latter of 2½ lakh tonnes of fertiliser to India.
- 8 Kughato Sukhai, self-styled 'Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of Nagaland', renounces demand for Naga sovereignty and independence.
- India affirms support for Soviet stand on border dispute with China.
- 9 Union Government sets up Irrigation Commission to review the progress of irrigation development plans in the country.
- Kerala Government raises dearness allowance of its staff to Central level.
- 10 Assam Reorganisation Bill re-introduced in Lok Sabha.
- Ministry of Information and Broadcasting decides to reorganise Programme Advisory Committees of AIR.
- 11 10th volume of Tamil Encyclopaedia released.

APRIL (contd.)

- 12 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi inaugurates floating pumping station in river Ganga near Dalmau in Uttar Pradesh.
- 13 50th anniversary of Jallianwala Bagh massacre by a Briton, Gen. Dyer, observed.
- 14 S. M. Joshi resigns SSP chairmanship.
- Prime Minister invites Konda Lakshman Bapuji and Ranga Reddy, leaders of separate Telengana movement, for talks on Telengana issue.
- AIR Stations Madras and Tiruchi begin commercial broadcasting.
- Ramdas Gandhi, only surviving son of Mahatma Gandhi, expires in Bombay.
- 15 Lok Sabha passes Constitutional Bill on Assam reorganisation to enable the formation of an autonomous State for hill districts.
- Telengana "Struggle Day" observed in Andhra Pradesh.
- 17 Andhra Pradesh Government decides to set up two high-level committees for Telengana.
- Right bank power station of Bhakra hydro-electric complex inaugurated.
- Education Minister, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, rules out discontinuance of the use of English.
- 18 ARC presents report on Personnel and Administration to the Prime Minister; report says Central Government servants have no right to strike; recommends extension of principle to State employees.
- 19 Central Government appoints Justice Wanchoo to suggest ways and means for safeguarding the interests of Telengana people in recruitment to State services.
- 20 National Development Council gives broad approval to Draft Fourth Plan.
- 22 Indian Airlines Fokker Friendship plane crashes at Dumuria, killing all 40 passengers and crew of four.
- 24 AICC session begins at Faridabad.
- 26 Chinese troops across Nathu La serve two ultimatums to Indian security forces to vacate the Pass.
- 27 52nd session of Hindu Mahasabha begins at Nagpur.
- 28 DMK gains control of 35 out of 72 Councils in Tamil Nadu Municipal elections.
- AICC session at Faridabad concludes.
- 30 Schools under the control of Delhi Administration to impart instruction in Hindi from July 1.
- Supreme Court declares some sections of Gold Control Act unconstitutional.

MAY

- 1 Kanu Sanyal, Naxalite leader, forms a new party on Maoist lines in West Bengal.
- 3 President Zakir Husain passes away; V. V. Giri sworn in as Acting President.
- 5 Dr. Zakir Husain laid to rest : world dignitaries attend funeral.
- 6 India and Nepal decide to set up a joint Boundary Commission to demarcate the border in Susta area.
- 7 Fourth power unit of Chambal project in Rajasthan completed.
- 8 Uranium found in Goa.
- 10 Tamil Nadu and Kerala sign agreement on sharing of waters of two inter-State rivers.
- 11 Major boat mishap in Gandak; 200 people drowned.

MAY (contd.)

- 13 V. K. Krishna Menon and S. K. Patil elected to Lok Sabha in by-elections.
- Kerala Finance Minister, P. K. Kunju, resigns following Chief Minister's decision to order enquiry into charges against him.
- 14 Lok Sabha passes the Companies (Amendment) Bill to ban donations by companies to political parties and end the Managing Agency System.
- India protests to Pakistan against sale of Indian properties seized during 1965 conflict.
- 16 Lok Sabha passes West Bengal Legislative Council (Abolition) Bill.
- 17 Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan chosen for 1967 Nehru Award.
- 22 About 1,000 people die in cyclone havoc in Andhra Pradesh.
- 23 Malaysia seeks arms from India.
- Aid India Consortium agree on India's requirement of \$ 700 million in non-project assistance for 1969-70.
- 27 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi lays foundation-stone of Jawaharlal Nehru Library building in New Delhi.
- 29 India lodges protest with Pakistan against sale of 188 Indian boats, belonging to the Indian Inland Water Transport Company, seized during 1965 conflict.
- 31 India invited to Belgrade non-aligned meet.

JUNE

- 1 UNICEF approves \$ 14 million aid to India.
- Foundation-stone of northern India's first cine city laid at Mohan Nagar, U.P.
- 2 India and France complete negotiations for collaboration in production of wide-range missiles.
- India and Ethiopia sign an agreement on scientific, technical and economic cooperation in Addis Ababa.
- 4 Agro-Industries Corporation set up in 13 States.
- President promulgates Ordinance providing for higher penalties for ticketless travellers on the railways.
- 5 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi arrives in Kabul on a 5-day State visit.
- 6 Sucha Singh and two other accused in Kairon Murder Case sentenced to death.
- 8 Foreign Minister Dinesh Singh meets King of Nepal in Kathmandu; discusses Susta, Kosi Western Canal and trade and commerce issues.
- General Kumaramangalam retires as Chief of Army Staff; General Manekshaw takes over.
- 10 Expansion Project of Gujarat State Fertiliser Company commissioned.
- Britain pledges £ 38 million aid to India for 1969-70.
- Industries Minister Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed meets Alexei Kosygin in Moscow; Soviet Premier approves idea of Indo-Soviet collaboration in setting up projects in friendly countries.
- 11 World Bank announces Rs. 10-crore aid to India to increase agricultural production in the country.
- 12 India protests to China against anti-India propaganda.
- India protests to International Monetary Fund against Pakistan's scheme of bonus vouchers to boost up its exports of jute manufactures.
- 13 Prahlad Keshav Atre, Marathi writer, dramatist and editor of "Maratha", passes away.

JUNE (contd.)

- 16 Muslim majority district of Malappuram comes into being in Kerala.
- 17 Rann of Kutch demarcation completed.
- Gujarat women's team climbs 19,450 ft. Hanuman Tibba peak in the Himalayas.
- World Bank and IDA announce Rs. 66-crore loan for expanding communications system in India.
- ARC recommends setting up of an inter-State Council to resolve problems of Centre-State relations.
- Government decides to extend the term of office of the Chairman and members of the Press Council up to March 1970.
- Punjab Government finalises terms for setting up a Rs. 62-crore naphtha-based chemical fertiliser plant.
- 19 Congress-led coalition Ministry in Bihar resigns.
- 21 Habib Bourguiba (jr), Tunisia's Foreign Minister, discusses West Asian situation with Prime Minister in Delhi.
- Major train accident near Varanasi; 62 persons killed.
- Deputy Speaker R. K. Khadilkar inaugurates World Peace Assembly Conference in East Berlin.
- China completes second link road connecting Pakistan-occupied Kashmir with Aksai Chin.
- 22 Bholā Paswan Shastri sworn in as Chief Minister of Bihar.
- India and Iran agree to set up ammonia and wagon plants as joint ventures in both countries.
- Tiruverumbur unit of Bharat Heavy Electricals manufactures soot blowers for the first time in India.
- All India Designs Competition Awards go to 4 HMT design engineers.
- 23 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi arrives in Tokyo on a State visit.
- 24 India and Tunisia sign a cultural agreement.
- Moscow Radio says it was China which provoked the war with India in 1962.
- 26 Union Government bans forward trading in shares at all stock exchanges.
- India lodges a protest with Pakistan and China against construction of a new road from Mor Khun in Northern Kashmir to Khunjerah Pass on the Kashmir-Sinkiang border.
- 28 Eight Telengana Ministers resign from Andhra Pradesh Cabinet on the Telengana issue.
- 30 India to give Rs. 5-crore credit to Ceylon.

JULY

- 1 Bihar SVD Ministry resigns.
- UNESCO approves Krishnamaswami Project for the development of Indian musical instruments.
- 2 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Suharto of Indonesia stress need for peace in a joint communique.
- 3 664th annual Urs of Hazrat Khwaja Nizamuddin begins in New Delhi.
- Six Jallianwala Bagh heroes given Rs. 5,000 each.
- 4 Bihar comes under President's Rule.
- India and Pakistan sign demarcation maps on Rann of Kutch.
- 5 Telengana 'Bandh' observed in Andhra Pradesh.
- Uttar Pradesh sets up a panel on minorities.
- 9 Non-aligned meet at Belgrade opens; India participates.
- Lion chosen as India's national animal.
- AICC session begins at Bangalore.

JULY (contd.)

- 9 Prime Minister sends a note to Congress Working Committee on takeover of major banks.
- 10 Oil and Natural Gas Commission prepares Rs. 1,200 crore plan.
- 11 Congress Working Committee meeting at Bangalore approves Prime Minister's note on economic policy.
- 12 Congress Parliamentary Board, meeting at Bangalore, nominates Sanjiva Reddy for Presidentship.
- 13 V. V. Giri announces his candidature for Presidentship.
- AICC session adopts Economic Policy Resolution.
- 14 'Moderates' from Telengana refuse to join Andhra Cabinet.
- Six lakh people affected by floods in Assam.
- Goa-built fishing vessel launched.
- 15 India and Pakistan open third round of talks on Farakka issue in New Delhi.
- Air Marshal Arjun Singh retires as Air Chief; Air Marshal P. C. Lal takes over.
- Dr. Chandrashekar awarded first Kaufman Award for distinguished work in demography and family planning.
- Major train accident near Jaipur; 82 killed and 123 injured.
- 16 Prime Minister takes Finance portfolio from Morarji Desai; Desai resigns from Cabinet.
- 18 Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister Brahmananda Reddi reshuffles Cabinet to give greater representation to Telengana region.
- 19 Fourteen top banks nationalised.
- President accepts Morarji Desai's resignation.
- Acting President, V. V. Giri, resigns as Vice-President.
- N. Sanjiva Reddy resigns Lok Sabha Speakership.
- 20 Chief Justice Hidayatullah sworn in as Acting President of India.
- Opposition leader in Punjab Assembly to get salary; Chief Minister announces decision.
- 21 AIR's Youth programme, Yuv Vani, inaugurated.
- V. V. Giri, Sanjiva Reddy, file nomination papers for Presidentship.
- Parliament pays tribute to U.S. Astronauts, Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin, for their epoch-making achievement in landing on the moon.
- 22 Supreme Court allows limited stay of Banks Ordinance.
- 23 C. D. Deshmukh files nomination papers for Presidentship.
- 25 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi deprecates US arms aid to Pakistan.
- Rs. 46-crore Bonn aid to India; agreement signed in New Delhi.
- Bank Nationalisation Bill introduced in Lok Sabha.
- 27 M. Karunanidhi and V. R. Nedunchezian elected President and General Secretary of DMK respectively.
- 28 Bhatnagar Memorial Awards presented to six Indian scientists for their contribution to physics, chemistry and medicine.
- 31 US President Richard Nixon arrives in Delhi on a State visit.

AUGUST

- 1 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Richard Nixon hold talks in New Delhi.
- Nation pays homage to Lokmanya Tilak.
- 2 India agrees to supply 23 million tons of iron-ore to Rumania.
- 3 Mass literacy drive in Orissa launched.
- 4 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi consults Opposition leaders on the choice of Vice-President and new Speaker.
- 5 Congress Parliamentary Board selects G. S. Pathak for Vice-President and G. S. Dhillon for Speaker of Lok Sabha.

AUGUST (contd.)

- 6 Khosla Committee Report on Film Censorship submitted to Parliament.
- Assam Assembly ratifies Constitution (22nd Amendment) Bill on new set-up for Assam Hill areas.
- 7 Pakistan refuses entry to Indian members of Comex-3.
- Lok Sabha passes MPs Allowances Bill seeking to enhance the daily allowance of Members of Parliament.
- 8 G. S. Dhillon elected Lok Sabha Speaker.
- 9 Banks take-over Bill becomes law after President's assent.
- Ochterlony Monument in Calcutta renamed 'Shaheed Minar'.
- 11 Fifteen State Governments announce issue of new loans totalling Rs. 155 crore.
- 12 Smt. Indira Gandhi demands freedom of vote for party members in Presidential election.
- 14 Punjab Cabinet decides to scrap property tax.
- 15 Smt. Indira Gandhi insists on freedom of vote in Presidential election; Congress splits on the issue.
- Punjab leader Darshan Singh Pheruman begins fast unto death on Chandigarh issue.
- 18 Prof. Humayun Kabir dies of heart failure.
- Congress President serves 'show cause' notices on Smt. Indira Gandhi and several others.
- 20 V. V. Giri elected President of India.
- 21 Comex-3 arrives in Delhi.
- 24 V. V. Giri sworn in as President.
- 25 Congress Working Committee passes 'Unity Resolution'; averts crisis.
- Smt. Laxmi Majumdar gets Bronze Wolf medal of the Boy Scouts World Bureau.
- 26 Government accepts Report of the Fifth Finance Commission.
- Kerala Chief Minister, E. M. S. Namboodiripad, questions Chinese Communists' stand on Congress crisis.
- 28 India and Pakistan reach agreement on the pattern of release of water below Madhopur and Ferozepore for Pakistan's use.
- 29 Nagaland Nationalist Organisation urges Phizo faction to end violence in Nagaland.
- Indo-Nepalese security problems discussed during official-level talks in New Delhi.
- Annual Plan Progress Report reveals 8 to 9 per cent rise in national income.
- Annual Plan for 1969-70 presented to Parliament.
- 30 G. S. Pathak elected Vice-President of India.
- Lok Sabha gives approval to President's Rule in Bihar.
- 31 G. S. Pathak sworn in as Vice-President.

SEPTEMBER

- 1 Nepal King decorates M. Ramunny, former Director of Indian Co-operation Mission, with 'Trishati Patta'.
- 2 First Commonwealth Youth Festival in Delhi opens.
- Indo-Nepalese talks in New Delhi; India agrees to wind up Indian Military Liaison Mission in Nepal.
- 3 Delhi Administration decides to abolish the institution of honorary magistrates.
- 5 Nepal King confers with President and Prime Minister in New Delhi.
- Prime Minister discusses Asian security with the Philippines Foreign Minister, Dr. Carlos P. Romulo, in New Delhi.

SEPTEMBER (contd.)

- 5 95 teachers get National Award.
- 7 Foreign Minister Dinesh Singh represents India at the funeral of President Ho Chi Minh.
- Prime Minister Indira Gandhi confers with Soviet Premier Kosygin in New Delhi.
- 8 Supreme Court issues limited stay order on Bank Nationalisation Act.
- 9 AINEC submits memorandum to Prime Minister on freedom of the Press.
- National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs formed.
- 11 India urges United Nations to take prompt steps for peace in West Asia.
- 12 Himachal Pradesh Government decides to transact business in Hindi by 1972.
- 18 India and USA sign an agreement under which India will take advantage of NASA satellite for television experiment.
- 19 S. S. Dhavan sworn in as West Bengal Governor.
- Kerala High Court strikes down as unconstitutional many provisions of the Kerala University Act, 1969.
- Large-scale communal clashes in Ahmedabad.
- 21 Government imposes statutory control on car prices.
- 23 India invited to Islamic Summit Conference at Rabat.
- Premier Automobiles Ltd. file a writ petition in Supreme Court challenging the statutory control on car prices.
- 24 Manipur Ministry falls.
- Law Commission submits report to Government on simplification of code and avoidance of delays in dispensation of justice.
- IDA announces Rs. 41-crores loan for Indian Railways.
- First phase of Beas Dam project completed.
- 25 India stays away from Islamic Summit Conference at Rabat.
- Haryana observes 'Bandh' on Chandigarh issue.
- 26 Supreme Court refuses stay of Car Prices Order.
- 27 C. Subramaniam, President Tamil Nadu Congress, resigns.
- President V. V. Giri inaugurates India's most modern oil refinery at Manali near Madras.
- 29 Allahabad High Court holds retirement of Government servants at 55 unconstitutional.
- Government of India decides to set up a three-man tribunal to go into Narmada water dispute between Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.
- 30 Uttar Pradesh Government sets up a permanent Urdu Board for the development of the language.

OCTOBER

- 1 Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan arrives in India after 23 years to take part in Gandhi Centenary Celebrations.
- 2 Gandhi Birth Centenary celebrations begin.
- Morarji Desai ends 11-day fast in Ahmedabad for restoration of communal harmony.
- 3 Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan begins a three-day fast for the restoration of brotherly relations among different communities.
- Jammu & Kashmir Bill on Mortgage of Land passed.
- 6 Punjab Government promulgates ordinance to set up Guru Nanak University at Amritsar.
- Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan ends fast.
- 7 State Bank initiates proposals to assist farm graduates.

OCTOBER (contd.)

- 8 Centre sanctions Rs. 3 crores as additional aid for Rajasthan Canal project.
- 8 7th Commonwealth Conference of Auditors-General opens in New Delhi.
- 9 Congress President Nijalingappa rejects demand for AICC session.
- 10 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi begins a three-day visit to Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.
- India and Syria sign first ever trade agreement in Damascus.
- 11 Women's Team scales 21,760 ft. Himachal Peak.
- Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh agree on sharing of Rihand and Matatila dams.
- 12 Centre allots Rs. 10 crores to States for housing schemes.
- 13 Rumanian President, Premier and Foreign Minister arrive in India.
- India and USA sign a new PL-480 wheat pact in New Delhi.
- Bulgaria and India sign trade protocol in New Delhi to double trade in 1970.
- 14 India and Rumania sign two pacts in New Delhi for expansion of bilateral trade and purchase of ten Rumanian ships by India.
- India recalls envoys from Morocco and Jordan, following Rabat Summit Conference.
- 15 M. S. Gurupadaswamy, Parimal Ghosh, Jagannath Pahadia and Muthyal Rao resign from the Central Cabinet at the request of Prime Minister.
- 16 Centre sanctions Rs. 43 crore fertiliser unit for Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu.
- Manipur comes under President's Rule.
- World Council for the Welfare of the Blind opens in New Delhi.
- 17 Seven non-Marxist Ministers resign from Kerala Cabinet.
- 18 Indo-U.S. bilateral talks held in Washington on Vietnam issue. Indo-Pak relations, Kashmir and Asian security.
- 20 Defence Minister Swaran Singh arrives in Moscow; meets Soviet Defence Minister Marshal Andrei Grechko.
- 22 Soviet Union confers title of "Master of Driving Tanks" on Swaran Singh.
- 23 Punjab Industrial Development Corporation decides to set up a Rs. 4-crore steel casting plant near Ludhiana.
- Dharma Vira sworn in as Governor of Mysore.
- State Information Ministers' Conference begins in Srinagar.
- 24 Kerala Ministry resigns.
- Sangeet Natak Akademi 1969 Awards announced for 12 artistes.
- 25 Laotian Premier Souvanna Phouma arrives in India.
- 26 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi appointed first Chancellor of Jawaharlal Nehru University.
- Apollo-11 astronauts welcomed in Bombay.
- 27 Darshan Singh Pheruman dies in Amritsar on 74th day of his fast on the Chandigarh issue.
- Union Cabinet decides to amend Indian Railway Act to award death sentence to train saboteurs.
- 29 Indo-Nepal Inter-Governmental Joint Committee begins discussion on trade problems.
- 30 President V. V. Giri inaugurates 57th Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference.
- Rajasthan Government sanctions Rs. 50 lakh for welfare of Harijans during Gandhi Centenary Year.
- 31 India pays 10th and last instalment to World Bank under Indus Waters Treaty.

NOVEMBER

- 1 Achutha Menon Ministry sworn in in Kerala.
 - Congress President drops C. Subramaniam and Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed from Working Committee.
 - Prime Minister's group decides to convene AICC session in Delhi.
 - Rival Congress Working Committees meet in Delhi.
- 3 R. K. Khadilkar appointed Minister of State for Supply.
- 4 Bihar Government sanctions Dearness Allowance at Central rates to its employees.
 - Dr. Ram Subhag Singh resigns from Union Cabinet.
 - Consultative forum of nationalised banks decides to set up 'Lead Bank' for every district.
- 5 Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference in Delhi supports germ warfare control.
- 6 India and Ceylon trade talks begin.
- 7 Cyclone havoc in the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh kills about 110 people.
 - National Integration Council formed in Bihar.
 - Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference concludes in Delhi.
 - Administrative Reforms Commission suggests ceiling on size of State Ministries.
- 8 Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, dies of heart failure.
- 11 Hungarian President Pal Losonczy arrives in Delhi.
 - Punjab Government sanctions Rs. 45-crore credit for wheat farm inputs.
- 12 Congress Working Committee expels Indira Gandhi from party membership.
- 13 J. L. Hathi resigns from Union Cabinet.
 - Congress Parliamentary Party reaffirms faith in the leadership of Indira Gandhi.
 - 20th anniversary of Territorial Army celebrated.
 - India and Ceylon agree to boost tea exports.
 - Indo-Burma border demarcation begins.
- 14 Manipur re-organised into five districts.
 - Indira Gandhi donates 'Anand Bhavan' at Allahabad to Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund.
 - Children's Day celebrated.
 - President V. V. Giri inaugurates Jawaharlal Nehru University in New Delhi.
 - Maximum salaries and allowances of Company directors and managers limited under Company Law.
- 15 Nehru Award for International Understanding presented to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.
 - C. M. Poonacha resigns from Central Cabinet.
- 16 Mrs. Violet Alva resigns Deputy Chairmanship of Rajya Sabha.
 - Congress Members of Parliament supporting Nijalingappa form a new Party in Parliament.
 - Nijalingappa Congress group in Parliament elects Ram Subhag Singh and S. N. Misra as leaders of the party in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha respectively.
- 18 Union Cabinet approves Press Council Act Amendment draft.
 - All by-elections in the country postponed pending revision of electoral rolls.
- 20 Mrs. Violet Alva passes away.
 - Uttar Pradesh Deputy Chief Minister Kamalapati Tripathi and seven others resign from Cabinet.

NOVEMBER (contd.)

- 20 Union Home Ministry decides to reserve posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Public Sector Undertakings.
- 21 Government decides to appoint Third Pay Commission.
- 22 Requisitionists' Congress elects C. Subramaniam as Interim President.
- President V. V. Giri gives away National Awards to teachers.
- Madhya Pradesh Government decides to nationalise text-books.
- 23 C. Subramaniam announces new Working Committee of Congress (R).
- Quin-centenary celebrations of Guru Nanak begin.
- 24 Akali Leader, Sant Fateh Singh, plans self-immolation on February 1, if Chandigarh not merged with Punjab.
- Prime Minister inaugurates in New Delhi 10th General Assembly of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.
- Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan addresses both Houses of Parliament.
- 25 Union Government decides not to extend Preventive Detention Act; States told to make own laws.
- 27 Bhilai Steel Plant creates new world record in steel making by producing 'one heat' in four hours three minutes.
- 28 National Export Awards presented to 32 export firms.
- India elected to F.A.O. Council for another three years.
- Two-day Conference of Chief Ministers on land reforms begins in New Delhi.
- 29 Thakkar Bapa commemoration stamp released.
- Morarji Desai wants MPs' probe panel on 'A.I.R. misuse'.
- Chief Ministers' Conference decides on effective implementation of land reforms.
- 30 Congress (O) Working Committee expels 14 State leaders.

DECEMBER

- 1 Jagjivan Ram chosen President of Congress(R).
- West Bengal Chief Minister Ajoy Mukherjee begins 3-day fast to arouse public conscience against violence in the State.
- 10th General Assembly of International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources recommends enforcement of wild life safety measures.
- 2 India asks UN to ban gas warfare.
- 3 Atal Behari Vajpayee re-elected Jan Sangh President.
- Centre allocates Rs. 1.80 crore to Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala for housing schemes.
- 4 West Bengal Chief Minister Ajoy Mukherjee ends fast.
- 5 President inaugurates Fourth International Film Festival in New Delhi.
- 6 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi inaugurates new fertiliser plant in Uttar Pradesh.
- Foundation of Haldia Refinery laid near Calcutta.
- 9 G. G. Swell elected Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha.
- Lok Sabha passes Bill extending reservation of seats in Parliament and State legislatures for Scheduled Castes and Tribes and nomination of members of Anglo-Indian community for another ten years.
- 10 Mauritius Prime Minister, Sir S. Ramgoolam, arrives in India.
- 11 Punjab observes 'Bandh' on Chandigarh issue.
- 12 Governors' annual conference opens in New Delhi.

DECEMBER (contd.)

- 13 B. Rama Rau, former Governor of Reserve Bank, expires.
- 15 Ghosh Enquiry Commission reports that there was no molestation of women at Rabindra Sarobar Stadium, Calcutta, on April 6.
- 16 President gives assent to Kerala Land Reforms Amendment Bill.
- Uttar Pradesh Govt. decides to issue pass-books to farmers for land records.
- 17 B. D. Khobaragade elected Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
- Ram Subhag Singh recognised Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha.
- President gives away awards to scientists, technologists and industrial institutions.
- 18 Centre tells Soviet Embassy to stop unauthorised construction of cultural centre at Trivandrum.
- S. N. Misra named Opposition leader in Rajya Sabha.
- A.I.R. starts "dictation speed" news bulletins for small newspapers.
- India and Poland sign trade protocol for 1970.
- 19 Jnanpith Award presented to Hindi poet Sumitranandan Pant.
- Rajya Sabha adopts resolution on the abolition of privy purses and privileges of former princes.
- Union Government decides to set up expert body to study working of Income-tax Department.
- 20 1968 National Awards for Films announced.
- Organisational Congress session begins at Ahmedabad.
- 21 Congress (O) extends Nijalingappa's term as President by one year.
- Union Government approves development of Visakhapatnam outer harbour at an estimated cost of Rs. 36.97 crores.
- 22 Former Governor of Rajasthan, Gurmukh Nihal Singh, passes away in New Delhi.
- 23 Andhra Pradesh Government appoints a high power Committee to probe grievances of Telengana service personnel.
- Moon rock on exhibition in New Delhi.
- 24 Meghalaya (Assam Reorganisation) Bill passed by Parliament.
- Parliament passes Bill to abolish Punjab Legislative Council.
- 26 Congress (R) session begins at Bombay.
- 27 Jan Sangh Annual Session begins at Patna.
- 28 Masani elected Swatantra Party President.
- 30 Essential Commodities Act extended.
- Uttar Pradesh Government decides to abolish land revenue on small holdings.
- King Mahendra of Nepal presents one of the highest military honours to Major-General D. C. Mishra.
- 31 Central Preventive Detention Act expires; some States promulgate ordinances to replace it.
- India and Yugoslavia sign a trade agreement effective until March 1972.

CHAPTER XXX

GENERAL INFORMATION

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE*

1. President
2. Vice-President
3. Prime Minister
4. Governors within their respective charges
5. Ex-Presidents and ex-Governors-General
- 5A. Deputy Prime Minister
6. Lieutenant Governors within their respective charges
7. Chief Justice of India
Speaker of the Lok Sabha
8. Cabinet Ministers of the Union
Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.
9. Holders of Bharat Ratna decoration
10. Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary accredited to India
High Commissioners of Commonwealth countries in India
11. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 17 guns and above, within their States
12. Governors outside their respective charges
13. Lieutenant Governors outside their respective charges
14. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 17 guns and above, outside their States
15. Chief Ministers of States
16. Ministers of State of the Union, Members of the Planning Commission
Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha
Judges of the Supreme Court
17. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 15 guns or 13 guns
18. Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary accredited to India
19. Cabinet Secretary
Foreign Ambassadors visiting India
High Commissioners of other Commonwealth countries visiting India
Attorney-General
20. Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of full General or equivalent rank
21. Chief Justices of High Courts
Chairmen of Legislative Councils in States, Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in States, Chief Commissioners of Union Territories having Councils of Ministers, within their respective charges
22. Cabinet Ministers in States
Deputy Ministers of the Union
Comptroller and Auditor-General
Chief Ministers of Union Territories within their respective Territories.
Government Deputy Chief Whips in Parliament, Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi, within the Union Territory of Delhi
23. Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank
24. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 11 guns or 9 guns
25. Chairman, Union Public Service Commission
Chief Election Commissioner, Ministers of State in States
Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in Union Territories, within their respective Territories
Ministers of Union Territories, within their respective Territories
Deputy Chairmen and Deputy Speakers of State Legislatures
Puisne Judges of High Courts
Chairman Metropolitan Council, Delhi, within the Union Territory of Delhi
Executive Councillors, Delhi, within the Union Territory of Delhi
26. Deputy Ministers in States
Chief Commissioners of Union Territories not having Councils of Ministers, within their respective charges
Deputy Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in Union Territories within their respective Territories
Deputy chairman, Metropolitan Council, Delhi, within the Union Territory of Delhi
27. Members of Parliament
28. Officers of the rank of full General or equivalent rank, Secretary to the President, Secretaries to the Government of India, Secretary to the Prime Minister
Visiting Grade I Ambassadors and High Commissioners of India
Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Officiating Chief of Staff

*As on 1-4-1970

holding the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank, Chairman of the Railway Board, Financial Commissioner for Railways, Solicitor-General
Members of the Railway Board, Chief Commissioners of Union Territories
having Councils of Ministers, outside their respective charges
Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities.

29. Officers of the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank
Chief Ministers of Union Territories outside their respective Territories
Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi, outside the Union Territory of Delhi
30. Additional Secretaries to the Government of India
Chairman, Tariff Commission
Chairman, Central Water and Power Commission
Vice-Chairman of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research
Financial Adviser, Ministry of Finance (Defence)
P. S. Os of the Armed Forces of the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank
Visiting Grade II Ambassadors and High Commissioners of India
Political Officer in Sikkim
Director, Intelligence Bureau
Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in Union Territories, outside their respective Territories.
Ministers of Union Territories, outside their respective Territories
Charge d' Affaires and acting High Commissioner *à pied* and *ad interim*
Chief Secretaries to State Governments
Deputy Comptroller and Auditor-General, Chairman, Metropolitan Council, Delhi, outside the Union Territory of Delhi, Executive Councillor, Delhi, outside the Union Territory of Delhi
31. Chairmen of the Public Service Commissions of States
Financial Commissioners
Members of the Union Public Service Commission
Flag Officer Commanding, Indian Fleet, Members of a Board of Revenue
Deputy Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in Union Territories, outside their respective Territories.
Deputy Chairman, Metropolitan Council, Delhi, outside the Union Territory of Delhi
32. Director-General Health Services
General Managers of Railways
Establishment Officer to the Government of India
Joint Secretaries to the Government of India (including Joint Secretary to the Cabinet, Joint Secretary to the Prime Minister)
Visiting Grade IV Ambassadors and High Commissioners of India
Officers of the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank
Surveyor-General, Members of the Tariff Commission, Inspectors-General of Police in States, Commissioners of Divisions, Director-General of Civil Aviation, Director-General of Supplies and Disposals, Director-General of Ordnance Factories, Indian Navy Commodores-in-Charge, Naval Ports or Areas
Commanders of Indian Air Force Commands of the rank of Air Commodore
P.S.Os. of Naval and Air Headquarters of the ranks of Commodore and Air Commodore
Chief Commissioners of Union Territories not having Council of Ministers, outside their respective charges
Director-General, All India Radio
Military Secretary to the President
Members, Posts and Telegraphs Board
Visiting Ministers Plenipotentiary of India and foreign Ministers Plenipotentiary visiting India
Ministers of Foreign and Commonwealth Missions other than Ministers Plenipotentiary

REPUBLIC DAY AWARDS

BHARAT RATNA

The award is made for exceptional work for the advancement of art, literature and science and in recognition of public service of the highest order.

The decoration is in the form of a peepal leaf, about 5.8 cm. long, 4.7 cm. wide and 3.1 mm. thick. It is of toned bronze. On its obverse is embossed a replica of the Sun, of 1.6 cm. in diameter, below which the words, "Bharat Ratna" are embossed in Hindi. On the reverse are the State Emblem and the motto also in Hindi. The Emblem, the Sun and the rim are of platinum. The inscriptions are in burnished bronze.

Recipients of the Award of January 26, 1970. None.

PADMA VIBHUSHAN

The award is made for exceptional and distinguished service in any field, including service rendered by Government servants.

The decoration is circular in design with a geometrical pattern super-imposed on the circle. The diameter of the circular position is 4.4 cm. and the thickness about 6 mm. On the obverse, there is a lotus flower embossed on the circular space. The word "Padma" is embossed in Hindi above and the word "Vibhushan" below the lotus flower. On the reverse are the State Emblem and the motto in Hindi. It is of toned bronze. The inscription "Padma Vibhushan" on the obverse, the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze. All embossing on either side of the decoration is in white gold.

Recipients of the Award on January 26, 1970 :

1. Shri Anthony Lancelot Dias, Formerly Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Food.
2. Shri Arcot Ramaswami Mudaliar, Chairman, India Steamship Co., Calcutta.
3. Dr. Binay Ranjan Sen, Formerly Director-General, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations.
4. Lieutenant General Harbaksh Singh, Formerly General Officer Commander-in-Chief, Western Command.
5. General Paramasiva Prabhakar Kumaramangalam, Formerly Chief of the Army Staff.
6. Group Captain Suranjan Das, Test Pilot (Posthumous).
7. Dr. Tara Chand, Educationist and Historian, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.

PADMA BHUSHAN

The award is made for distinguished service of a high order in any field, including service rendered by Government servants.

It has the same design as the "Padma Vibhushan", on its obverse the word "Padma" appears above and the word "Bhushan" below the lotus flower. The inscription "Padma Bhushan" on the obverse, the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze. All embossing on either side of the decoration is in standard gold.

Recipients of the Award on January 26, 1970 :

1. Shri Ahmad Jan Thirakwa, Tabla Player, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
2. Dr. Amiya Chakravarty, Litterateur, New York.
3. Shri Anant Rao alias Annasaheb Vasudeorao Sahastrabudhe, Social Worker, Wardha, Maharashtra.
4. Shri Bhagwant Rao Annabhau Mandloi, Formerly Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh.
5. Dr. Birendra Nath Ganguli, Economist, Delhi.
6. Shri Buddhadeva Bose, Novelist, Calcutta, West Bengal.
7. Shri Gainedi Appala Narasimha Rao, Chairman, Central Water and Power Commission, Government of India.
8. Shri Gurram Jashuva, Poet, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh.
9. Shri Hans Raj Gupta, Mayor of Delhi.
10. Shrimati Hirabai Barodekar, Musician, Poona, Maharashtra.
11. Shrimati Kamala, Dancer, Madras, Tamil Nadu.
12. Dr. Krishnaswami Ramiah, Agricultural Scientist, New Delhi.
13. Dr. Maharajapuram Sitaram Krishnan, Geologist, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.
14. Dr. Mahesh Prasad Mehray, Eye Surgeon, Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh.
15. Shri Mulukutla Rama Brahmam, Chairman, Madras Refinery, Tamil Nadu.
16. Shri Narayan Sadoba Kajrolkar, Social Worker, Bombay, Maharashtra.
17. Shri Nityanand Mangesh Wagle, Industrialist, Bombay, Maharashtra.
18. Dr. Prem Nath Wahi, Director, Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi.
19. Dr. Purushottam Kashinath Kelkar, Director, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur.
20. Shri Ramkinkar Vajj, Sculptor, Santiniketan, West Bengal.
21. Shri Ratan Lal Joshi, Journalist, New Delhi.
22. Shri Sombhu Mitra, Dramatist, Calcutta, West Bengal.
23. Kumari Surrender Saini, Social Worker, New Delhi.
24. Dr. Syed Abdul Latif, Author and Writer, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.
25. Shri Tirupur Subramaniam Avinashilingam Chettiar, Educationist, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.
26. Dr. Vishwanatha Satyanarayana, Litterateur, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh.
27. Shri Vivekananda Mukhopadhyaya, Journalist, Calcutta, West Bengal.
28. Shri Yashpal, Writer, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.

PADMA SHRI

The award is made for distinguished service in any field, including service rendered by Government servants.

The name of the decoration is embossed in Hindi with the word "Padma" above and the word "Shri" below the lotus flower on the obverse. The inscription "Padma Shri" on the obverse, the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze. All embossing on either side of the decoration is in stainless steel.

Recipients of the Award on January 26, 1970 :

1. Shri Abdul Halim Jaffer Khan, Sitar Player, Bombay, Maharashtra.
2. Dr. Ajit Kumar Basu, Director-Professor, Department of Surgery, Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research, S. S. K. M. Hospital, Calcutta, West Bengal.
3. Shrimati Alice Wilma Khan, Social Worker, Bombay, Maharashtra.
4. Shri Ananda Chandra Barua, Poet, Jorhat, Assam.
5. Shri Avinash Anandrai Vyas, Music Director, Gujarat.
6. Dr. Badri Narain Sinha, Orthopaedic Surgeon, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
7. Shri Bishen Singh Bedi, Cricketer, New Delhi.
8. Dr. Chandran David Srinivasagam Devanesan, Educationist, Madras, Tamil Nadu.
9. Dr. Coluthur Gopalan, Director, Nutrition Research Laboratories, Indian Council of Medical Research, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.
10. Dr. Cuddalore Subrahmanya Chetty Sadasivan, Professor of Thoracic Surgery, Madras Medical College and Cardio Thoracic Surgeon, Government Hospital, Madras, Tamil Nadu.
11. Shrimati Damayanti Joshi, Dancer, Bombay, Maharashtra.
12. Shri Deoram Sayajirao Wagh alias Kakasaheb Wagh, Social Worker, Nasik, Maharashtra.
13. Shri Devendra Nath Samant, Social Worker, Chaibasa, Bihar.
14. Shri Din Dayal, Principal, Delhi Public School, New Delhi.
15. Shri Erappally Anantharao Srinivasa Prasanna, Cricketer, Bangalore, Mysore.
16. Shri Ezra Mir, Film Producer, Bombay, Maharashtra.
17. Shri Ghanshyam Das Goyal, Industrialist, Balsamand, Haryana.
18. Shri Ghantasala Venkateswara Rao, Musician, Madras, Tamil Nadu.
19. Dr. Ghulam Ahmed Bandey, Director of Sheep Breeding and Sheep Development, Government of Jammu and Kashmir.
20. Shri Govind Ram Hada, Industrialist, Calcutta, West Bengal.
21. Shri Gurdas Mal, Superintendent of Police, Central Bureau of Investigation, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.
22. Shrimati Indumatiben Chimanlal Sheth, Social Worker, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.
23. Shri Jiwan Ram Jairamdas, Social Worker, New Delhi.
24. Shri Kalamandalam Krishnan Nair, Dancer, Tripunittura, Kerala.
25. Shri Karl Jamshed Khandalavala, Art Critic, Bombay, Maharashtra.
26. Shrimati Kodumudi Balambal Sundarambal, Musician, Madras, Tamil Nadu.
27. Shri Kumud Ranjan Mallick, Poet, Kogran, District Burdwan, West Bengal.
28. Shri Kunnenkeril Kuruvila Jacob, Principal, Cathedral and John Connon School, Bombay, Maharashtra.
29. Shri Laxman Swarup Darbari, Director, Ministry of Foreign Trade, Government of India.
30. Miss Lilian Godfreda Lutter, Principal, Maharani Gayatri Devi Girls Public School, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
31. Shri Maisnam Amubi Singh, Artiste, Manipur.
32. Shri Mallikarjun Mansur, Music Director, Dharwar, Mysore.
33. Kumari Maniben Kara, Social Worker, Bombay, Maharashtra.
34. Shri Mohan Naik, Social Worker, Nimakhandi (Ganjam), Orissa.
35. Shri Madhaviah Krishnan, Naturalist, Madras, Tamil Nadu.
36. Shri Narayan Singh, Superintendent of Police, Bharatpur, Rajasthan.
37. Shrimati Pandita Sumatiben Nemchand Shah, Social Worker, Sholapur, Maharashtra.
38. Shri Pankaj Kumar Mullick, Musician, Calcutta, West Bengal.
39. Dr. Perugu Siva Reddy, Eye Surgeon, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.
40. Shri Phaneshwar Nath Renu, Novelist, Awarahi (Purnea), Bihar.
41. Shri Phul Chand, Industrialist, Deorala, Haryana.
42. Dr. Pidatala, Narasimhayya, Educationist, Mysore.
43. Dr. Pisharoth Rama Pisharoty, Professor, Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad.
44. Shri Prem Dhawan, Poet, Bombay, Maharashtra.
45. Dr. Prem Prakash Sahni, Dental Surgeon, New Delhi.
46. Shri Purushottam Pandurang Gokhale *alias* Baburao Gokhale, Social Worker, Karad, Maharashtra.
47. Shri Purushottam Lal, Poet, Calcutta, West Bengal.
48. Shri Rajendra Kumar, Cine Actor, Bombay, Maharashtra.
49. Dr. Rajendra Vir Singh, Principal, King George's Medical College, Lucknow.
50. Shri Ram Chatur Mallik, Musician, Darbhanga, Bihar.
51. Shri Ramaswamy Ganesan, Cine Actor, Madras, Tamil Nadu.

52. Dr. Ramesh Tribhuwandas Doshi, Agro-Economist, Bombay, Maharashtra.
53. Shrimati Ratna Fabri, Designer, New Delhi.
54. Shri Relangi, Venkataramaiah, Cine Artiste, Madras, Tamil Nadu.
55. Shri Ritwik Ghatak, Film Director, Calcutta, West Bengal.
56. Shri Shantilal Balashankar Pandya, Agriculturist, Dohad, Gujarat.
57. Shri Siddheshwar Shastri Chitrao, Sanskrit Scholar, Poona, Maharashtra.
58. Shri Sikander Ali Wajid, Urdu Poet, Bombay, Maharashtra.
59. Shri Sohan Lal Dwivedi, Hindi Poet, Bindki (Fatehpur), Uttar Pradesh.
60. Shri Sukumar Bose, Curator of Paintings, Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi.
61. Dr. Sunil Kumar Bhattacharya, Chief Hydraulic Engineer and Director, Institute of Port Management, Port Commissioners, Calcutta.
62. Shri Syed Masud Hasan Rizvi, Persian Scholar, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
63. Shri Syed Mohammad Moinul Haq, Sportsman, Bankipore (Patna), Bihar.
64. Shri Tiruvidamarudur Ramaswamy Mahalingam, Flute Player, Bangalore.
65. Dr. Vadlamudi Venkata Rao, Educationist, Gauhati, Assam.
66. Shri Vedantam Satyanarayana Sarma, Dancer, Kuchipudi, Andhra Pradesh.
67. Shri Vijaya Raghava Rao, Music Director, Films Division, Government of India, Bombay.
68. Shri Weer Rajendra Rishi, Linguist, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India.

GALLANTRY AWARDS

PARAM VIR CHAKRA

The highest decoration for valour is the Param Vir Chakra which is awarded for the most conspicuous bravery or some daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self-sacrifice in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air.

This decoration is made of bronze and is circular in shape. It has, on the obverse, four replicas of "Indra's Vajra" embossed round the State Emblem in the centre. On the reverse, the words "Param Vir Chakra" are embossed both in Hindi and English with two lotus flowers in the middle.

The decoration is worn on the left breast with a plain purple-coloured riband about 3.2 cm. in width.

Recipients of the Award on January 26, 1970 : None.

MAHA VIR CHAKRA

The Maha Vir Chakra is the second highest decoration and is awarded for acts of conspicuous gallantry in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air.

It is made of standard silver and is circular in shape. Embossed on the obverse is a five-pointed heraldic star with a domed centre-piece bearing the gilded State Emblem in the centre. The words "Maha Vir Chakra" are embossed both in Hindi and English on the reverse with two lotus flowers in the middle.

The decoration is worn on the left breast with a half-white and half-orange riband, about 3.2 cm. in width, the orange being nearer the left shoulder.

Recipient of the Award on January 26, 1970 : None

VIR CHAKRA

The Vir Chakra is third in the order of awards given for acts of gallantry in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air.

The decoration is made of standard silver and is circular in shape. Embossed on the obverse is a five-pointed heraldic star which has an Ashoka Chakra in the centre. Within this Chakra is a domed centre-piece bearing the gilded State Emblem. On the reverse, the words "Vir Chakra" are embossed, both in Hindi and English, with two lotus flowers in the middle.

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a half-blue and half-orange riband, about 3.2 cm. in width, the orange being nearer the left shoulder.

Recipients of the Award in 1970. None.

ASHOKA CHAKRA

This medal is awarded for the most conspicuous bravery or some daring or prominent act of valour or self-sacrifice on land, at sea or in the air.

The Chakra is made of gilt gold and is circular in shape. Embossed on the obverse is a replica of Ashoka Chakra surrounded by a lotus wreath. Along the edge is a pattern of lotus leaves, flowers and buds. On the reverse, the words "Ashoka Chakra" are embossed, both in Hindi and English, with lotus flowers in the intervening space.

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a green-coloured silk riband, about 3.2 cm. in width, and divided into two equal segments by an orange vertical line.

Recipients of the Award on January 26, 1970 : Capt. Jasram Singh.

KIRTI CHAKRA

This decoration is awarded for conspicuous gallantry. It is made of standard silver and is circular in shape. The obverse and the reverse are exactly the same as in the Ashoka Chakra.

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a green-coloured silk riband, about 3.2 cm. in width and divided into three equal segments by two orange vertical lines.

Recipients of the Award in 1970.

1. Capt. Dinesh Prasad Mathur.
2. Naik Tek Bahadur Chhetri (Posthumous).
3. Sub. Dhian Singh.
4. Shri Sham Sunder, Asstt. Station Master, Northern Railway.

SHAURYA CHAKRA

This decoration is awarded for an act of gallantry. It is exactly like the Ashoka Chakra, except that it is made of bronze.

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a green-coloured silk riband, about 3.2 cm. in width, divided into four equal segments by three orange vertical lines.

Recipients of the Award in 1970.

1. Shri Shiv Dayal Choube.
2. Lance Naik Prem Ram.
3. Rifleman Bhim Prasad Jaishi.
4. Maj. Chand Narayan Kaul.
5. Maj. Man Mohan Singh Bajaj (Posthumous).
6. Capt. Manjinder Pal Singh.
7. Capt. Mohinder Singh Chadha.
8. Capt. Yogeshwar Bahl.
9. Sub. Sheoraj Singh.
10. Naib Sub. Harihar Singh.
11. Jem. Prem Bahadur Rai.
12. Petty Officer Sukhdev Prasad Sahni.
13. Naik Dalbahadur Limbu.
14. Lance Naik Narpal Singh.
15. Lance Naik Prithi Ram.
16. Rifleman Bhuwa Thapa (Posthumous).
17. Rifleman Namal Chandra Koch (Posthumous).
18. Shri Rameshwar Prasad Seth, Asstt. Executive Engineer.

PARAM VISHISHT SEVA MEDAL

The Vishisht Seva (Distinguished Service) Medal is awarded to personnel of all the three Services in recognition of distinguished service of the "most exceptional", and "exceptional" and "high" order respectively.

Param Vishisht Seva Medal is made of gold, Ati Vishisht Seva Medal of standard silver and Vishisht Seva Medal of bronze, all circular in shape and 35 mm. in diameter. Each medal has on its obverse a five-pointed star and on its reverse the Lion Capital. Its ribbon is golden, with one dark-blue strip down the centre for Param Vishisht Seva Medal, two dark-blue stripes dividing it into three equal parts for Ati Vishisht Seva Medal, and three dark-blue stripes dividing it into four equal parts for Vishisht Seva Medal.

Recipients of the Award in 1970.

1. Lt. Gen. Jagjit Singh Aurora.
2. Lt.-Gen. Ajit Singh.
3. Vice-Admiral Nilkanta Krishnan.
4. Maj.-Gen. Naveen Chand Rawley.
5. Maj.-Gen. Sagat Singh.
6. Maj.-Gen. Umrao Singh.
7. Maj.-Gen. Mihirsingh Gehisingh Hazari.
8. Rear-Admiral Bansh Raj Singh.
9. Air Vice Marshal Ajit Nath.

ATI VISHISHT SEVA MEDAL

1. Brig. Arunkumar Sridhar Vaidya.
2. Brig. Guddalore Lakshminarasimhalu Sesagiri.
3. Brig. Janki Dass Kapoor, R. V. C.
4. Brig. Pritam Chandu Lal.
5. Brig. Ronald Arthur Regal O'Connor.
6. Brig. Risal Singh.

7. Brig. Sukhwant Singh.
8. Brig. Sudalayandi Kolandavelu.
9. Brig. Shamsheer Singh Puri.
10. Brig. Shabeg Singh.
11. Commodore Darshan Chander Kapoor, I. N.
12. Commodore Kirpal Singh, I. N.
13. Commodore Rajendra Tandon, I. N.
14. Air Commodore Satpal Singh.
15. Col. Iqbal Singh.
16. Col. Manohar Lal.
17. Col. AIG Monteiro.
18. Captain Balbir Dutt Law, I.N.
19. Surgeon Captain de Rosario Faust Pinto, I. N.
20. Captain Lancelot Gomes, I. N.
21. Captain Joginder Singh Randhawa, I. N. (Posthumous).
22. Captain Krishnaswami Sridharan, I. N.
23. Captain Mohan Singh Grewal, I. N.
24. Captain M. R. Schunker, I. N.
25. Gp.-Capt. Agia Kar Singh Bakshi.
26. Gp.-Capt. Brian Keith Stidston.
27. Gp.-Capt. Lakshman Madhav Katre.
28. Gp.-Capt. Nitript Lal Badhwar.
29. Gp.-Capt. Randhir Singh.
30. Col. Pyara Lal.
31. Col. Suresh Chandra Sharma.
32. Instructor Commander Manmohan Singh Kohli, I.N.

VISHISHT SEVA MEDAL

1. Col. Rajashekarwodeyar Shantawodeyar Wodeyar.
2. Lt.-Col. Achhar Singh.
3. Lt.-Col. Brij Raj Singh.
4. Lt.-Col. Bakshi Joginder Singh.
5. Lt.-Col. Devinder Singh Sidhu.
6. Lt.-Col. Dhan Singh Rawat.
7. Lt.-Col. Harbans Lal Sethi.
8. Lt.-Col. Pindi Das Sawhney.
9. Lt.-Col. Ram Rattan Singh.
10. Lt.-Col. Surendra Nath Dar.
11. Commander Bangalore Rao Vasanth, I.N.
12. Commander Chitta Ranjan Roy, I.N.
13. Commander Joytirindra Nath Maitra, I.N.
14. Commander Jagdish Chandra Puri I. N.
15. Commander James Joseph Roland Martin, I. N.
16. Commander Kanwar Munish Kumar, I.N.
17. Commander Lionel Ewart Orde Lunel, I. N.
18. Commander Manavedam Sathianathan Menon, I.N.
19. Commander Madhawan Ramachandran Nair.
20. Commander Nellani Poozam Kandi Mukundan, I. N.
21. Commander Rangaswamy Bala Subramanian, I.N.
22. Instructor Commander Thomas Anthony De'Cuto, I.N.
23. Wing Commander Gursharan Singh.
24. Wing Commander Harbhajan Singh Bhatia.
25. Wing Commander Inder Singh Dua.
26. Wing Commander Kirpal Singh Sufi.
27. Wing Commander Nawal Naranjan Dhir.
28. Wing Commander Narayanan Krishanan Nair.
29. Wing Commander Padam Sen Kapur.
30. Wing Commander Rajinder.
31. Wing Commander Shyamal Kumar Mitra.
32. Wing Commander Ved Prakash Misra.
33. Maj. Bamrah Niranjana Singh, AMC.
34. Maj. Dipankar Ghosh, AMC.
35. Maj. Girdhari Lal.
36. Maj. Gulzarilal Nanda.
37. Maj. Joseph Paul Alapat.
38. Maj. Surender Mohan, AMC.
39. Maj. Shrikant Sitaram Hasabnis.
40. Maj. Sardari Lal Saini, EME.
41. Maj. Tejwan Singh Grewal.
42. Maj. Vijay Narayan Channa.

43. Lt.-Commander Abu Amin, IN.
44. Lt.-Commander Bikram Singh, IN.
45. Lt.-Commander Chakingal Narayan Balakrishnan Menon, IN.
46. Lt.-Commander Grah Nandan Nandy Singh, IN.
47. Lt.-Commander Heathwood Johnson, IN.
48. Squadron Leader Bansidar Srinivas Hatangadi.
49. Squadron Leader Mahinder Singh.
50. Squadron Leader Madhavakrish Khashav.
51. Squadron Leader Viswanath Venkataramani.
52. Capt. George Kurian, AMC.
53. Capt. Kranti Kumar Sood.
54. Capt. Prehlad Singh Sethi.
55. Capt. Sant Dass, ASC.
56. Lieut. Bhagwan Deepak Mohindra, IN.
57. Lieutenant Unni Krishna Pisharody, IN.
58. Lieutenant Vittal Ugappa Shetty, IN.-
59. Flight Lieutenant Amarjeet Singh Kullar.
60. Flight Lieutenant Milavarical Petter Varghese
61. Subedar Hari Singh.
62. Master Chief Petty Officer V. Shanmugam.
63. Master Chief Petty Officer Maniancot Paul Anthony.
64. Warrant Officer Saroj Ranjan Chandra.
65. Flight Sergeant Churackamanil Mathew Abraham.
66. Flight Sergeant Jotindra Nath Kaul.
67. Flight Sergeant Mannamkumnath Gopalan.
68. Sergeant Prana Krishan Misra.
69. Master Chief Petty Officer Bhiksha Ram Sharma.

JEEVAN RAKSHA AWARDS

The medal is awarded for meritorious acts or a series of acts of a humane nature displayed in saving the life from drowning, fire and rescue operations in mines, etc.

Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak—The medal is awarded for conspicuous courage under circumstances of very great danger to the life of the rescuer.

Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak—The medal is awarded for courage and promptitude under circumstances of great danger to the life of the rescuer.

Jeevan Raksha Padak—The medal is awarded for courage and promptitude in saving life under circumstances of grave bodily injury to the rescuer.

The above awards were formerly known as Jeevan Raksha Padak class I, class II and class III.

Recipients of the Awards in 1970.

SARVOTTAM JEEVAN RAKSHA PADAK

Shri Kallapurackal Kutty (Posthumous).

UTTAM JEEVAN RAKSHA PADAK

Shri Konda Satyanarayana.

Shrimati Bachan Devi.

Shri Bhagirath Prasad Roy.

Shri Gopal Chandra Majumdar.

Captain Hargurdial Singh (Posthumous).

JEEVAN RAKSHA PADAK

Shri Francisco Antonio Cardozo.

Shri Ishwarbhai Becharbhai Patel (Posthumous);

Shri Abdul Ghani Malik.

Shri Ellikkal Augusthy Augusthy.

Shri Mattathil Varuthu Joseph.

Shri Louis Thomas.

Shri Shambhulingraj Somappa Palled.

Shri Khemaji Krishna Jawakar.

Shri Ramachandran Sethuraman.

AWARDS TO SCHOLARS

Certificates of Honour and a monetary grant of Rs. 3,000 per annum are awarded to eminent Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic Scholars.

Recipients of the Awards in 1969 :

Arabic

Dr. Moḥammad Ahmed Siddiqui.

Persian

Dr. Qari Syed Kalimullah Hussaini.

Sanskrit

Swami Brahmleen Muni.
Shri Vankatachala Sastri Venkatarama Sharma.
Shri Dattatreya Dhundiraj Kavishwar.
Shri A. Subbiah Shastry.
Shri V. Subrahmanya Sastrigal.
Acharya Bhagwan Dev.

ARJUNA AWARDS

The Arjuna Awards for the "Sportsmen of the Year" are made on the basis of outstanding contribution made to enhance the glory of the game during the year.

Persons selected for Awards in 1969 :

1. Shri Harnek Singh (Athletics).
2. Shri Dipu Ghosh (Badminton).
3. Shri Hari Dutt (Basket-ball).
4. Shri Bishen Singh Bedi (Cricket).
5. Shri Inder Singh (Football).
6. Princess Bhuvaneshwar Kumari of Kotah (Shooting).
7. Shri Baidya Nath 'Nath' (Swimming).
8. Shri Anil Nayar (Squash Rackets).
9. Shri Mir Kasim Ali (Table-tennis).
10. Shri Chandgi Ram (Wrestling-Indian Style).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIA

(As on July 1, 1970)

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
Afghanistan			EMBASSIES	
Algeria	A. N. Mehta Mohd. Yunus	Ambassador Ambassador	Embassy of India, Malai Wat, Kabul.	
Argentina	B. K. Sanyal	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 119 ter, Rue Didouche Maurad, Algiers.	Concurrently Ambassador to Paraguay and Uruguay.
Austria	V. C. Trivedi	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Paraguay, 580 (3rd floor), Buenos Aires.	Concurrently Ambassador to Luxembourg.
Belgium	B. R. Patel	Ambassador	Embassy of India-1, Opernring, A-1010, Vienna.	Ambassador resident in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil).
Bolivia	S. V. Patel	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 121, Avenue Moliere, Brussels-18.	Concurrently Ambassador to Venezuela and Bolivia.
Brazil	S. V. Patel	Ambassador	Embassy of India, La Paz.	Ambassador resident in Bucharest.
Bulgaria	Gopal Singh	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Rua Baraodo Flamengo 22, Aptos 801 & 802, Rio-de Janeiro.	Ambassador resident in Kampala.
Burma	Baleshwar Prasad	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 31 Bld. Patriarh Evtimii, Sofia.	Ambassador resident in Lagos.
Burundi	R. R. Sinha	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Oriental Assurance Building, 545-547, Merchant Street, P.B. No. 751, Rangoon.	Concurrently Ambassador to Colombia and Peru.
Cambodia	S. Gupta	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Bujumbura.	Ambassador resident in Santiago.
Cameroun	S. G. Ramachandran	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 3-F/2A Boulevard Techooslovaquie, Phnom Penh.	Concurrently Ambassador to Gabon and Congo (Brazzaville).
Chile	K. L. Mehta	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Yaounde.	Resident in New York.
China	B. C. Mishra	Charge d' Affaires	Embassy of India, 871, Triana, Santiago.	Ambassador resident in Mexico City.
Columbia	K. L. Mehta	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 8, Kwang Hua Lu, Peking.	
Congo	S. S. Alirajpur	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Bogota.	
Costa Rica	V. K. Ahuja	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 18B, Avenue 8 eme Arnee, Kinshasa.	
Cuba	B. K. Massand	Ambassador	Embassy of India, San Jose.	
Czechoslovakia	S. H. Desai	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Calle 21 No. 202, esquina a K, Vedado, Havana.	
Dahomey	S. G. Ramachandran	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Valdstejska-6, Prague-1.	
Denmark	M. R. Thadani	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Conotonou.	
Ethiopia	O. V. Alagesan	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 8-II, Amagertory, 1160 Copenhagen.	
Finland	C. J. Stracey	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Kabena (Aware Distt) Street, P. B. No. 528, Addis Ababa.	
			Embassy of India, Kansakoulukatu, 5B 14, Helsinki-10.	

France	D. N. Chatterjee	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 15, Rue Alfred, Dehodenecq, Paris-16 e.	Ambassador resident in Kinshasa.
Gabon	S. S. Alirajpur	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Gabon.	
Germany, Federal Republic of	Khush Chand	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 262, Adenauerallee, Bonn.	
Greece	R. Jaipal	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Athens.	
Guinea	Prem Shunker	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Kebe Building, 3rd floor, Avenue de la Republique, B.P. 186, Biss, Conakry.	Ambassador resident in Belgrade.
Hungary	C. B. Muthama*	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Buzavirag Uica 14, Budapest-11.	Ambassador to Mali
Indonesia	N. B. Menon*	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Kebon, Serih, Djakarta.	
Iran	M. A. Rahman	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 166, Avenue Saba Shomali, Off Takht Jamshid, P. Box No. 2473, Teheran.	
Iraq	Mahboob Ahmed	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Taha Najeeb Pasha, Adhamiya, Baghdad.	
Ireland	A. G. Meneses	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 58, Upper Leeson Street, Dublin.	
Italy	J. K. Atal	Ambassador	Embassy of India, via Francesco Denza, Rome.	
Ivory Coast	G. J. Malik	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Abidjan.	Concurrently accredited as High Commissioner to Malta.
Japan	N. H. Coelho	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 2, 2-Chome, Kudan Minami, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.	Resident in Dakar.
Jordan	A. K. Dar	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 1st Circle, Jabel, P. B. No. 2168, Amman.	Ambassador resident in Beirut.
Kuwait	S. K. Chowdhury	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Ring Road, No. 1, Dasmah, Kuwait.	Jurisdiction extends to Gulf Sheikdoms; Bahrain, Dubai and Muscat.
Laos	A. S. Gonsalves	Ambassador	Embassy of India, P.B. No. 225, Vientiane.	Concurrently Ambassador to Jordan and as High Commissioner to Cyprus.
Lebanon	A. K. Dar	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Sahmarani Building, P. B. 1764, Beirut.	Ambassador resident in Accra.
Liberia	A. S. Mehta	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Monrovia.	Ambassador resident in Cairo.
Libya	I. J. Bahadur Singh	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 16/18 Sh. Armondi Garden City, P.O. Box. 3150, Tripoli.	Ambassador resident in Brussels.
Luxembourg	B. R. Patel	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.	
Madagascar	Vacant	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 77 Avenue Marechal Foch, P.B. No. 1787, Tananarive.	
Mali	Prem Shunker	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Bamako.	Ambassador resident in Conakry.
Maldives	Y. K. Puri	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Mali.	Resident in Colombo.

*Designate.

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
Mauritania	G. J. Malik	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Nouackchott	Resident in Dakar.
Mexico	B. K. Massand	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Comte 44, Col. Anzures, Mexico 5 D.F.	Concurrently Ambassador to Cuba and Panama.
Mongolia	D. P. Dhar	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Ulan Bator.	Ambassador resident in Moscow.
Morocco	G. Singh	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 11, Rue Descartes, Rabat.	Concurrently Ambassador to Tunisia.
Nepal	Raj Bahadur	Ambassador	Embassy of India, G.P.O., Box. No. 292, Kathmandu.	
Netherlands	J. N. Dhamija	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Buitenvestweg 2, The Hague.	
Norway	J. K. Ganju	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 48, Professor Dahls Gate, Oslo.	
Panama	B. K. Massand	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Panama.	Ambassador resident in Mexico City
Paraguay	B. K. Sanyal	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Asuncion.	Ambassador resident in Buenos Aires.
Peru	K. L. Mehta	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Paseo de la Republic Lima.	Ambassador resident in Santiago.
Philippines	B. Deva Rao	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 1856, Jorge B. Bocobo Street, Malate, Manila.	
Poland	V. M. M. Nair	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 16, Niegolewskiego, Warsaw.	
Rumania	S. Than	Ambassador	Embassy of India No. 16, Alea Stefan Gheorghiu Bucharest.	Concurrently Ambassador to Bulgaria.
Rwanda	R. R. Sinha	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Kigali.	Resident in Kampala.
Saudi Arabia	T. T. P. Abdullah	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Sulaiman-Al-Turki House, Al-Sharifa, Airport Road, Jedda.	
Senegal	G. J. Malik	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Immeuble Daniel Sorano Avenue de la Republique, 9th Floor, B.O. 398, Dakar.	Concurrently Ambassador to Ivory Coast, Upper Volta and Mauritania, and High Commissioner to Gambia.
Somalia	Muni Lal	Ambassador	Embassy of India, P.B. No. 955, Mogadishu.	
Spain	S. Bikram Shah	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Calle Velasquer 93, Madrid.	
Sudan	K. L. Dalal	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Kronfi Building (3rd Floor) Sharia Elmeko Nimir Street P.B. 707, Khartoum.	
Sweden	P. R. S. Mani	Ambassador	Embassy of India, V. Tradgardsgatan 15, Stockholm.	
Switzerland	M. A. Husain	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 20, Kalcheggweg, Berne.	Concurrently Ambassador to the Vatican.
Syrian Arab Republic	V. A. Kidwai	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 40/46, Avenue A Malki Imm, Yasin Nuwallati Bldg., Damascus.	
Thailand	P. K. Banerjee	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 139, Pan Road, Bangkok.	Ambassador resident in Lagos.
Togo	S. G. Ramachandran	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Lome.	Ambassador resident in Rabat.
Tunisia	G. Singh	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 6 Bis, Rue Massena, Tunis.	

Turkey	U. S. Bajpai	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 24, Kibris Cankaya Sokak, Ankara.	Concurrently Ambassador to Libya and Yemen.
United Arab Republic	I. J. Bahadur Singh	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 5, Sharia El Maahad el Swissri, Post Box 718, Zamalk, Cairo.	
United States of America	L. K. Jha	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 2107, Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C.	
Upper Volta	G. J. Malik	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Ouagadougou.	Resident in Dakar.
Uruguay	B. K. Sanyal	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Montevideo.	Resident in Buenos Aires.
U.S.S.R.	D. P. Dhar	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 6-8 Ulitsa Obukha, Moscow.	Concurrently Ambassador to Mongolia.
Vatican	M. A. Husain	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Vatican.	Ambassador resident in Berne.
Venezuela	S. V. Patel	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Caracas.	Ambassador resident in Rio de Janeiro.
Yemen	I. J. Bahadur Singh	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Saana, Yemen	Ambassador resident in Cairo.
Yemen (Southern)	J. L. Malhaura	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Steamer Point, Aden.	Concurrently Ambassador to Greece.
Yugoslavia	R. Jaipal	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Proleterskih Brigade, 9, Belgrade.	
HIGH COMMISSIONS				
Australia	A. M. Thomas	High Commissioner	92, Mugga Way, Red Hill, Canberra.	Resident of Trinidad.
Barbados	L. N. Ray	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, Bridgetown.	
Canada	A. B. Bhadhamkar	High Commissioner	200, Maclaren Street, Ottawa-4.	
Ceylon	Y. K. Puri	High Commissioner	High Commission of India 7, Kollupitiya, Station Road, P.O.Box 882, Colombo-1.	Concurrently accredited to Maldiv Islands as Ambassador.
Cyprus	A. K. Dar	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, Nicosia.	High Commissioner resident in Beirut.
Gambia	G. J. Malik	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, Bathurst.	High Commissioner resident in Dakar.
Ghana	A. S. Mehta	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, P.B. 3040, Accra.	Concurrently Ambassador to Liberia and High Commissioner to Sierra Leone.
Guyana	D. Hejmadi	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, 78, Church Street, P.O. Box No. 872, George Town.	
Jamaica	L. N. Ray	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, Kingston.	Resident in Trinidad.
Kenya	Aviar Singh	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, Jeevan Bharati Building, Harambee Avenue, P. B. No. 30074, Nairobi.	
Malawi	M. M. Khurana	High Commissioner	High Commission of India P.B. No. 398, Blantyre.	
Malaysia	K. C. Nair	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, P. B. 59, 19, Malacca Street, Kaula Lumpur.	

<i>Country/City</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Malta	J. K. Atal	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, Valletta.	High Commissioner resident in Rome.
Mauritius	D. S. Kamtekar	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, Sir William Newton Port Louis, Mauritius.	
New Zealand*	P. S. Naskar	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, 49, Willis Street, Wellington.	
Nigeria	S. G. Ramachandran	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, 40, Marina, Private Mail Bag 2322, Lagos.	Jurisdiction extends to Western Samoa.
Pakistan	B. K. Acharya	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, 482—F, Sector G-6/4, Islamabad.	Concurrently Ambassador to Togo, Dahomey and Cameroun.
Sierra Leone	A. S. Melita	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, Freetown.	
Singapore	Prem Bhatia	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, India House, 31-Grange Road, P. O. Box No. 836, Singapore.	High Commissioner resident in Accra.
Tanzania Republic of	V. C. V. Raghavan	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, 28, Independence Avenue Trinidad, P. B. 2684, Dar-es-Salaam.	
Trinidad & Tobago	L. N. Ray	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, Salvatori Building, P. B. No. 530, Trinidad (Port-of-Spain).	Concurrently High Commissioner to Jamaica, and Barbados; Antigua, Grenada, Dominica, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Montserrat and Consul General to Surinam.
Uganda	R. R. Sinha	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, Bank of India Bldg., Kampala Road, P. B. No. 7040, Kampala.	Concurrently Ambassador to Rwanda and Burundi.
United Kingdom	Apa B. Pant	High Commissioner	India House, Aldwych, London W.C.2.	
Zambia	J. C. Kakar	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, P. B. No. 2111, Lusaka.	
United Nations	S. Sen	Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations	Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations, New India House, 3 East 64th Street, New York.	
Fiji	A. P. Venkateswaran	Commissioner	<p style="text-align: center;">SPECIAL MISSION</p> <p style="text-align: center;">COMMISSIONS</p>	
Hong Kong	V. Siddharthachary	Commissioner		

CONSULATES GENERAL

Berlin	P. Johari	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Joachimstaler Street, 28 (1st floor), Berlin-15.	Jurisdiction includes the States of Hamburg, Bremen, Schleswing, Holstein and Lower Saxony.
Copenhagen	Mr. Victor B. Strand*	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Kronprinsessegade, Copenhagen 36.	
Frankfurt	S. Kumar	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Wilhelm-Leuschner-Strasse 93 (2nd floor) Frankfurt Main.	
Geneva	N. Krishnan	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 2, Place de Eaux Vives, Geneva.	
Ghent (Belgium)	Mr. Robert Desprechins*	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Ghent, Belgium.	
Hamburg	Mohinder Singh	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 'Sprinkenhof' 14-Burchardstrasse, Hamburg.	
Hanoi	K. S. Shelvankar	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 58, Tran Hung Dao, Hanoi.	
Korea (North)	A. W. B. Vaz	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Pyong Yong.	
Korea (South)	S. J. S. Chhatwal	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 4th Floor, Sam Bo Building, No. 157 Sae-Jung Ro, Chongro Ku, Seoul.	
Kobe	R. B. Ghatge	Consul General	Consulate General of India, No. 94, Kitano-cho, 2 Chome, Ikuta-Ku, Kobe.	
Medan	K. N. Seth	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Dj. Uskup Agung A. Sugiopranoto Meban.	Jurisdiction includes Trucial states and Qatar.
Munich	Mr. Paul H. Von Mitter Wallner*	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Residenz Strasse 27 (Preysing-Palais), Munich-2.	
Muscat	M. L. Suri	Consul General	Consulate General of India, P. B. No. 77, Muscat.	
New York	V. K. Ahuja	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 3 East 64th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021 Ambassador to Costa Rica.	
Odessa	M. K. Roy	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 31, Kirova St., Odessa.	
Saigon	S. S. Nath	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 20, Duong Tu-Do, Post Box No. G-3, Saigon.	
San Francisco	K. S. Bajpai	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 215 Market Street, San Francisco-5, California 94105.	
San Marino	C. Dasgupta.	Consul General	Consulate General of India, San Marino	
Stuttgart	Dr. Rudolf Kissel*	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Stuttgart.	
Surinam	L. N. Ray	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Paramaribo.	
Greece	L. E. Vafiadis*	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Athens 134.	

CONSULATES

Consul General resident in Rome.
 Consul General resident in Trinidad.

*Honorary.

Country/City	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
Barcelona (Spain)	Mr. L. V. G. Perez*	Consul	Consulate of India, Calle Maestro Perez Cabrero, 3, Barcelona.	
Basrah	M. L. Puri	Consul	Consulate of India, Palestine Road, Basrah.	
Canary Islands	C. Bulchand*	Consul	Consulate of India, 33 Triana, Las Palmas.	
French Somaliland	S. J. Kothari*	Consul	Consulate of India, Djibouti.	
Hawai	Mrs. G. Watumull*	Consul	Consulate of India, Watumull Foundation Building, 2227-A Kalakaua Avenue, Honolulu.	
Jalalabad	M. L. Chowdhry	Consul	Consulate of India, Jalalabad.	
Kandhar	R. S. Singh	Consul	Consulate of India, Kandhar.	
Khorramshahr	R. N. Joshi	Consul	Consulate of India, Khorramshahr.	
Ohio	Col. George P. Bickford*	Consul	Consulate of India, 1144, Union Commerce Bldg., Cleveland.	
Mandalay	G. R. Iyengar	Consul	Consulate of India, Mandalay.	
Genoa	Mr. Jack Clerici*	Consul	Consulate of India, Via Martin Piaggio-15, Genoa.	
Panama	I. S. Randhawa*	Consul	Consulate of India, P.B. No. 1303, Panama.	
Uruguay	Mr. Adolfo Vegh*	Consul	Consulate of India, Plaza Zabala, 324, Montevideo.	
			VICE-CONSULATE	
Zahidan	Raghubir Saran	Vice-Consul	Vice-Consulate of India, Zahidan, (East Iran), via Teheran.	

*Honorary.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN INDIA
(As on January 1, 1970)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Address</i>
Afghanistan	H.E. Mr. Ataollah Nasser-zia	Ambassador	9-A, Ring Road, Lajpat Nagar III, New Delhi-24.
Algeria	H.E. Mr. Ali Lakhdari	Ambassador	13, Sunder Nagar, New Delhi-11.
Argentina	Mr. Alfredo Giroso Conca	Charge d' Affaires	C-27/28, South Extn., (P II) New Delhi-49.
Austria	H.E. Dr. Mrs. Johanna Nestor	Ambassador	3A, Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Belgium	H.E. Mr. Jean Leroy	Ambassador	7, Golf Links, New Delhi-3.
Brazil	H.E. Mr. Wladimir Do Amaral Murtinho	Ambassador	8, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi-11.
Bulgaria	H. E. Mr. Nayden Beltchev	Ambassador	198, Golf Links, New Delhi-3.
Burma	H.E. U Hla Maw	Ambassador	Plot No. 3, Block No. 50-F, Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Cambodia	H.E. Mr. Nong Kimny	Ambassador	25, Golf Links, New Delhi-3.
Chile	H.E. Mr. Julio Barrenechea P.	Ambassador	C-108, South Extension (Part II), New Delhi-16.
China	Mr. Chen Chao-Yuan	Charge d' Affaires	50-D, Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Colombia	Dr. Jose Vincentti Irragori	Charge d' Affaires	22, Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3.
Congo (Democratic Republic)	H.E. Mr. Martin Fortune Ipoto	Ambassador	5, Golf Links, New Delhi-3.
Cuba	Mr. J. Eloy Valdes	Charge d' Affaires	56, Ring Road, Lajpat Nagar, III, New Delhi-24.
Czechoslovakia	H.E. Mr. Richard Dvorak	Ambassador	45-46, Sunder Nagar, New Delhi-11.
Denmark	H.E. Mr. H.A. Biering	Ambassador	6, Golf Links, New Delhi-3.
Ethiopia	Mr. Tekelehaymanot Abay	Charge d' Affaires	29, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi-11.
Finland	H.E. Mr. Fredrik Weehelm Schreck	Ambassador	42, Golf Links, New Delhi-3.
France	H.E. Mr. Jean Daridan	Ambassador	2, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi-11.
Germany, Federal Republic of	H.E. Baron Dietrich Von Mirbach	Ambassador	No. 6, Block 50-G, Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Greece	Mr. John Yannakakis	Ambassador	188, Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3.
Holy See	H.E. Most Rev. Msgr. Marie-Joseph Le Mieux	Apostolic Pronuncio	Niti Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-11.
Hungary	H.E. Mr. Peter Kos	Ambassador	15, Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3.
Indonesia	H.E. Mr. Mohammad Razif	Ambassador	50-A, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Iran	H.E. M. Raza Amirteymour	Ambassador	37, Golf Links, New Delhi-3.
Iraq	Mr. Nizar L. Kadi	Charge d' Affaires	33, Golf Links, New Delhi.
Ireland	H.E. Valentin Iremonger	Ambassador	13, Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3.
Italy	H.E. Dr. Maurizio de Strobile di Fratta e Campocigno	Ambassador	7, Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Address</i>
Japan	H.E. Mr. Atsushi Uyama	Ambassador	Nos. 4 & 5, Block 50-G, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-11.
Jordan	Dr. Khaleed Rshaidat	Charge d' Affaires	120, Malcha Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Kuwait	H.E. Mr. Essa Abdul Rahman Al-Essa	Ambassador	19, Friends Colony West, New Delhi-14.
Laos	H.E. Phagna Oun Hueun Norasingh	Ambassador	4, (Circular Road) South Western Extension, Chanakypuri, New Delhi-11.
Lebanon	H.E. Mr. Mohammed Fathallah	Ambassador	10, S. P. Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Mexico	H.E. Mr. C.G. Macias	Ambassador	136, Golf Links, New Delhi-3.
Mongolia	H.E. Mr. T. Demiddavag	Charge d' Affaires	34, Golf Links, New Delhi-3.
Morocco	H.E. Mr. Abdellah Lamrani	Ambassador	199, Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3.
Nepal	H.E. Sardar Bhim Bahadur Pande	Ambassador	Barakhamba Road, New Delhi-1.
Netherlands	H.E. Mr. Fredrik Calkoen	Ambassador	6/50 F, Shantipath Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-11.
Norway	H.E. Mr. Haakon Nord	Ambassador	Kautilya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Peru	H.E. Mr. Eduardo Sarmiento C	Ambassador	D-290, Defence Colony, New Delhi-3.
Phillippines	H.E. Mr. Leon Ma Guerrero	Ambassador	50-N, Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Poland	H.E. Mr. Romuald Spasowski	Ambassador	22, Golf Links, New Delhi-3.
Rumania	H.E. Mr. Petre Tanasie	Ambassador	48, Golf Links, New Delhi-3.
Saudi Arabia	H.E. Sheikh Anas Youssef Yassen	Ambassador	1, Eastern Avenue, Maharani Bagh, New Delhi-4.
Spain	H.E. Mr. Guillermo Nadal	Ambassador	12, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi-11.
Sudan	H.E. Sayed Amin Magzoub Abdoun	Ambassador	6, Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3.
Sweden	H.E. Prof. Gunnar E. Heckscher	Ambassador	Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Switzerland	H.E. Mr. Dr. August Lindt	Ambassador	Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Syrian Arab Republic	Mr. Kassem Mardam	Counsellor	10, Panch Sheel Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Thailand	H.H. Prince Prem Purachatrat	Ambassador	56-N, Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Turkey	Mr. Mahmut Dikerdem	Charge d' Affaires	27, Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3.
U.A.R.	H.E. M. Amin Himy II	Ambassador	55-57, Sunder Nagar, New Delhi-11.
U.S.A.	H.E. Mr. Kenneth B. Keating	Ambassador	Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Address</i>
U.S.S.R.	H.E. Mr. Nikolai Mikhalovitch Pegov	Ambassador	Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Uruguay	Mr. Jose D. Lissidini	Charge d' Affaires	D-138, Defence Colony, New Delhi-3.
Venezuela	H.E. Dr. Pedro Abreu	Ambassador	145, Golf Links, New Delhi-11.
Yugoslavia	Dr. H.E. Slavko Komar	Ambassador	3/50 G, Niti Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
S. Yemen (Republic)	Mr. A.K. Othman	Charge d' Affaires	B-59 Greater Kailash, 1, New Delhi-48.

HIGH COMMISSIONS

Australia	Mr. R.S. Laurie†	High Commissioner	1/50, G. Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Canada	H.E. Mr. James George	High Commissioner	4, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi-11.
Ceylon	H.E. Mr. Siri Perera	High Commissioner	27, Kautilya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Ghana	Mr. Winfred Asare-Brown†	High Commissioner	2, Golf Links, New Delhi-3.
Kenya	H.E. Mr. Leo Pius Odero.	High Commissioner	18, Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3.
Malaysia	H.E. Mr. Raja Aznam Bin Raja Haji Ahmad	High Commissioner	3, Link Road Jangpura, New Delhi-14.
Mauritius	H.E. Mr. Rabindhran Ghurburrun	High Commissioner	B/10, Malcha Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-11.
New Zealand	H.E. Mr. B.S. Lendrum	High Commissioner	39, Golf Links Road, New Delhi-3.
Nigeria	H.E. Mr. J.N. Ukegbu	High Commissioner	169-170, Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3.
Pakistan	H.E. Sajjad Hyder	High Commissioner	2/50 G, Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Singapore	H.E. Mr. P. Coomaraswamy	High Commissioner	16, Ring Road, Lajpat Nagar IV, New Delhi-14.
Tanzania	H.E. Mr. Sebastian Chale	High Commissioner	E-104, and E-106, "Hill View" Greater Kailash, New Delhi-14.
Uganda	Mr. G. W. Kinuk†	High Commissioner	11, Golf Links, New Delhi-3.
U.K.	H.E. Sir Morrice James	High Commissioner	Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-11.

LEGATION

Albania	Vacant	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Stationed at Baghdad.
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CONSULATES GENERAL

Afghanistan	Bombay	Mr. Abdul Kayoum Azizi	Consul-General	115, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay-6.
Austria	Bombay	Dr. Walter Konrad*	Consul-General	The Beacon, 6th Floor, Foreshore Road Opp. Sachivalaya, Bombay-1.

*Honorary

†Acting

Country	Station	Name	Designation	Address
Belgium	Bombay	Vacant	Consul-General	'Morena' 11, Carmichael Road, Cumbala Hill, Bombay-26.
	Calcutta	Vacant	Consul-General	6, Camac Street, Calcutta-16.
Bolivia	Calcutta	Mr. J.K. Gora*	Consul-General	Wellesley House, 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta-1.
Burma	Calcutta	Dawkin Mae Wynn	Consul-General	46-C, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta-16.
Costa Rica	Bombay	Mr. Ibrahim Abdulla Makani*	Consul-General	346, D. N. Road, Standard Building, Fort, Bombay-1.
	Madras	Vacant	Consul-General	3/2, College Road, Madras-6.
Czechoslovakia	Bombay	Mr. Jaroslav Cisar	Consul-General	'Marcopia', 5, Pedder Road, Cumbala Hill, Bombay.
	Calcutta	Mr. Jaroslav Kafka	Consul-General	127, Southern Avenue, Calcutta-29.
Denmark	Bombay	Mr. E.B. Mogensen*	Consul-General	'Eros Cinema Building', 124-D, Queen's Road, Bombay-1.
Dominican Republic	Bombay	Haji Hasham Ismail*	Consul-General	'Mistry Court' 208, Dinshaw Wacha Road, Bombay-20.
Ethiopia	Bombay	Mr. Ismail M. Kanga*M.	Consul-General	Crescent Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
	Calcutta	Mr. S.N. Hada*	Consul-General	42, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta-24.
France	Bombay	Mr. Abdulmejid Kebaili	Consul-General	Vulcan Insurance Building, 5th floor, Veer Nariman Road, Churchgate, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. Henry Beffeyte	Consul-General	26, Park Mansions, Park Street, Calcutta-16.
	Madras	Mr. Achille Andreani	Consul-General	7, Cenotaph Road, Teynampet, Madras-18.
	Pondicherry	Mr. Henri Durieux	Consul-General	2, Rue de la Marine, Pondicherry.
Germany, Federal Republic of	Bombay	Dr. Richard Kunisch	Consul-General	'Duggal House', 5th Floor, Road No. 3, Backbay Reclamation, Bombay-20.
	Calcutta	Mr. Wilhelm Kopf	Consul-General	'Ilaco House', 1/3, Brabourne Road, Calcutta-1.
	Madras	Dr. Karl Pfauter	Consul-General	MICO Building, 14, Commander-in-Chief P.O. Box 785, Egmore, Madras-8.
Greece	Bombay	Mr. Anthony D. Mango*	Consul-General	'Ralli House', 21, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay.
	Calcutta	Mr. J. K. Gora*	Consul-General	Wellesley House, 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta-1.
Iran	Bombay	Mr. Abbas Nadjm	Consul-General	'Baldota Bhavan', 117, Karve Road, Bombay-20.

*Honorary

Country	Station	Name	Designation	Address
Iraq	Bombay	Mr. Hammad Al Hardan	Consul-General	203, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay-6.
Italy	Bombay	Dr. Dominico Arpea	Consul-General	Post Box No. 1521 "Vaswani Mansion", Dinshaw Wacha Road, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay-1.
Japan	Calcutta	Mr. Giovanni D'Aloja	Consul-General	3, Raja Santosh Road, Alipore, Calcutta-27.
	Bombay	Mr. T. Hitomi	Consul-General	'Kashmir House', 19, L. D. Ruparel Marg, Malabar Hill, Bombay-6.
	Calcutta	Mr. Ichiro Katakami	Consul-General	12, Pretoria Street, Calcutta-26.
	Madras	Mr. Minao Tsuchiya	Consul-General	20, Nungambakam High Road, Madras-34.
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	New Delhi	Pak Ri Hyun	Consul-General	11, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi-1.
Korea, Republic of	New Delhi	Dr. Woon Sang Choi	Consul-General	Korea House, 5 Man Singh Road, New Delhi-11.
Kuwait	Bombay	Mr. Faisal Essa Yousuf	Consul-General	'Vaswani Mansion' 120, Dinshaw Wacha Road, Bombay-1.
Liberia	Calcutta	Mr. Pronit Kumar Bonerjee*	Consul-General	7-2P, Jamir Lane, Calcutta-19.
Monaco	New Delhi	Mr. R. Chattaram*	Consul-General	D-1, Defence Colony, New Delhi-3.
Nepal	Calcutta	Major General P.S. Lama	Consul-General	19, 'Woodlands', Sterndale Road, Alipore, Calcutta-27.
Netherlands	Bombay	Mr. E.E.S. de Jongh	Consul-General	'The International,' 16, Maharishi Karve Road, Bombay-20. P. B. No. 260, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. R. Barendsen*	Consul-General	5-7 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.
Norway	Bombay	Mr. Anton Smith Mayer	Consul-General	31, Wodehouse Road, Post Box No. 294, Bombay.
Panama	Bombay	Mr. Pablo Luis Manzanares	Consul-General	'Giri Raj', Flat No. E Altamount Road, Bombay-26.
	Calcutta	Mrs. Dalger G. de Bajwa	Consul-General	2, Clive Ghat Street, Calcutta-1.
Peru	Calcutta	Vacant	Consul-General	8/6, Alipore Park Road, Calcutta-27.
Philippines	Bombay	Mr. K.M. Modi*	Consul-General	'Liberty Building', 41-42, Marine line, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. K.R. Patel*	Consul-General	Mercantile Building, 2nd floor, Block E 10, Lall Bazar St., Calcutta-1.
San Marino	New Delhi	Bhai Mohan Singh*	Consul-General	15-A, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi-11.
Sudan	Bombay	Mr. Ab de Wahab Tamim	Consul-General	'Mistry Court, No. 5, Dinshaw Wacha Road, Bombay-20.

*Honorary

Country	Station	Name	Designation	Address
Sweden	Bombay	Vacant	Consul-General	Indian Mercantile Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
Switzerland	Bombay	Mr. Othmar Rist	Consul-General	'Manek Mahal, 7th Floor, 90, Veer Nariman Road, Bombay-1.
Syrian Arab Republic	Bombay	Mr. Sobhi El Ejel	Consul-General	'Belha Court, Strand Road, Fort, Bombay-1.
Thailand	Bombay	Sir Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola*	Consul-General	318, Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta			18B, Mandeville gardens, Calcutta-19.
Turkey	Bombay	Mr. Rahim Karim Mistry*	Consul-General	'Mistry Court', 208, Dinshaw Wacha Road, Backbay Reclamation, Bombay-20.
	Calcutta	Mr. M.A.A. Kashani*	Consul-General	11, R. N. Mukerji Road, Calcutta.
	Madras	Mrs. N.D. Mustafa Bilgen	Consul-General	'Nowshad, 115, Llyods Road, Cathedral P. O., Madras-6.
UAR	Bombay	Mr. Abdel Azim El-Moursi	Consul-General	'Mistry Court', Dinshaw Wacha Road, Bombay-1.
USA	Bombay	Mr. Daniel Braddock	Consul-General	'Lincoln House' 78, Bhulabhai Desai Road, Bombay-26.
	Calcutta	Mr. Herbert Gordon	Consul-General	5/1, Ho Chi Minh Sarani Calcutta-16.
	Madras	Thomas R. Recknagel	Consul-General	150-B, Mount Road, Madras-2.
USSR	Bombay	Mr. Nikolai V. Akaenov	Consul-General	'Palm Beach' 42, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay-6.
	Calcutta	Mr. V. A. Zharkov	Consul-General	31, Shakespeare Saranee, Calcutta-16.
	Madras	Mr. G.I. Kaverin	Consul-General	'Dwaraka' 2 Kasturi Ranga Iyengar Road, Madras-18.
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic of	New Delhi	Mr. Nguyen Hoa	Consul-General	62, Golf Links, New Delhi-3.
Viet Nam, Republic of	New Delhi	Mr. Huynh huu Luan	Consul-General	72, Sundar Nagar New Delhi-11.
Yugoslavia	Bombay	Mr. Dejan Popovic	Consul-General	Vaswani Mansion, 120/4, Dinshaw-Wacha Road, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. Aleksander Stanic†	Consul-General	6, Ballygunge Park Road, Calcutta-19.
CONSULATE				
Austria	Calcutta		Consul	16, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.
	Madras		Consul	2, Monteith Lane Egmore, Madras.
Belgium	Madras	Mr. Marcel Nevens*	Consul	1-E, Spurtank Road Chetput, Madras-1.

*Honorary

†Acting

Country	Station	Name	Designation	Address
Bolivia	Bombay	Mr. J.N. Heredia*	Consul	Cook's Buildings, 2nd Floor, 324, Dr. D. N. Road, Bombay-1.
Brazil	Calcutta	Mr. Jose Raul Antonio Viegas*	Consul	8/6, Alipore Park Road, Ground Floor, Calcutta-27.
	Madras	Mr. J.T. Thadani	Consul	7 A, Nungambakkam High Road, Madras - 34.
Denmark	Calcutta	Mr. J-Svane Christensen*	Consul	18-G, Park Street, Calcutta-16.
	Cochin	Mr. Bjarne Aabakken†	Consul	C/o Indo-Norwegian Project, M.G. Road, No. 137, Ernakulam.
	Madras	Mr. S.A. Larsen†	Consul	8, Montieth Lane, Madras.
Dominican Republic	Calcutta	Mr. R. N. Roy*	Consul	104, Sovabazar Street, Calcutta-5.
Ecuador	Calcutta	Mr. Kalyan Sen*	Consul	13, Camac St. Calcutta-17.
El Salvador	Calcutta	Mr. Karanjaksha Bonerjee*	Consul	12, P. K. Tagore Street, Calcutta-6.
Finland	Bombay	Vacant	Consul	Chartered Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. S. R. Stephens*	Consul	C/o M/s. James Finlay & Co. Ltd. P.B. 209, 2, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.
	Madras	Mr. Cyril Cayley*	Consul	5, Mc Lean Street, P.B. No. 37, Madras-1.
Haiti	Bombay	Mr. Ranbir Singh*	Consul	Vellard View, Pedder Road, Bombay-26.
	Calcutta	Mr. Murari Churn Law*	Consul	2, Bidhan Saranee, Calcutta-6.
Indonesia	Bombay	Mr. R. Daroman	Consul	Lincoln Annexe, 17, Altamont Road, Cumbala Hill, Bombay-26.
	Calcutta	Mr. D. K. Nag*	Consul	Rajkamal Bhawan, 128, Rash Behari Avenue, Calcutta-29.
Israel	Bombay	Mr. Yaakov Morris	Consul	'Embassy', Nepean Sea Road, Bombay-26.
Jordan	Bombay	Mr. Fakirmohamed Karim Mistry*	Consul	'Mistry Court', 208 Dinshaw Wacha Road, Bombay-20.
Lebanon	Calcutta	Mr. Gobind R. Hada*	Consul	36, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta-13.
Netherlands	Madras	Mr. Van Stewart*	Consul	Chordia Mansion, 150, A-2 Mount Road, Madras-2.
	Cochin	Mr. S. S. Koder*	Consul	Princess Street, Cochin-1.
Nicaragua	Bombay	Mr. J. K. Rege*	Consul	Alice Buildings, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. K. C. Dey*	Consul	Abha House, Garia, Calcutta-42.

*Honorary

†Acting

Country	Station	Name	Designation	Address
Norway	Madras	Mr. R.C. Shearer*	Consul	C/o Gordon Woodroffe & Company (Madras) Private Ltd. 1/21, North Beach Road, P. B. No. 42, Madras-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. Jorgen Svane—Christensen	Consul	18, G. Park St., Calcutta-16.
	Cochin	Mr. Bjarne Aabakken*†	Consul	C/o Indo-Norwegian Project, P. B. No. 1137, M. G. Road, Ernakulam.
Panama	Madras	Vacant	Consul	C/o Air India International, Agurechand Mansion, Mount Road, Madras.
Peru	Bombay	Mr. J. P. L. Shenoy*	Consul	'Radia House', Rampart Road, 6, Bombay.
Poland	Bombay	Mr. Janusz Broński	Consul	'Manavi Apartment', 1st and 2nd Floor, 36, Ridge Road, Malabar Hills, Bombay-16.
	Calcutta	Mr. Zozislaw Tomożyk	Consul	13, Camac Street, Calcutta-16.
Sweden	Calcutta	Mr. A.C. Daphtary*	Consul	7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta-1.
	Madras	Mr. Gosta Rundberg*	Consul	1/155, Mount Road, Madras-6.
VICE-CONSULATES				
Austria	Calcutta	Mrs. Anna Vicesi Mukherji*	Vice-Consul	1, Sarat Bose Road, Calcutta-26.
Burma	Calcutta	U Nyein Maung	Vice-Consul	46-C, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta-16
Spain	Bombay	Mr. Napoleon Fernandez*	Vice-Consul	'Oceana', 153, Netaji Subhash Road, Bombay.
	Calcutta	Mr. P. N. Roy Chowdhury*	Vice-Consul	10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta-12.
	Madras	Mr. Chevalier G.A. Pais*	Vice-Consul	Lawdale, 5, Nimmo Road, San Thome, Madras-4.
AGENT CONSULATES				
France	Cochin	Mr. Christian Revel*	Consular-Agent	VI/75, Calvethy Cochin-1.
Italy	Cochin	Mr. G. K. Devarajulu*	Consular-Agent	Paul Abrao & Sons, Ernakulam Wharf Road, Cochin-3.
Switzerland	Cochin	Mr. Robert Nievergelt*	Consular-Agent	C/o P. B. No. 3, Cochin-1.

*Honorary

†Acting

APPENDICES

ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS*

(Degree and Post-Graduate)

Andhra Pradesh

College of Engineering, Anantapur.
College of Engineering, Kakinada.
College of Engineering, Osmania University, Hyderabad.
College of Engineering, S. V. University, Tirupati.
College of Engineering, Andhra University, Waltair.
Department of Pharmacy, Andhra University, Waltair.
Department of Chemical Technology, Osmania University, Hyderabad.
Department of Technology, Andhra University, Waltair.
Government College of Fine Arts and Architecture, Hyderabad.
Nagarjunsagar Engineering College, Hyderabad.
Regional Engineering College, Warrangal.

Assam

Assam Engineering College, Gauhati.
Jorhat Engineering College, Jorhat.

Bihar

Bhagalpur Engineering College, Bhagalpur.
Bihar College of Engineering, Patna.
Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi.
Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri.
Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.
Muzaffarpur Institute of Technology, Muzaffarpur.
Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur.

Chandigarh

Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh.
Chandigarh College of Architecture, Chandigarh.
Department of Chemical Engineering and Technology, Chandigarh.
Department of Pharmacy, Punjab University, Chandigarh.

Gujarat

Birla Vishwakarma Mahavidyalaya, P. O. Vallabh Vidyanagar, Distt. Kaira.
Faculty of Technology and Engineering, M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda.
L. D. College of Engineering Ahmedabad.
L. M. College of Pharmacy, Ahmedabad.
Lukhdhirji College of Engineering, Morvi.
Sardar Vallabhbhai Regional College of Engineering and Technology, Surat.
School of Architecture, Ahmedabad.

Haryana

Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra.
Technological Institute of Textiles, Bhiwani.

Jammu and Kashmir

Regional Engineering College, Srinagar.

Kerala

College of Engineering, Trivandrum.
Government Engineering College, Trichur.
Mar Athanasius College of Engineering, Kothamangalam.
Nair Service Society Engineering College, Palghat.

*Appendix to Chapter V.

Regional Engineering College, Calicut.
Thangal Kunju Musaliar Engineering College, Quilon.

Madhya Pradesh

Department of Pharmacy, University of Saugar, Saugar.
Samrat Ashok Technological Institute, Vidisha.
Government Engineering College, Jabalpur.
Government College of Engineering and Technology, Raipur.
Madhav Engineering College, Gwalior.
Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal.
Shri Govindram Saksaria Institute of Technology and Science, Indore.
Government Engineering College, Bilaspur.
Government Engineering College, Rewa.
Government Engineering College, Ujjain.

Maharashtra

Department of Pharmacy, Nagpur University, Nagpur.
College of Engineering, Poona.
Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay, Bombay.
College of Engineering, Karad.
College of Engineering, Aurangabad.
Indian Institute of Technology, Powai, Bombay.
J. J. College of Architecture, Bombay.
Laxminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur.
Visvesvaraya Regional College of Engineering, Nagpur.
Sardar Patel College of Engineering, Bombay.
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.
Walchand College of Engineering, Sangli.
College of Engineering, Amravati.

Mysore

B.D.T. College of Engineering, Davangere.
B.M.S. College of Engineering, Bangalore.
Basaveshwar Engineering College, Bagalkot.
B.V. Bhoomreddi College of Engineering and Technology, Hubli.
University College of Engineering, Bangalore.
Engineering College, Gulbarga.
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
Karnatak Regional Engineering College, Surathkal (Mangalore)
Majnad College of Engineering, Hassan.
Manipal College, Engineering Manipal.
M.S. Ramaiah College of Engineering, Bangalore.
National Institute of Engineering, Mysore.
R.V. College of Engineering, Bangalore.
P.B.S. College of Engineering, Mandya.
Sri Jayachamarajendra College of Engineering, Mysore.
S. S. College of Engineering, Tumkur.
S.K.S.J. Technological Institute, Bangalore.

Orissa

Regional Engineering College, Rourkela.
University College of Engineering, Burla, Distt. Sambalpur.

Punjab

Guru Nanak Engineering College, Ludhiana.
Thapar College of Engineering, Patiala.
College of Agricultural Engineering, Ludhiana.

Rajasthan

Birla Institute of Technology and Science, (College of Engineering), Pilani.
Birla Institute of Technology and Science, (Science College), Pilani.
Faculty of Engineering, Jodhpur University, Jodhpur.
Malviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur.
College of Technology & Agricultural Engineering, Udaipur.

Tamil Nadu

A.C. College of Technology, Guindy, Madras.
A. C. College of Engineering and Technology, Karaikudi.

College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras.
 Coimbatore Institute of Technology, Coimbatore.
 Department of Engineering, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
 Department of Chemical Technology, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
 Department of Pharmacy, Madras Medical College, Madras.
 Government College of Technology, Coimbatore.
 Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.
 Madras Institute of Technology, Chrompet, Madras.
 P.S.G. College of Technology, Coimbatore.
 School of Architecture, Madras University, Madras.
 Thyagaraja College of Engineering, Madurai.
 Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirapalli.
 Govt. Engineering College, Salem, c/o Govt. College of Technology, Coimbatore.

Uttar Pradesh

Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad.
 Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
 College of Engineering and Technology, Muslim University, Aligarh.
 Engineering College, Dayalbagh, Agra.
 College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology, U. P. Agricultural University, Pant Nagar.
 Government Central Textile Institute, Kanpur.
 Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur.
 Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur.
 J. K. Institute of Applied Physics & Electronics, Allahabad University, Allahabad.
 Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad.
 Madan Mohan Malviya Engineering, College, Gorakhpur.
 National Sugar Institute, Kanpur.
 University of Roorkee, Roorkee.

West Bengal

Bengal Engineering College, Sibpore, Howrah.
 College of Ceramic Technology, Calcutta.
 College of Textile Technology, Serampore.
 College of Textile Technology, Berhampore.
 College of Leather Technology, Calcutta.
 Department of Applied Chemistry, University College of Science and Technology, Calcutta.
 Department of Applied Physics, University College of Science and Technology, Calcutta.
 Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.
 Institute of Radio Physics and Electronics, Calcutta University, Calcutta.
 Jalpaiguri Engineering College, Jalpaiguri.
 Regional Engineering College, Durgapur.
 University College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur University, Calcutta.

Delhi

School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi.
 Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi.
 Delhi College of Engineering, Kashmere Gate, Delhi.

Tripura

Engineering College, Agartala.

Goa

College of Engineering, Panjim, Goa.

MEDICAL COLLEGES IN INDIA (1970)*

Andhra Pradesh

1. Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam.
2. Guntur Medical College, Guntur.
3. Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool.
4. Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad.
5. Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad.
6. Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada.

7. Kakatiya Medical College, Warrangal.
8. S. V. Medical College, Tirupati.

Assam

9. Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh.
10. Gauhati Medical College, Gauhati.
11. Medical College, Silchar

Bihar

12. The Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna.
13. Darbhanga Medical College, Laherisara.
14. Rajendra Medical College, Ranchi.
15. Medical College, Jamshedpur.

Gujarat

16. B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad.
17. Medical College, Baroda.
18. Shri M. P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar.
19. Municipal Medical College, Ahmedabad.
20. Medical College, Surat.

Haryana

21. Medical College, Rohtak.

Jammu and Kashmir

22. Medical College, Srinagar.

Kerala

23. Medical College, Trivandrum.
24. Medical College, Calicut.
25. Medical College, Kottayam.
26. T. D. Medical College Alleppey.

Madhya Pradesh

27. Medical College, Jabalpur.
28. M.G.M. Medical College, Indore.
29. G.R. Medical College, Gwalior.
30. Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal.
31. Medical College, Rewa.
32. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Medical College, Raipur.

Maharashtra

33. Grant Medical College, Bombay.
34. Seth G. S. Medical College, Parel, Bombay.
35. Topiwala National Medical College, Bombay.
36. B. J. Medical College, Poona.
37. Medical College, Nagpur.
38. Govt. Medical College, Aurangabad.
39. Armed Forces Medical College, Poona.
40. Medical College, Miraj.
41. Medical College, Sholapur.
42. Municipal Medical College, Sion, Bombay.
43. Municipal Medical College, Nagpur.
44. Mahatma Gandhi College of Medical Sciences, Sewagram.

Mysore

45. Kasturba Medical College, Manipal.
46. Medical College, Mysore.
47. Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore.
48. Karnatak Medical College, Hubli.
49. Medical College, Bellary.
50. St. John's Medical College, Bangalore.
51. Medical College, Gulbarga.
52. Medical College, Belgaum.
53. Medical College, Davangere.

Orissa

54. S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack.
55. Medical College, Burla, Sambalpur.
56. Medical College, Berhampur, Cuttack.

Punjab

57. Medical College, Amritsar.
58. Christian Medical College, Ludhiana.
59. Govt. Medical College, Patiala.
60. Dayanand Medical College, Ludhiana.

Rajasthan

61. S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur.
62. Bikaner Medical College, Bikaner.
63. Medical College, Udaipur.
64. Medical College, Ajmer.
65. Medical College, Jodhpur.

Tamil Nadu

66. Medical College, Madras.
67. Stanley Medical College, Madras.
68. Kilpauk Medical College, Kilpauk, Madras-10.
69. Christian Medical College, Vellore.
70. Madurai Medical College, Madurai.
71. Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur.
72. Medical College, Tirinulveli.
73. Medical College, Chingleput.
74. Medical College, Coimbatore.

Uttar Pradesh

75. K. G. Medical College, Lucknow.
76. Medical College, Agra.
77. G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur.
78. College of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
79. Motilal Nehru Medical College, Allahabad.
80. Medical College, Muslim University, Aligarh.
81. Medical College, Meerut.
82. Medical College, Jhansi.

West Bengal

83. Medical College, Calcutta.
84. R.G. Kar Medical College, Belgachia Road, Calcutta-4.
85. Calcutta National Medical Institute, Calcutta.
86. Nilratan Sircar Medical College, Calcutta.
87. Bankura Sammilani Medical College, Bankura.
88. Medical College, Siliguri.
89. Medical College, Burdwan.

Delhi

90. Lady Hardinge Medical College, (women), New Delhi-1.
91. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi-16.
92. Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi.

Pondicherry

93. Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Gradate Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry.

Goa

94. Medical College, Panjim.

Himachal Pradesh

95. Himachal Pradesh Medical College, Snowdon Hospital, Simla.

DENTAL COLLEGES IN INDIA (1970)

1. Dental Wing, Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad, (A.P.)
2. Dental College, Patna, (Bihar).
3. Dental Wing Medical College, Trivandrum, (Kerala).
4. Government Dental College, Ahmedabad.
5. College of Dentistry, M.G.M. Medical College, Indore.
6. Dental College, University of Lucknow, (U.P.).
7. Dental Wing, Madras Medical College, Madras.
8. Nair Hospital Dental College, Bombay.
9. Govt. Dental College, Bombay.
10. Punjab Govt. Dental College, Amritsar.
11. Dental Wing, Govt. Medical College, Patiala.
12. Dental College, Bangalore.
13. Dr. R. Ahmed Dental College and Hospital, 114, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta-14.
14. Govt. Dental College, Nagpur (Maharashtra).
15. College of Dentistry, Kasturba Medical College, Manipal (Mysore) .

LALIT KALA AKADEMI AWARDS (1970)**Painting*

1. Jayant Parikh
"Behind the screen" (Oil)
2. Ishwar Sagara
"Hungry souls" (Oil)
3. Dilip Das Gupta
"Symbols" (Oil)
4. Paramjit Singh
"The stone on the wall" (Oil)
5. Prem Nath
"Rainy Landscape" (Oil)
6. Jagmohan Chopra
"Composition I" (graphic)
7. Bimal Banerjee
"Spiritual Nature" (graphic)

Sculpture

1. Balbir Singh Katt
"Sunflower" (Cement)
2. S. Nandagopal
"A Naga symbol" (Copper)
3. Ishwarchandra Prasad Gupta
"Sursa Vadh" (Terracottas)

SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI AWARDS 1969**Dance :*

Manipuri—Ojha Thangjam Chaoba Singh
 Kathak—Sitara Devi
 Bharatanatyam—K. Swaminatha Pillai, (for teaching).
 Kathakali—C. Kunchu Nair

Drama :

Traditional Theatre ('Ankia Nat')—Gahan Chandra Goswami
 Play Production (Urdu)—Habib Tanvir
 Play-Writing (Bengali)—Manmatha Ray
 Acting (Malayalam)—N. N. Pillai

*Music :**Hindustani*

Vocal—Ram Chatur Mallick
 Instrumental (Veena)—Md. Dabir Khan

Karnatak

Vocal—Dandapani Desigar
 Instrumental (Veena)—Devakottai Shri A. Narayana Iyengar

SAHITYA AKADEMI AWARDS 1969††

Language	Book	Author
Assamese	Manchlekha (Study of Assamese Theatre)	Prof. Atul Chandra Hazarika
Bengali	Mohini Araal (Poetry)	Manindra Ray
English	An Artist in Life (A Study of Tagore)	Dr. Niharranjan Ray
Gujarati	Kulkathao (Pen Portraits)	Swami Anand
Hindi	Rag Darbari (Novel)	Shrilal Shukla
Kannada	Karnatak Sanskriti Sameekshe (cultural study)	Dr. H. Tipperudraswamy
Kashmiri	Ka' : Shri Zab' : Ny Hund Alaaqavaad Phera (Linguistic Study)	Abdul Khaliq Tak Zainageri
Maithili	Du Patra (Novel)	Upendranath Jha
Malayalam	Kavile Pattu (Poems)	Edasseri Govindan Nair
Marathi	Natyacharya Deval (Biography)	S. N. Banhatti
Oriya	Nila Saila (Novel)	Surendra Mohanty
Punjabi	Na Dhuppe Na Chhaven (Poems)	Dr. Harbhajan Singh
Sindhi	Sindhi Nasar Ji Tarikh (History of Sindhi Prose)	M. U. Malkani
Tamil	Pichirandaiyar (Drama)	(Late) Bharati-Dasan (d.1964)
Telugu	Mahatma Katha (Poem)	Thummala Seetharamamurthy
Urdu	Bisat-I-Raqs (Poems)	(Late) Makhdum Muhiyuddin (d. 1969)

NATIONAL AWARDS FOR FILMS 1968‡

Award	Film	Language	Producer/ Director/ Story or Screenplay Writer/ Actor/Act- ress/Playback Singer /Cinematographer.
1	2	3	4
FEATURE FILMS			
President's Gold Medal*	Goopy Gyne Bagha Byne	Bengali	Nepal Dutta, Ashim Dutta/Satyajit Ray
Special Award*	Thalubharam	Malayalam	M/s Supriya Pictures, Madras/A. Vincent.
President's Silver Medal**	Aashirwad	Hindi	N. C. Sippy, Hrishikesh Mukerjee/Hrishikesh Mukherjee.
Do.	Ektee	Marathi	C. Chaugale/Raja Thakur.
Do.	Apanjan	Bengali	R. N. Malhotra R. K. Kapur, T. M. Shah/Tapan Sinha

††Appendix to Chapter VI.

‡Appendix to Chapter XI.

*Cash Prize and Medal to Producer, Cash Prize and Plaque to Director.

**Cash Prize to Producer, medal to Director.

1	2	3	4
President's Silver Medal	Stree	Oriya	Parbati Ghose/ Sidhartha.
Do.	Varakatnam	Telugu	N. Trivikramarao/ N. T. Ramarao.
Do.	Thillana Mohana- mbal	Tamil	Vijayalakshmi/A. P. Nagarajan.
Do.	Adhiyapika	Malayalam	M/s. Neela Pro- ductions/P. Subra- manian.
Do.	Manina Maga	Kannada	M. V. Venkata- chalan, P. Alex- ander/Geethapriya.
SPECIAL AWARDS*			
Family Planning Film	Aanchal Ke Phool	Hindi	M. R. Seta/Karunesh Thakur.
National Integration Film	Janmabhoomi	Malayalam	M/s. Roopa Rekha, Madras/ J. Shan- kharanagalam.
Children's Film	Heerer Prajapati	Bengali	Children's Film So- ciety, Bombay/ Shanti P. Chow- dhury.
SHORT/DOCUMENTARY FILMS*			
<i>Experimental Films</i>			
President's Silver Medal	And I Make Short Films	English	K. L. Khanapur (Films Division) S.N.S. Sastry.
<i>Information Films</i>			
President's Silver Medal	Everest	English	Arun Choudhury (Films Division) N. S. Thapa.
<i>Educational Instructional Films</i>			
President's Silver Medal	Forts and the Man	English	M. L. Khandpur (Films Division) Neil Gokhale, P.B. Pendharkar.
<i>Social Documentational Films</i>			
President's Silver Medal	Water	English	M/s. Fali Bilimoria Productions, Bombay/ Fali Bilimoria.
<i>Animation Films</i>			
President's Silver Medal	Nag Aur Kauwa	Hindi	Children's Film So- ciety Bombay/S. B. Nayampally.
BEST ACTOR A figurine (Bharat Award)	Aashirwad	Hindi	Ashok Kumar
BEST ACTRESS A figurine (Urvashi Award)	Thulabharam	Malayalam	Sarada
BEST CHILD ACTOR/ACTRESS A plaque	Kuzhanthaikkaga	Tamil	Baby Rani
BEST DIRECTOR Cash prize and a plaque.	Goopy Gyne Bagha Byne	Bengali	Satyajit Ray

* Cash prize and Medal to Producer and cash prize and plaque to Director.

1	2	3	4
BEST MUSIC DIRECTOR Cash prize and a plaque.	Saraswathichandra	Hindi	Kalyanji Anandji
BEST MALE PLAY-BACK SINGER A plaque	Mere Huzoor	Hindi	Manna Dey
BEST FEMALE PLAY-BACK SINGER A plaque	Uyarntha Manithan	Tamil	P. Susila
BEST FILM SONG ON NA- TIONAL INTEGRATION A plaque	Kuzhanthaikkaga	Tamil	Kannadasan
BEST SCREEN PLAY Cash Prize and a plaque	Anokhi Raat	Hindi	Pandit Anand Kumar
BEST CINEMATOGRAPHY BLACK AND WHITE Cash prize and a plaque	Saraswathichandra	Hindi	Nariman Irani
BEST CINEMATOGRAPHY COLOUR Cash prize and a plaque.	Thillana Mohanam- bal	Tamil	K. S. Prasad

NATIONAL AWARDS FOR FILMS 1969†

Awards	Film	Language	Producer/Director/ Story or Screenplay writer/Actor/Actress/ Playback singer/ Cinematographer.
1	2	3	4
FEATURE FILMS			
President's Gold Medal*			
SPECIAL AWARD**	Bhuvan Shome Dibratir Kabya	Hindi Bengali	Mrinal Sen. M/s. Nabik Pro- ductions/Bimal mick, Narayan Chakraborty.
President's Silver Medal***			
Do.	Satyakam	Hindi	S. J. S. Panchhe/ Hrshikesh Mukher- jee.
Do.	Tambadi Mati	Marathi	L. B. Pendharkar/ B. Pendharkar.
Do.	Nutun Pata	Bengali	M/s. Gora Pictures/ Dinen Gupta.
Do.	Adina Megha	Oriya	B. Doshi/Amit Maitra.
Do.	Aadarsa	Telugu	A. V. Subba Rao/ K. P. Atma.
Do.	Kutumbam		
Do.	Iru Kodugal	Tamil	N. Selvaraj Doraisamy, N. Krishnan, Smt. V. Govindarajan, Kalakendra Pro- ductions/ K. Bala chandrar.
Do.	Adimakai	Malayalam	M. O. Joseph/K. S. Sethumadhavan.
Do.	Gejje Pooje	Kannada	M/s Chitra Jyothi/ S. R. Puttanna Kanagal.

†Appendix to Chapter XI.

*Cash prize and medal.

**Cash prize and medal to Producer, cash prize and plaque to Director.

***Cash prize to Producer, medal to Director.

1	2	3	4
President's Silver Medal	Nanak Nam	Punjabi	Pannalal Maheshwary/ R. Maheshwary.
Do.	Jahaz Hai	Gujarati	Kantilal Rathod,
Do.	Kanku	Assamese	Akar Films.
	Doctor		M/s Rangghar Cine
	Bezbarooah		Productions / Brajen
			Baruah.
SPECIAL AWARD†			
National Integration film†	Saat Hindustani	Hindi	K. A. Abbas.
SHORT/DOCUMENTARY FILMS			
Information Film†			
President's Silver Medal	Amrita Sher-Gil	English	B. D. Garga.
Educational/Instructional Films**			
President's Silver Medal	Life	English	K. L. Khandpur, Films Division/S. Gangooli.
Animation Film**			
President's Silver Medal	Umbrella		S. K. Gokhale, Films Division/B. R. Shendge.
Promotion Film††			
President's Silver Medal	Weave me some Flowers		M. Wadwani, Films Division/P. B. Pendharkar.
BEST ACTOR	Bhuvan Shome	Hindi	Utpal Dutt.
A figurine (Bharat Award)			
BEST ACTRESS	Dibaratir	Bengali	Madhabi Mukherjee.
A figurine (Urvashi Award)	Kabya		
BEST DIRECTOR	Bhuvan Shome	Hindi	Mrinal Sen.
Cash prize and plaque			
BEST MUSIC DIRECTOR	Nanak Nam	Punjabi	S. Mohinder.
Cash prize and plaque	Jahaz Hai		
BEST MALE PLAY-BACK SINGER	Aradhana	Hindi	S. D. Burman.
A plaque			
BEST FEMALE PLAY-BACK SINGER	Thunaivan	Tamil	K. B. Sundarambal
A plaque			
BEST FILM SONG ON NATIONAL INTEGRATION	Saat Hindustani	Hindi	Kaifi Aazmi
A plaque			
BEST SCREEN PLAY	Gejje Pooje	Kannada	S. R. Puttanna Kungal
Cash prize and plaque			
BEST CINEMATOGRAPHY	Sara Akash	Hindi	K. K. Mahajan.
BLACK AND WHITE Cash prize and plaque			
BEST CINEMATOGRAPHY	Shanthi	Tamil	Marcus Bartley
COLOUR	Nilayam		
Cash prize and plaque.			

*Cash prize and medal.

**Cash prize and medal to Producer, cash prize and plaque to Director.

***Cash to Producer, medal to Director.

†Cash prize and medal.

††Medal to Producer, plaque to Director.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

<i>Weight</i>		<i>Area</i>	
1 kg.	=2·2046 lb	0·8361 sq. metre	=1 sq. yd.
0·4536 kg	=1 lb.	1 sq. km.	=0·3861 sq. mile
1016·05 kg.	=1 ton	1 hectare	=2·471 acres
37·3242 kg.	=1 maund or	0·40469 hectare	=1 acre
	=82·28518 lb.		or 4840 sq.yd.
1 tonne	=0·9842 ton		
1 quintal	=1·968 cwt.		
	or 220·46 lb.		

<i>Linear</i>		<i>Liquid</i>	
0·9144 metre	=1 yard	1 litre	=1·759 pints
1 km.	=1093·61 yds.	4·546 litres	=1 gallon
1·6093 km	or 0·62137 mile	0·29 kilolitres	1 quarter
	=1 mile		

ENUMERATION

1 lakh	=100,000
10 lakh	=1 million
1 crore	=100 lakhs or 10 millions

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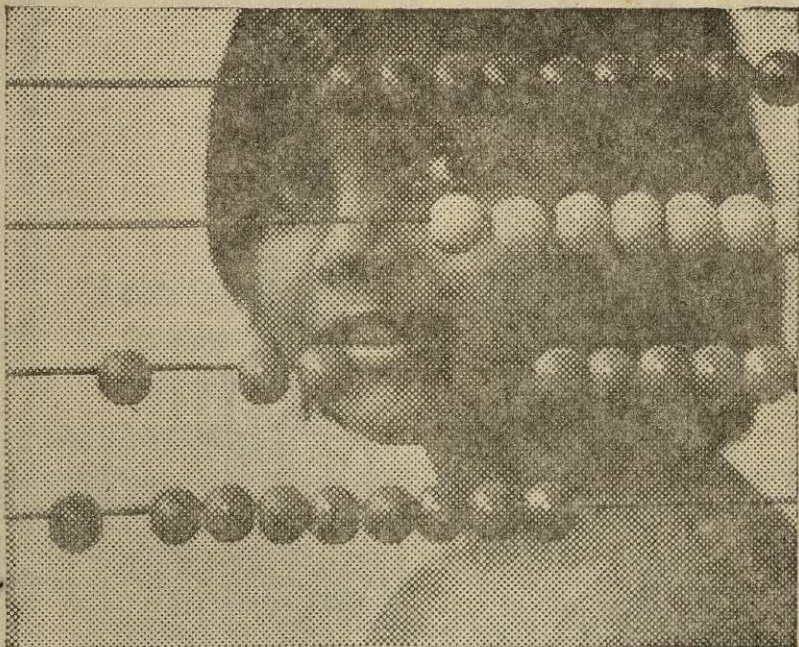


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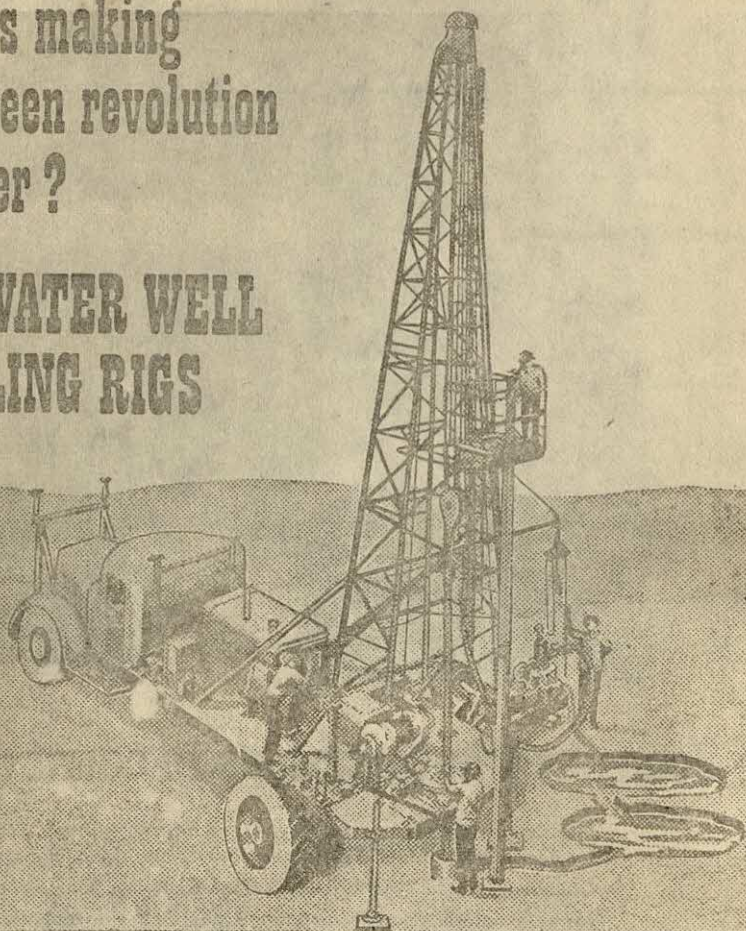
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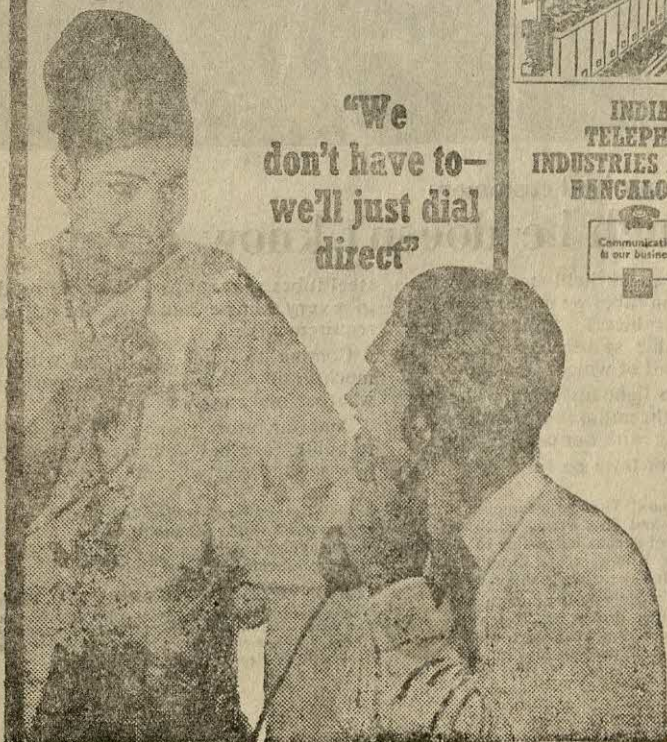
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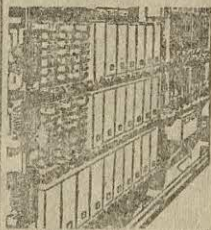
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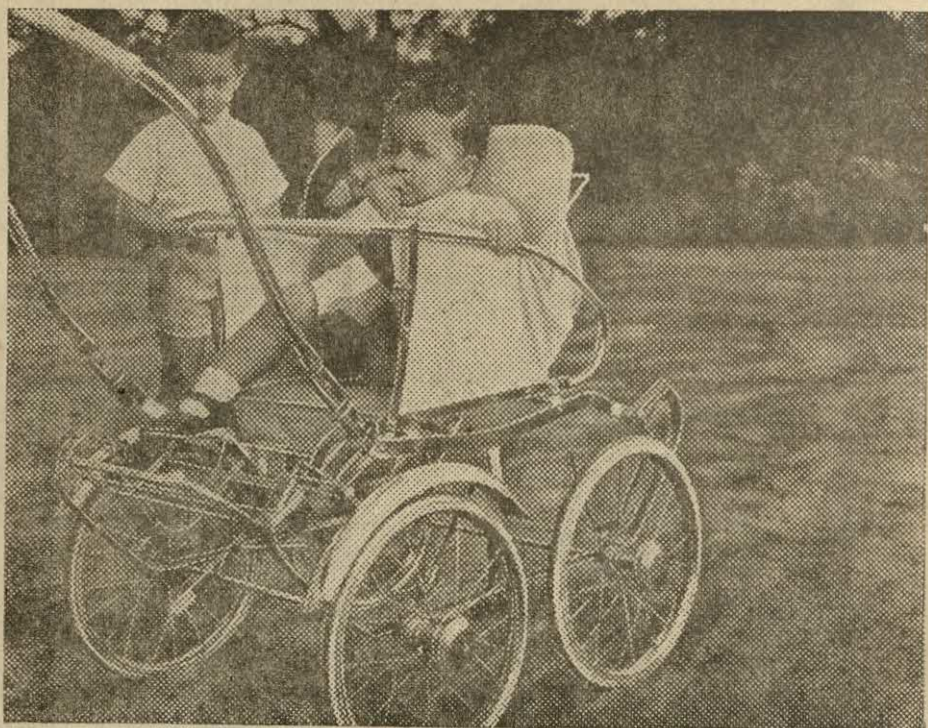
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'Let it stand,' someone said of the banyan tree as the site was being cleared for the Hindustan Lever Research Centre, at Andheri.

So the tree still stands—and it stands for quite a lot. For one thing, the tree signifies that we can't easily get away from what is home-grown. Appropriately, therefore, the Centre will tackle problems rooted in India—the kind that can only be solved here:

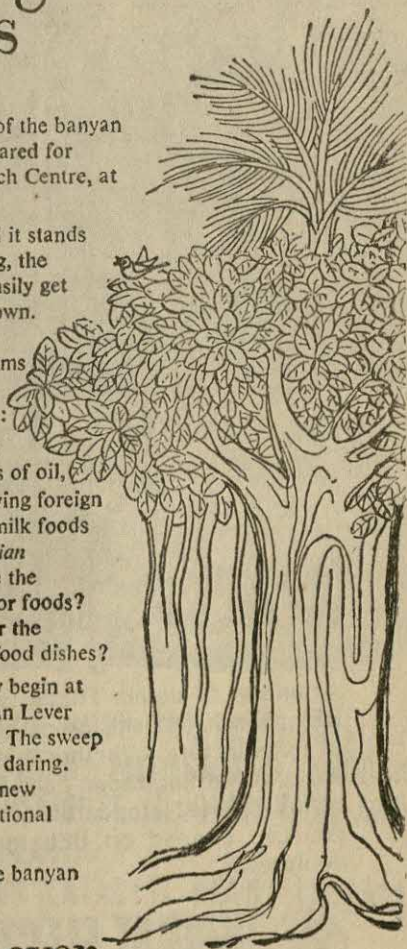
Can we discover and exploit hitherto unused *local* sources of oil, thus cutting imports and saving foreign exchange? Can we develop milk foods that are ideally suited to *Indian* needs? How can we improve the nutritive value of protein-poor foods? Can we develop processes for the preservation of Indian type food dishes?

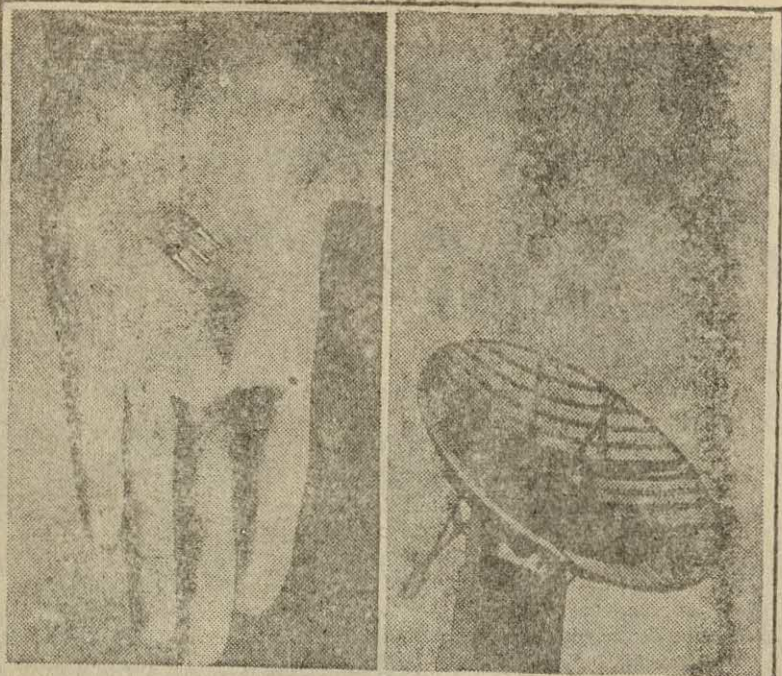
Research on all this can only begin at home. It has, at the Hindustan Lever Research Centre in Andheri. The sweep and thrust of the studies are daring. The scientists are producing new devices for old, making traditional things happen in new ways.

They have, of course, left the banyan tree alone to grow by itself.

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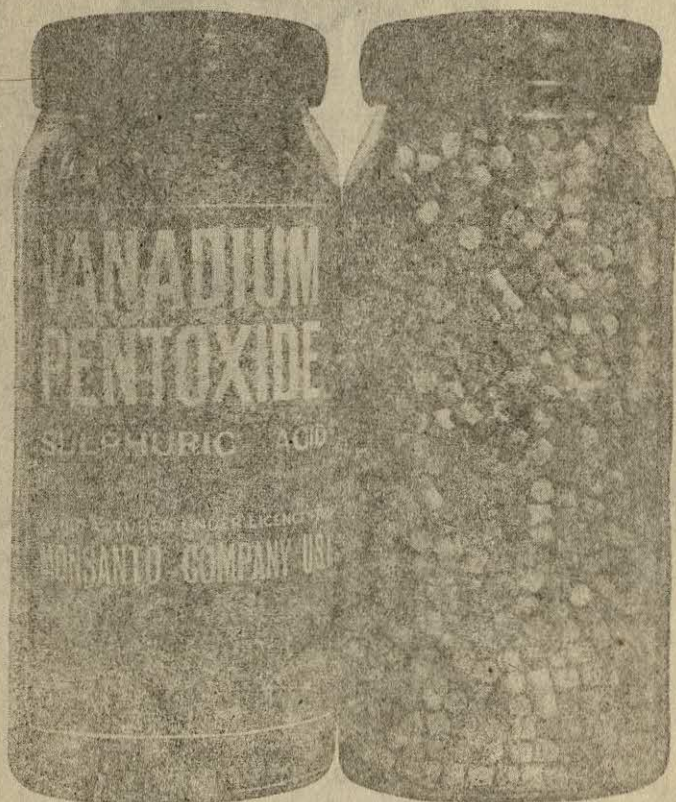


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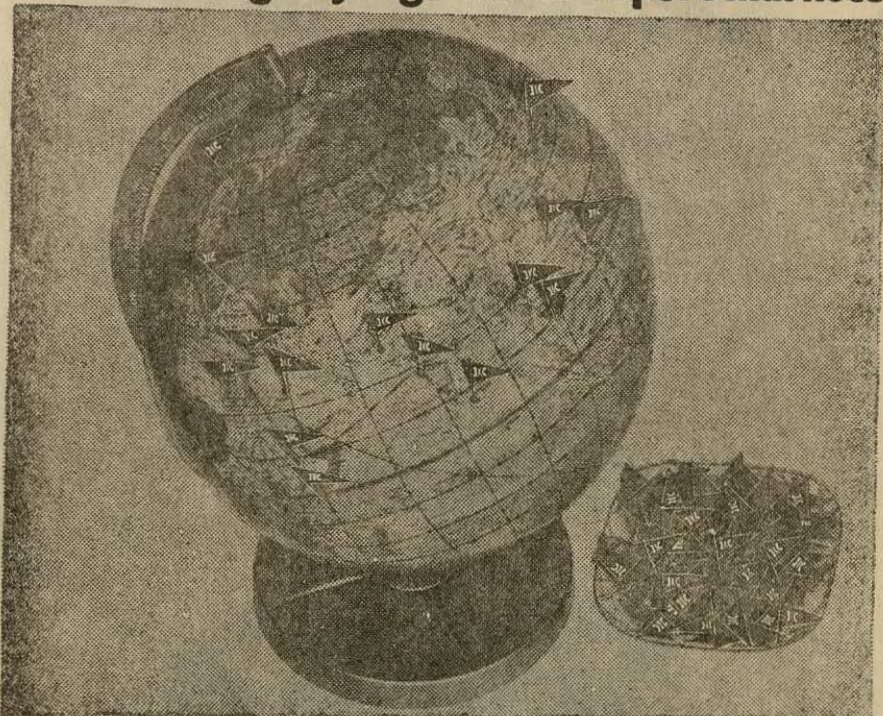
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AUSTRIA, BRITISH GUYANA, CAMBODIA, CANADA, CEYLON, DUBAI, ETHIOPIA, GREECE, HONG KONG, IRAN, IRAQ, ITALY, JORDAN, KENYA, KUWAIT, NEW ZEALAND, NIGERIA, NORWAY, RHODESIA, SAUDI ARABIA, SEYCHELLES, SINGAPORE, SOUTH VIETNAM, SUDAN, TAIWAN, TANZANIA, THAILAND, THE PHILIPPINES, UAR, USA, WEST INDIES, WEST PAKISTAN.

Bringing back vital foreign exchange. Because every Kamanis product carries a stamp of impeccable quality, reliable expertise and an international reputation. No wonder Kamanis' exports have been rising...bringing in foreign exchange in greater quantities each year.

Kamanis' exports cover transmission line towers, substation structures and railway electrification

masts; rolled non-ferrous metal sheets, strips and plates; extruded and drawn brass and copper tubes, rods and sections; zinc oxide, red lead, and litharge; versatile and dependable products that serve countries all over the world.

Also marked for export: reclaimed rubber.

KAMANI ENGINEERING CORPORATION LIMITED

KAMANI METALS & ALLOYS LIMITED

KAMANI TUBES PRIVATE LIMITED

KAMANI METALLIC OXIDES PRIVATE LIMITED

INDIAN RUBBER REGENERATING COMPANY LIMITED

Kamani Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1 BR. Telephone: 268261 Telex: 011-2673



SYMBOL OF INDUSTRIAL VITALITY

Benson/2690





SCINDIA

GIRDLES THE GLOBE IN THE SERVICE OF THE NATION

Scindia's ships work ceaselessly round the clock, round the year, round the world, carrying India's exports and imports, thus helping the wheels of our industries to move, our development projects to forge ahead, our soil in producing more, in keeping up the flow of our exports to earn vital foreign exchange and to strengthen the infrastructure of our developing economy. Scindia's ships also, by their services, save and earn precious foreign exchange for our country. In the service of India's commerce, Scindia is foremost.

OVERSEAS SERVICES

India-Pakistan-U.K.-Continent
India-U.S.S.R.

India-U.S.A. (Atlantic & Gulf Ports)
India-Eastern Canada-Great Lakes
India-Pacific (via East)
India-U.A.R.

India-Adriatic-Eastern Mediterranean Ports
India-West Asia (Gulf)

COASTAL SERVICES

India-Burma-Pakistan-Ceylon

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED

'Scindia House', Ballard Estate, Bombay-1. Telephone : 288161 (12 lines) Telex : 2246
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Agents in all principal parts of the world.



(Estd: 1916)

Ample Food Stable Prices

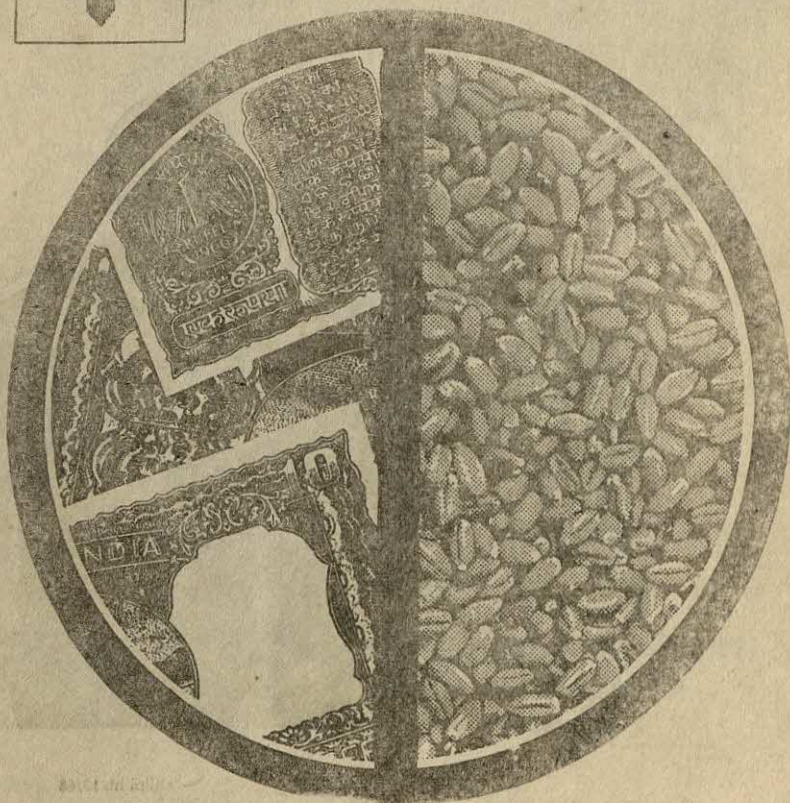
Giving the consumers a steady supply of good quality food at reasonable prices...giving the farmers a fair price for their produce is our duty.

We are committed to achieve this goal by buying from the farmers increasingly large quantities of foodgrains, moving them into safe storage centres and regulating the supplies to ensure that more and more people can get ample and better food at stable prices.



FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA

1, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-1.



FC/1631



for the SUCCESS-HUNTERS

INDIAN HANDWOVEN TIES AND SHIRTINGS

TIES —TO TAKE YOU PLACES!

In inspired stripes, calculating checks, ambitious self-colours, Of textured Raw Silk. Or smooth, soft cotton.

SHIRTINGS —TO SET YOU MOVING!

Get-up-and-go cottons — light and cool. Also distinctive silk shirtings of Raw Silk and Tassar. Self-coloured, Striped, Checked.

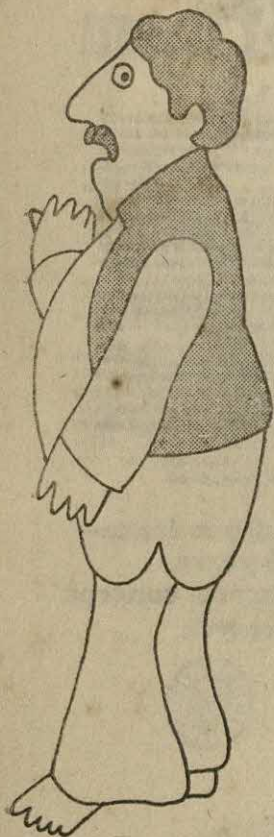
ALL INDIA HANDLOOM FABRICS MARKETING CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED

export departments: Jambhoomi Chambers, Fort Street, Bombay 1 • Phone: 261254
 & Ratan Bazar, Madras 3 • Phone: 35208, 35209



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The communications



gap

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REDUCE
IT



ADVERTISING AND SALES PROMOTION COMPANY

Calcutta ● Bombay ● Delhi ● Bangalore

It takes 100,000 men to make an Escort tractor Only 5,000 of them are at Escorts

And the rest ?

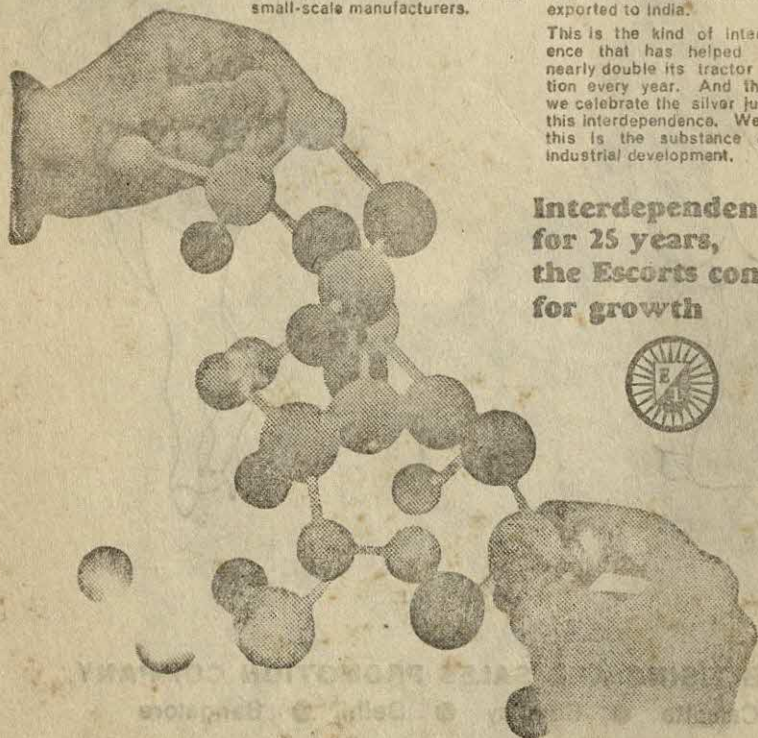
They are part of a thousand odd companies spread all over India that supply most of the components of ESCORT tractors (each has about 4,200 individual parts !). So that's how many people outside Escorts contribute to its operations. And they are mostly small-scale manufacturers.

Escorts give them technical, sometimes even financial, assistance. They in turn supply high quality components, made to international standards, given them by Escorts.

They become highly skilled specialists—even export their products back to countries that once exported to India.

This is the kind of interdependence that has helped Escorts nearly double its tractor production every year. And this year, we celebrate the silver jubilee of this interdependence. We believe this is the substance of real industrial development.

**Interdependence—
for 25 years,
the Escorts concept
for growth**



Tourism is everybody's business

Tourism is the biggest business in the world today - and the fastest growing. It's already twice the size of the oil industry.

It is a business from which everyone benefits. From the airline companies and travel agents to the craftsmen in villages scattered all over India. From big hoteliers and shopkeepers to the small traders, taxi drivers, waiters, and so many hundreds more.

Italy alone earned Rs1000 crores in foreign exchange from tourism last year. And Spain could build two steel plants like Bhilai from her tourism earnings each year!

What about India?

It is true that the number of tourists visiting India has greatly increased. From 1,50,000 in 1964 to almost 2,45,000 in 1969. And our earnings from tourism have gone up to Rs. 33 crores in foreign exchange. But in terms of world tourism, only one out of every thousand world travellers visited India last year. Yet we have just about everything in this country to make it the world's most attractive tourist destination. We are privileged we have India.

What's missing here?

We lack nothing but broad-based public participation and enough of what is known as the 'infrastructure' hotel accommodation, transport facilities and tourist amenities. For instance, the city of Bangkok alone has more hotel beds suitable for tourists than we have in India.

And when the jumbos come...

Jumbo Jets will soon bring past India many thousand more people than have ever come this way.

They will need clean, comfortable accommodation; at least 23,000 more hotel beds are required by 1974. Wholesome, hygienically prepared food, more shops, restaurants, recreation facilities...all these are necessary now. Above all, a smiling, friendly welcome must await our visitors to make their visit a happy one.

What are we doing about it?

The Government is taking an increasingly active part to help build more hotels, improve air and transport services, provide new and better tourist facilities.

But Government effort alone is not enough. Tourism is everybody's business. Because people benefit wherever the tourist travels. Wealth flows from affluent countries to the less affluent, and within the country from the developed areas to the less developed and from the richer strata of society to the less rich. Everyone benefits from tourism.

So, join us in our efforts. Let us give the tourist the amenities he needs and see that he goes home happy. Each happy tourist means so many more will come next year. Shouldn't be too difficult for us. Isn't ours one of the world's oldest traditions in hospitality?

**Welcome a visitor
send back a friend.**

Department of Tourism
Government of India



ASPECTIVE/A

Growing . . .

with the Nation's Needs

Bank of Baroda

The India of the 70's holds promise of a better life for the millions. A promise which Bank of Baroda helps come true by mobilising more savings; and by diverting these savings into agricultural, small-scale and other priority sectors.



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Bank of Baroda

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MEAN ECONOMIC ROLLING**



**IMPORT SUBSTITUTION AND
SELF-RELIANCE IS OUR
MOTTO**

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3rd Floor

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A PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKING

(Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs)

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Range of Products

Dry Core Paper insulated, Local exchange and junction cables-ranging from 10 pair size to 1200 pair size.

Large and small tube Coaxial Cables for Multichannel long distance telephone and telegraph communication.

Varieties of plastic cables and wires for telecommunication purpose for indoor and outdoor use and Telecom Industries.

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NOW WHITE HIGH ALUMINA CEMENT WITH P.C.E. 34 & Al_2O_3

Over 72% can also be made available as well as
REFRACTORY CEMENTS TO BRITISH, RUSSIAN AND
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B.F.C. High Temperature Cements and Mortars.

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B.O. Niwar (Katni) Madhya Pradesh. Phones : 23 & 24.

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FOR SKIN CARE**

The Sandal Oil in this luxury
toilet soap keeps your skin
healthy and gives it a
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A distinctive soap for the discriminating

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SOAP FACTORY, BANGALORE-12**



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**DELHI
WEARS
A NEW LOOK
TODAY**

HUNDREDS OF FOUNTAINS INSTALLED DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS ADORN DELHI TODAY



ABOUT 700 PARKS WERE LAID TO MAKE DELHI MORE BEAUTIFUL

Help us build a better DELHI

ISSUED BY THE DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC RELATIONS, DELHI ADMINISTRATION



getting ready to **GO AHEAD**

That is what the Fourth Plan does. It will give us growth with price stability and social justice.

As late as 1967 we had severe food scarcity. By 1974, we shall have done with food imports; perhaps, we shall export.

India's strength will lie in her agriculture, industries, irrigation, power, transport, science and technology—at the service of her people.

Investment in the Fourth Plan will be more than double of the Third.

PLAN-OUTLAY		
	Third Plan 1961-66	(Rs. Crores) Fourth Plan
A. Public Sector	7,500	18,500
Centre	3,600	8,871
States	3,725	6,800
Union Territories	175	429
B. Private Sector	2,500	6,500
Total	10,000	24,800

LET US GO AHEAD WITH THE PLAN

**Madras Refinery
is a 'reagent' in...**

THE PROCESS OF PROGRESS

Because what Madras Refinery produces goes into the working of many, many industries. Products like Naphtha, Asphalt, Superior Kerosene, Jet Fuel, Gasoline, ATF K 50, HSD, LDO ...

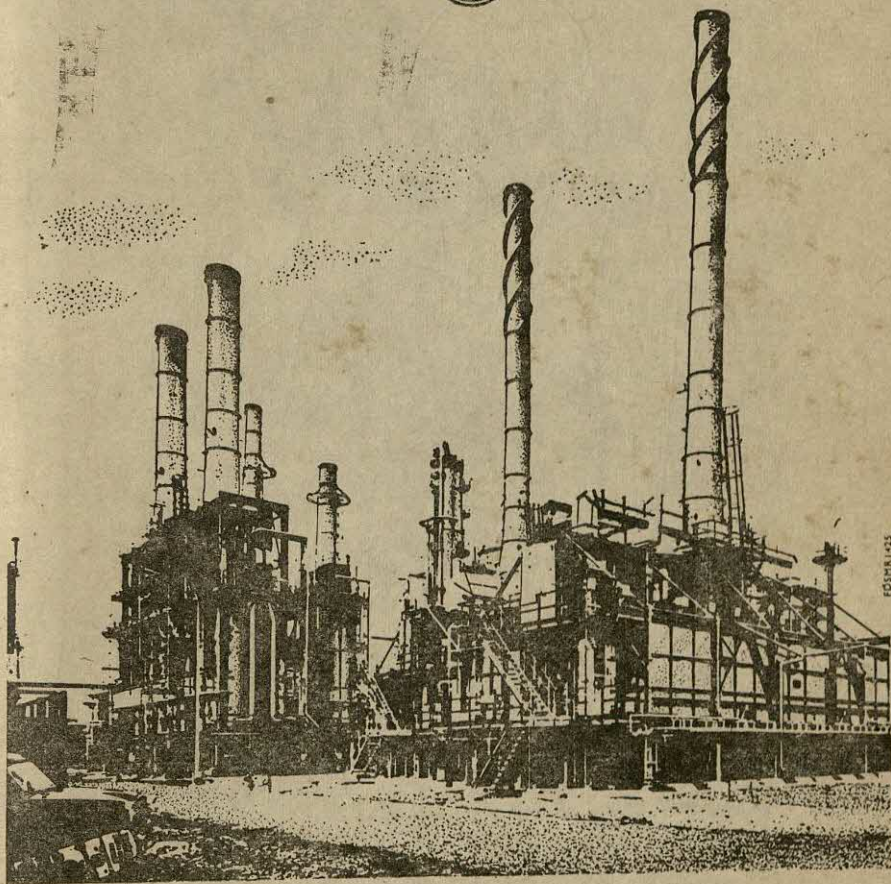
These are the products that go into many products and services on the other vital fronts: Homes, Transport, Agriculture.

These are the products that 'lubricate' the wheels of Industries — some literally, some figuratively.

And that's the process of progress—oil-smooth, refined!



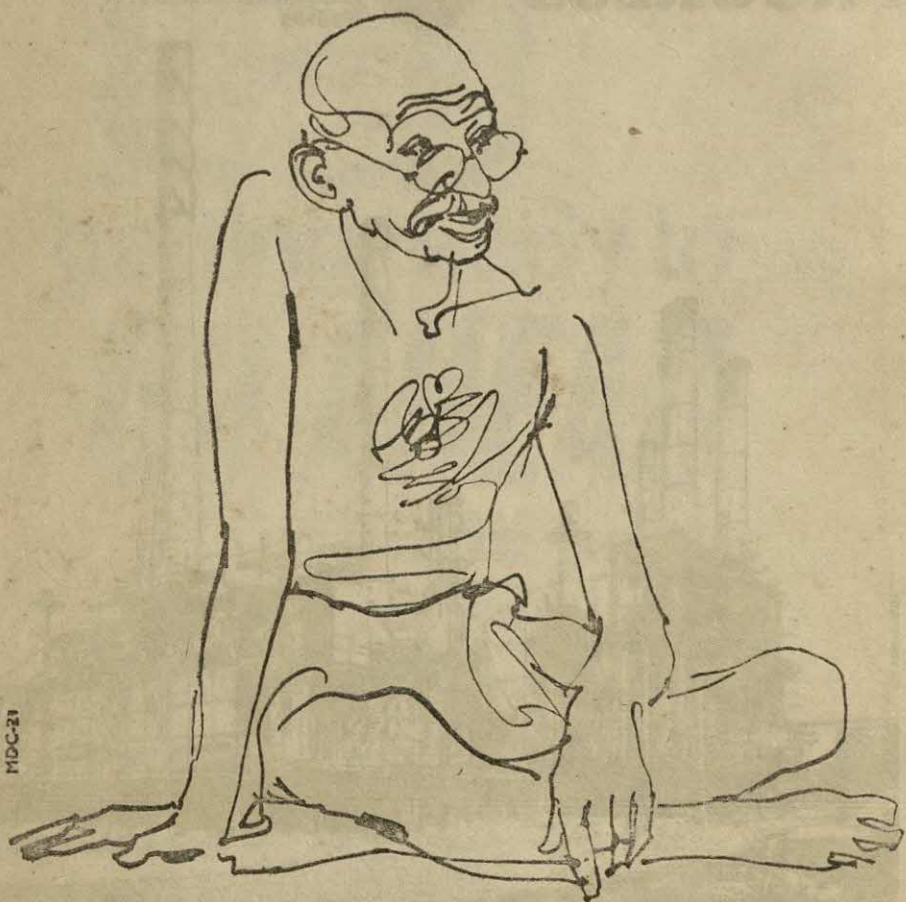
**MADRAS REFINERIES LTD.
Madras**



The first lesson that we must learn is of self-help and self-reliance. If we assimilate this lesson, we shall at once free ourselves from the disastrous dependence upon the foreign countries and ultimate bankruptcy. This is not said in arrogance, but as a matter of fact.

—*M. K. Gandhi*

(Gandhiji at his prayer meeting
in Delhi, October 6, 1947)



MDC-23

Fulfilling the demands of self-reliance in the engineering
and construction of our steel plants.

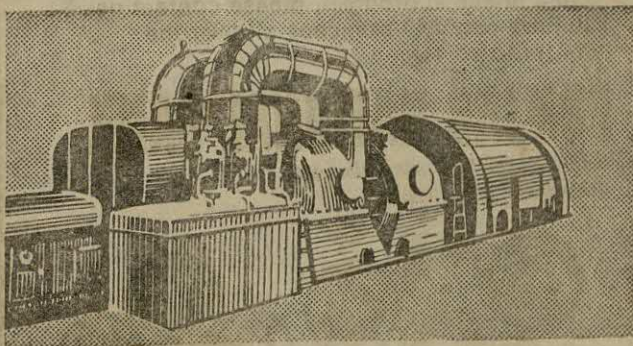
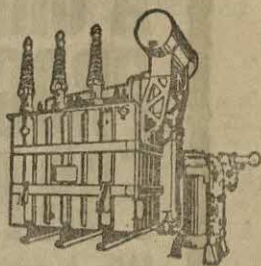
M. N. DASTUR & CO. (P) LTD. CONSULTING ENGINEERS, CALCUTTA



**LOOKS
BACK**

WITH PRIDE

**LOOKS
FORWARD
WITH HOPE**



The complete range of heavy electrical machines and equipment produced by us has helped the country make big strides in the peaceful revolution in industry and agriculture and thus bring prosperity to the Nation.

At our factory at Bhopal, which is one of the largest of its kind in Asia, we manufacture the whole range of Steam Turbines, Generators, Condensers and Feed heating

equipment for Thermal Power Stations, Water Turbines and Generators for Hydro Power Stations, Butterfly Valves for general hydraulic systems, Power Transformers and Switchgear for sub-stations, Electric Traction equipment for freight and passenger trains, Industrial Rectifiers, Power Capacitors, Motor Control-gear and Large A.C. & D.C. motors for Cement factories, Rolling Mills, Mines and other applications.

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(A Government of India Undertaking)

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OPERATORS | ■ MECHANICS &
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Even if you are not one of the above but
have a financial problem, please contact us.
We have over 640 branches all over the
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PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK

In the service of the nation since 1895

Custodian : S. C. Trikha



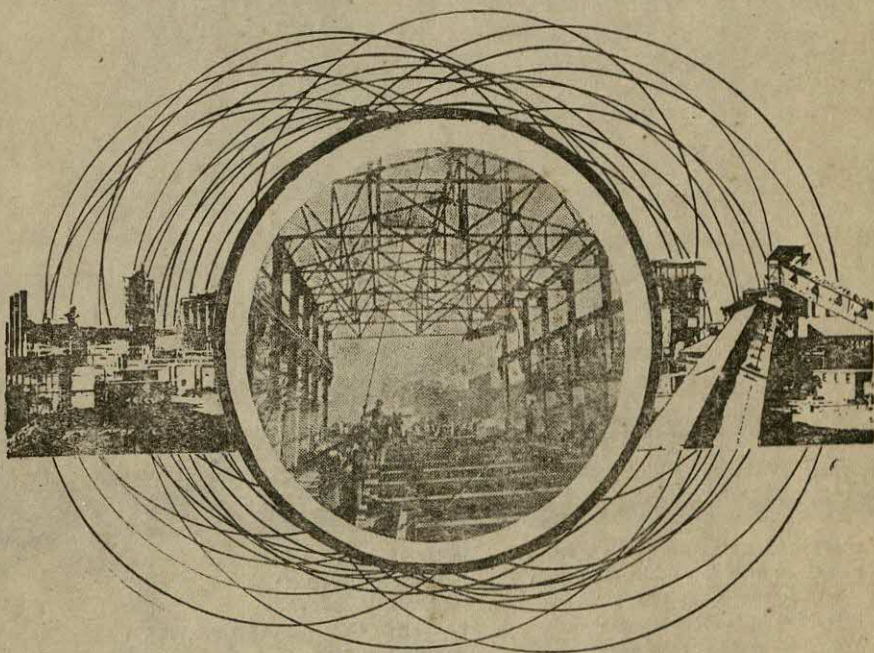
1895-1970
Over 75 years in
Banking Service

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HINDALCO *Growing to meet the nation's needs*

The story of HINDALCO is a story of expansion and growth. Starting with a smelter capacity of 20,000 tonnes a year in 1962, HINDALCO doubled its production to 40,000 tonnes by 1965. In August 1967 the capacity was increased to 60,000 tonnes and by 1969 the capacity was further expanded to 80,000 tonnes. Plans are in hand to increase capacity to 120,000 tonnes in two stages in the near future.

HINDALCO's total extrusion capacity is now 5,000 tonnes. Its rolling mills have been expanded to 15,000 tonnes and its Properzi re-draw rod capacity to 17,000 tonnes. The alumina plant was expanded to 150,000 tonnes in 1967.



HINDALCO has expanded fast in the last few years and it is expanding further to meet the nation's growing demand for aluminium to build a strong and prosperous India.



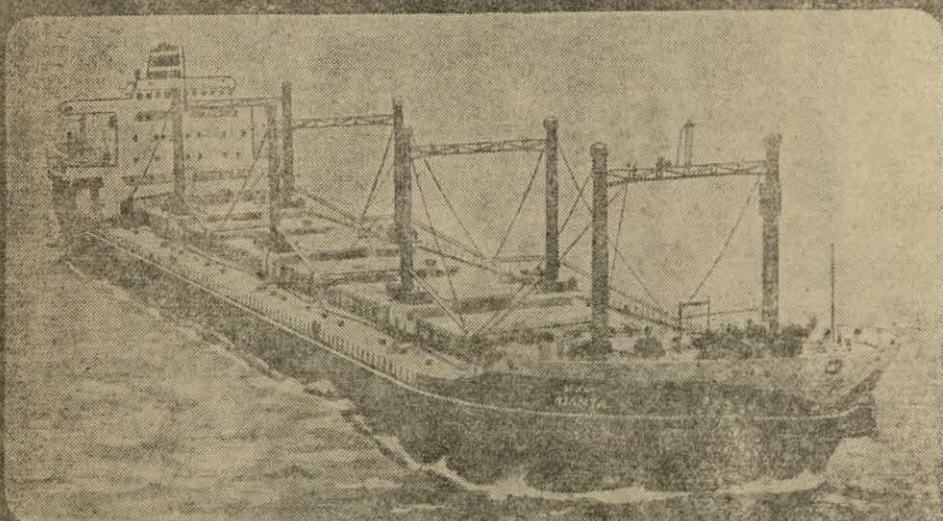
For today's and tomorrow's industries

HINDUSTAN ALUMINIUM CORPORATION LTD.

WORKS : P.O. RENUKOOT, DISTRICT MIRZAPUR, U P

PPS-HAC-12/70

**We earn and save
valuable foreign exchange
for the Nation**



**with our diversified fleet of cargo liners,
passenger-cum-cargo vessels, tankers,
bulk carriers and colliers. Our fleet is
rapidly expanding to meet the changing
pattern of international trade.**

OVERSEAS CARGO LINER SERVICES:

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India/Poland

India/U.S.A. (Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico)

India/U.S.A.-Canada (Pacific Coast)

India/U.A.R.

India/Great Lakes-Eastern Canada

India/Mauritius

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India/West Asia (Red Sea)

PASSENGER-CUM-CARGO SERVICES:

Bombay/East Africa

Madras/Malaysia-Singapore

Ramashwaram/Talaimannar (India/Ceylon Service)

Mainland/Andaman-Nicobar Islands (on behalf of
Ministry of Transport & Shipping, Government of India)

TANKERS: On Indian Coast and Overseas Trades

COAL CARRIERS: On Indian Coast

BULK CARRIERS: On Overseas Trades

The Shipping Corporation Of India Ltd

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**What has this
gemcutter of old
in common with
CARBORUNDUM
UNIVERSAL?**



A tradition of skill and craftsmanship!



Did you know that the grinding wheel is an invention of the remote past — and that Indian craftsmen contributed greatly to its development? As early as 1825, they were known to use CORUNDUM, bonded with natural gum to make what might rightly be considered the prototype of the modern grinding wheel. They used it for the shaping and polishing of gems, and developed this art to perfection.

Shown here is our artist's impression of a gemcutter of old, from Ellammankoilpatti in Tamil Nadu. Today's grinding wheel bears little comparison with the one illustrated here, but the traditional fastidiousness and skill, for which our craftsmen have always been famous, continue at Tiruvottiyur, where a wide range of abrasives is manufactured by Carborundum Universal Ltd., to meet the exacting and varied needs of modern industry.



CARBORUNDUM UNIVERSAL LTD.

Manufacturers of:

Quality Bonded and Coated Abrasives, Abrasive Grains, Calcined Bauxite and Super Refractories

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- MACHINES** . . . on easy instalment payment basis.
- TRAINING** . . . to skilled and unskilled workers at the
Prototype & Production Centres at Okhla
(Delhi), Rajkot and Howrah.
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For further particulars, you are welcome to call on or write to :

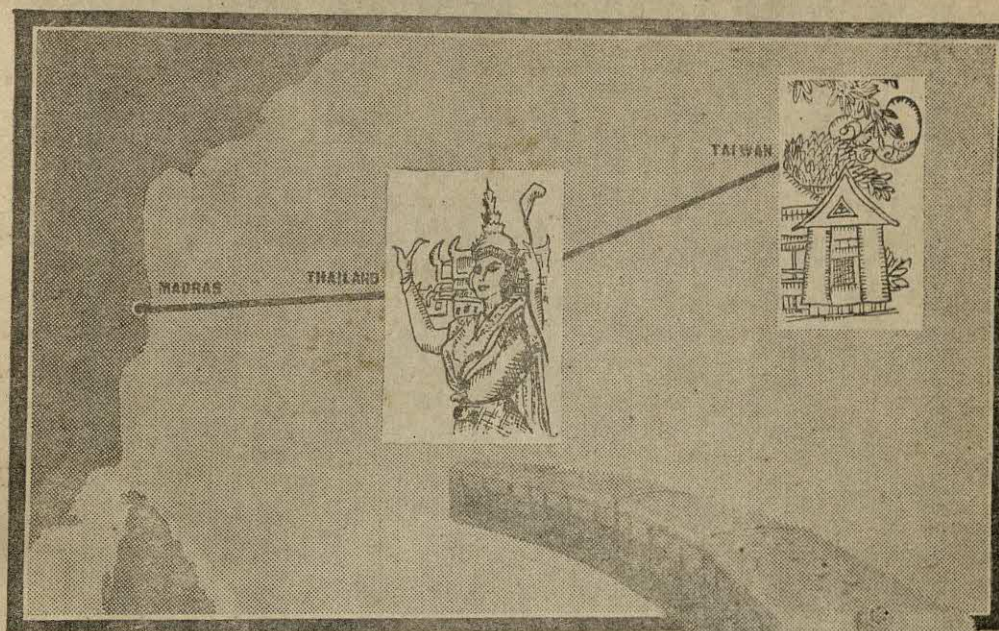
The National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.

(A GOVERNMENT OF INDIA UNDERTAKING)

Near Industrial Estate, Okhla

NEW DELHI 20.

ICF BOGIES-



NOW ON RAILROADS ABROAD

Using the most advanced manufacturing techniques and the expertise of the Indian Railways' Research, Design and Standards Organisation, ICF is well equipped to meet the most exacting specifications of International requirements.

No wonder, the State Railways in Thailand and Taiwan have placed orders with ICF. Thailand for 45 bogies and Taiwan for 100 bogies.

ICF—one of the biggest coach-building units in the world—rolls out over 600 coaches every year, of all types: electrical multiple units, air-conditioned cars, tourist cars, diesel rail cars, sleeper coaches and the like.



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ON ALL TYPES OF DEPOSITS

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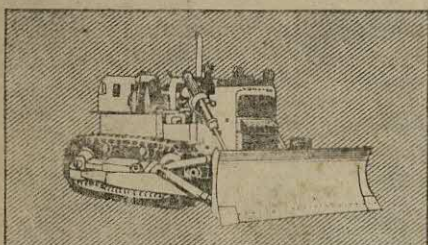
STATE BANK OF BIKANER AND JAIPUR

(Subsidiary of the State Bank of India)

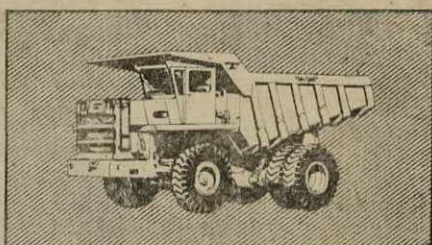
HEAD OFFICE : JAIPUR

FROM BHARAT EARTH MOVERS LTD.

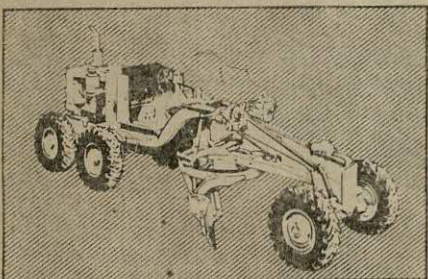
An entire range of indigenously manufactured heavy earth-moving equipment and integral rail coaches.



Bulldozer - 250 H.P., 165/180 H.P., 90 H.P.



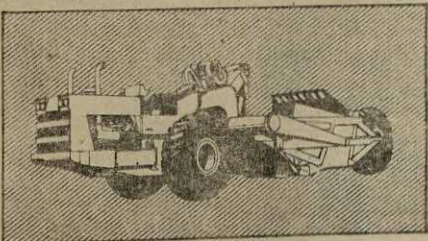
35 Haulpak Rear Dump - 380 H.P., 23.3 cu. yds. Struck, 35 Tons Pay Load Capacity.



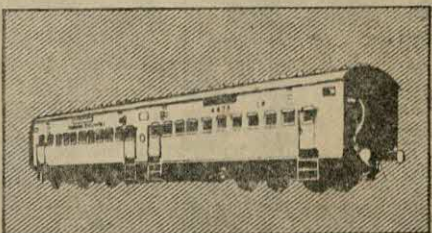
440 Motor Grader-115 H.P.



Tigar T 120 - SK Wheel Mounted Front End Loader.



'G' Scraper - 290 H.P., 14 cu. yds. Struck and 20 cu. yds. Heaped Capacity.



Integral Rail Coach.

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BHARAT EARTH MOVERS LTD., BANGALORE.17.

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RAJASTHAN INVITES YOU TO SET UP YOUR OWN INDUSTRY

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1. Land in industrial areas on a long term lease at very cheap rates.
2. Built-up factory sheds and open plots in industrial estates on lease or hire-purchase at cheap rates with facilities of power, water, roads, communications, etc. Also assistance in the form of land, power, water and finances for setting up 'Assisted Industrial Estates' by private parties or cooperative societies.
3. Financial assistance at low rates of interest repayable in easy instalments, both directly and through the Rajasthan Financial Corporation.
4. Government guarantee on loans negotiated by large and medium scale industries from financial institutions.
5. Assistance in obtaining machinery on hire-purchase from National Small Industries Corporation, Government of India.
6. Electric power on favourable rates and subsidy on power consumption by small scale industries.
7. Piped water supply at all important places from Government Water Works or at concessional rates from irrigation projects.
8. Relief in payment of octroi duty, sales tax and electricity duty.
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11. Testing facilities in Chemical Laboratory recognised by I.S.I.
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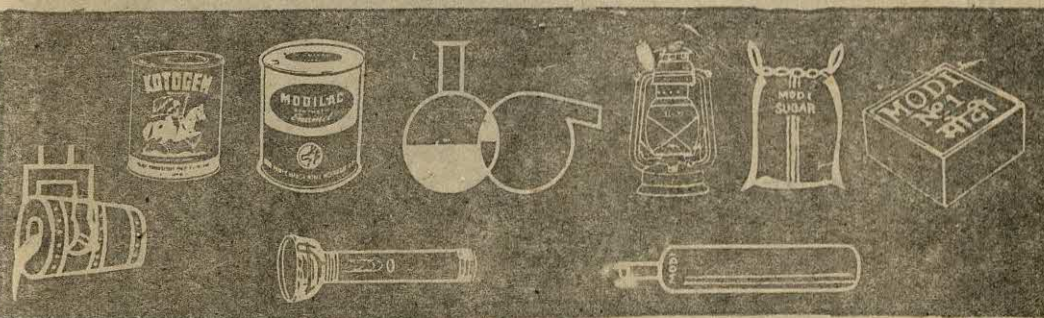
NOW IS THE RIGHT TIME TO THINK AND ACT

Please write or contact for further particulars and guidance

DIRECTORATE OF INDUSTRIES
(Statistics & Information Cell)
Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Phone : 65396

ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN



FCI'S LEAPING TARGET IN THE 70'S

The FCI has set up all-time targets to produce fertilizers during the new decade. This is being done in two ways expanding existing fertilizer plants and adding new ones.

At the Namrup Fertilizer Plant, for instance, a major expansion project will increase the annual production of 45,000 tonnes to 2,00,000 tonnes in terms of nitrogen.

New plants are coming up at Durgapur and Barauni, each with a production capacity of 1,52,000 tonnes of Nitrogen.

During 1970's when all the plants are completed, the total production of fertilizers will rise to 20,00,000 tonnes of nitrogen and 4,00,000 tonnes of phosphates.

FERTILIZER CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.
NEW DELHI.

Madura Mills

**-leading exporter of
textiles from India
with export earnings of
over Rs. 7.5 crores.**

Madura Mills products go to 26 countries around the world, fetching over Rs. 7.5 crores foreign exchange. In addition over Rs. 1 crore worth of Madura Mills products are exported in the form of tyres, thread, ready-made garments etc., manufactured by our various consumers.

Unrivalled technical experience, up-to-date machinery and manufacturing techniques guarantee the consistently high quality of these Madura Mills products which include:

Cotton and synthetic yarns from counts 2s—120s;
Industrial fabrics (Tyre Cord Warp Sheets, Transmission and Conveyor Belt Fabrics, Industrial Leno and Canvases); Twin Tusker cotton fabrics; Saraband and Saratoga 'Terene' blended suiting and shirting.

Madura Mills Co. Ltd.
Madurai, South India.

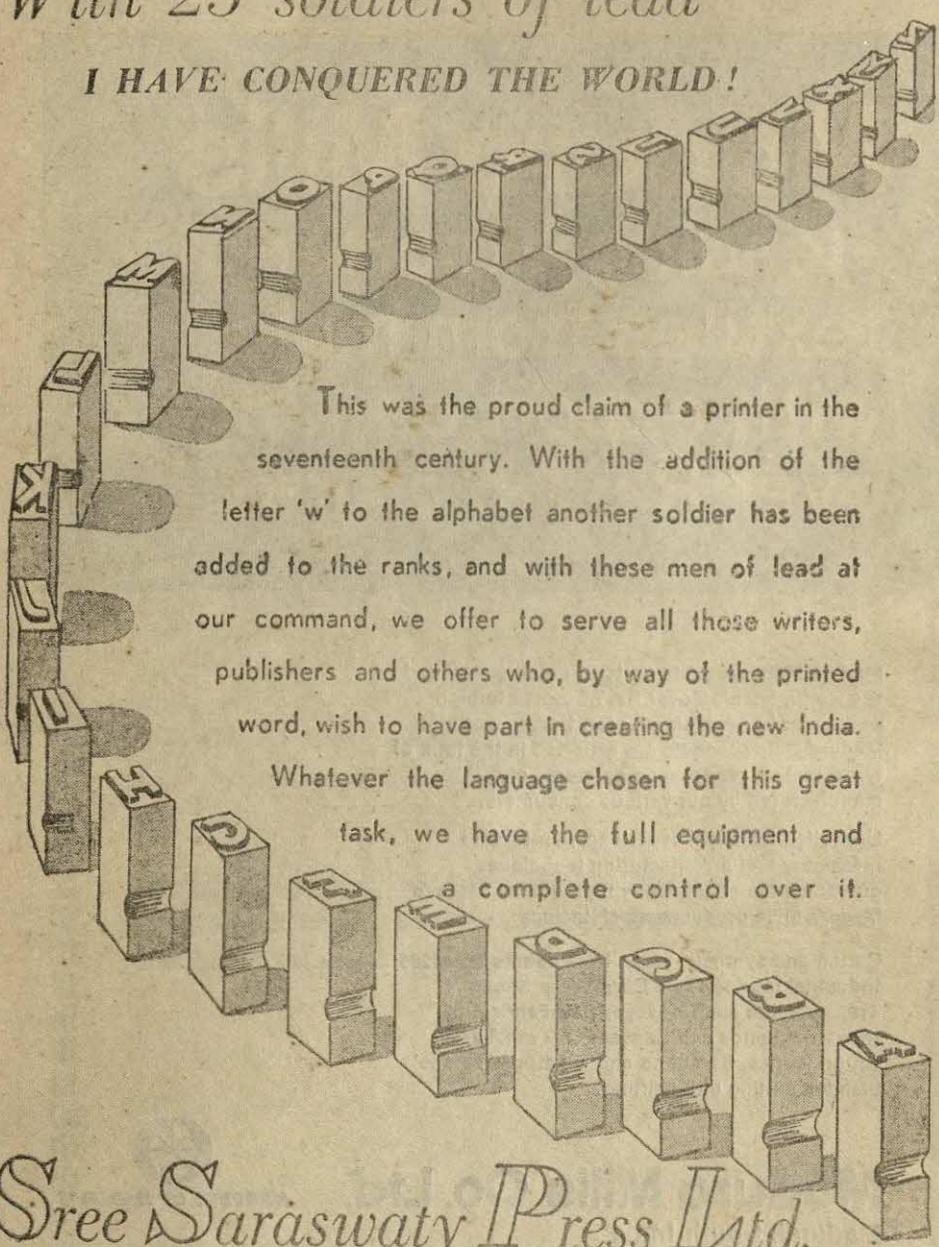


HARVEYS OF MADURAI

BARBERS - 1348

With 25 soldiers of lead

I HAVE CONQUERED THE WORLD !



This was the proud claim of a printer in the seventeenth century. With the addition of the letter 'w' to the alphabet another soldier has been added to the ranks, and with these men of lead at our command, we offer to serve all those writers, publishers and others who, by way of the printed word, wish to have part in creating the new India.

Whatever the language chosen for this great task, we have the full equipment and a complete control over it.

Sree Saraswati Press Ltd.



ORISSA

WELCOMES YOU

To her exotic lands for a vacation ?
But

Don't miss the beauty of famous
Golden triangle of INDIA

PURI- BHUBANESWAR - KONARKA

Silvery beaches invite you to play
on soft sand or relax in cool breezes
and enjoy sea-bathing.

Visit famous architectural temples
and historical monuments.

Buy artistic handicrafts and filigree
works for your family and friends.

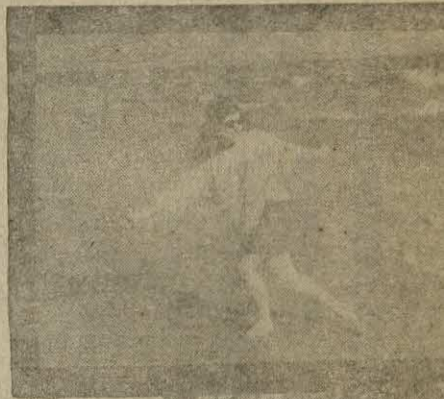
Enjoy sight-seeing by conducted
tour Cars and De-luxe coaches
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Incorporated in July, 1948 under the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948 (XV of 1948)

An all-India Financial Organisation in the service of Industry

Head Office :

Burmah-Shell House (Annexe II),
Connaught Circus, NEW DELHI-1.

Branches :

Bombay,
Calcutta & Madras.

Highlights of Operations (as on December 31, 1969)

	(Rs. in crores)
Paid-up Capital :	8.35
Reserves :	10.94
Financial assistance—	
(a) Sanctioned :	328.67
(b) Disbursed :	291.65
(c) Outstanding :	192.41
Assistance extended to Industrial Co-operatives :	67.30
Number of Industrial Co-operatives financed :	90
Number of Industrial Projects financed :	497

FORMS OF ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE

Only public limited companies and registered co-operative societies may apply. Public Sector Projects, organised as public limited companies, can also avail of assistance within the framework of Government policies. The Corporation's assistance—medium and long term credits—could be in one or more of the following forms :

- Grant of loans in rupees and foreign currencies.
- Underwriting of equity, preference, or debenture issues.
- Direct subscription to equity, preference shares and debentures.
- Guaranteeing deferred payments for plant machinery imported or purchased within the country.
- Guaranteeing foreign currency loans raised from foreign banks or financial institutions.

The Corporation welcomes enquiries from eligible applicants for financial assistance for setting up of new industrial projects or for expansion, diversification or modernization of existing projects. They may contact the Head Office or any of the Branches of the Corporation.

BALDEV PASRICHA
General Manager

C. D. KHANNA
Chairman



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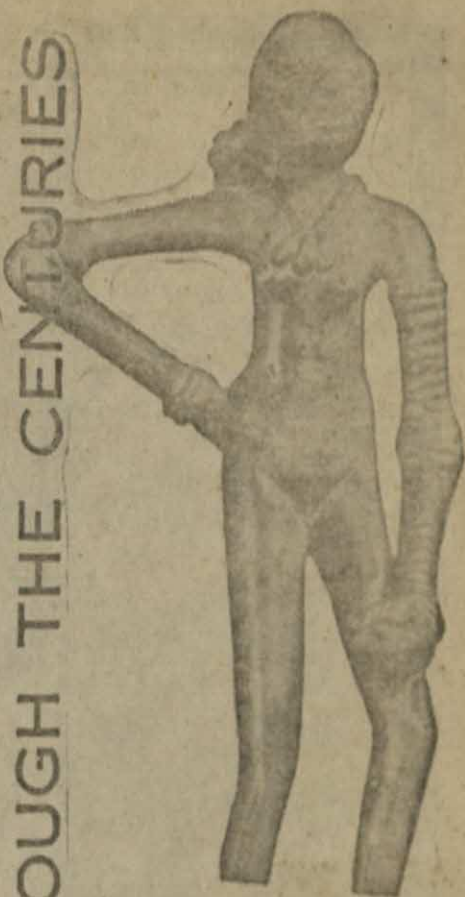
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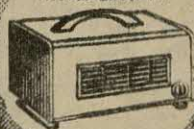
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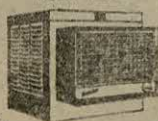


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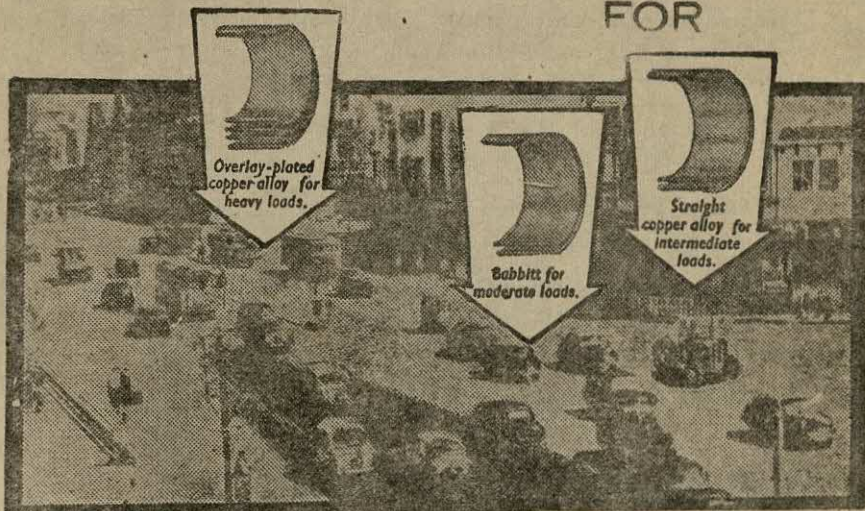
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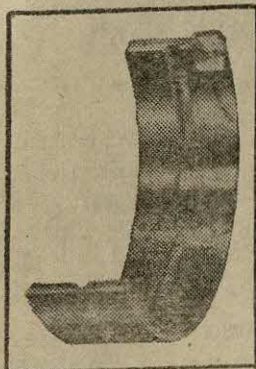
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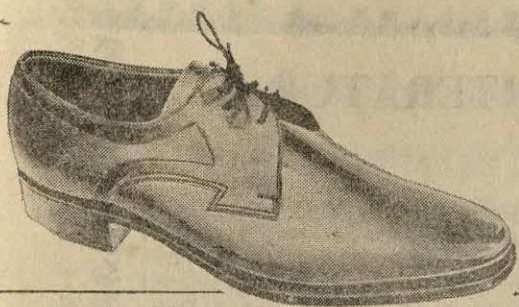
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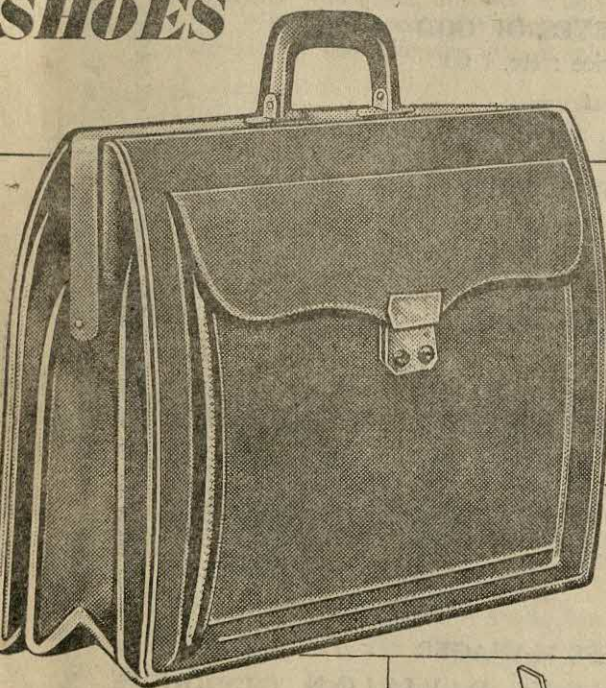
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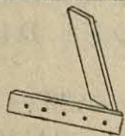
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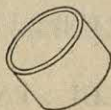
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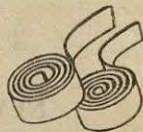
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